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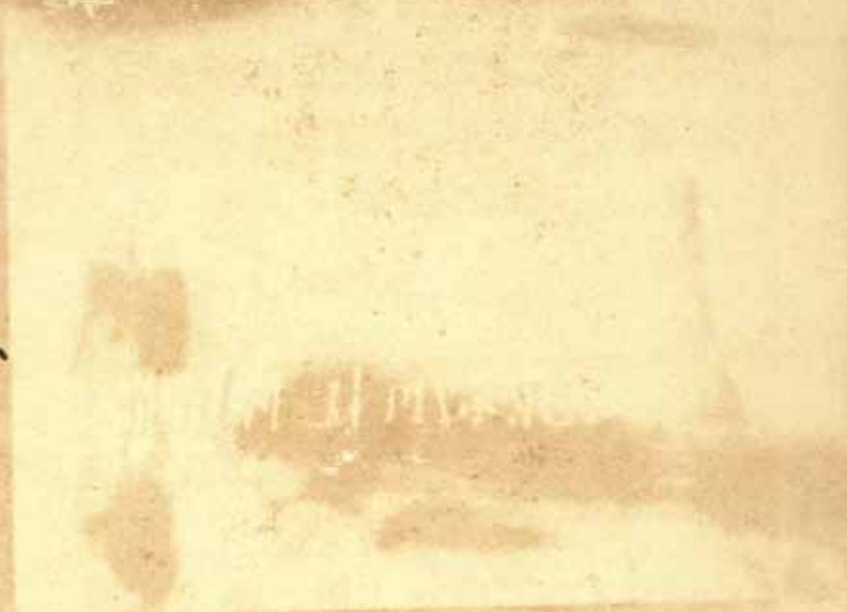
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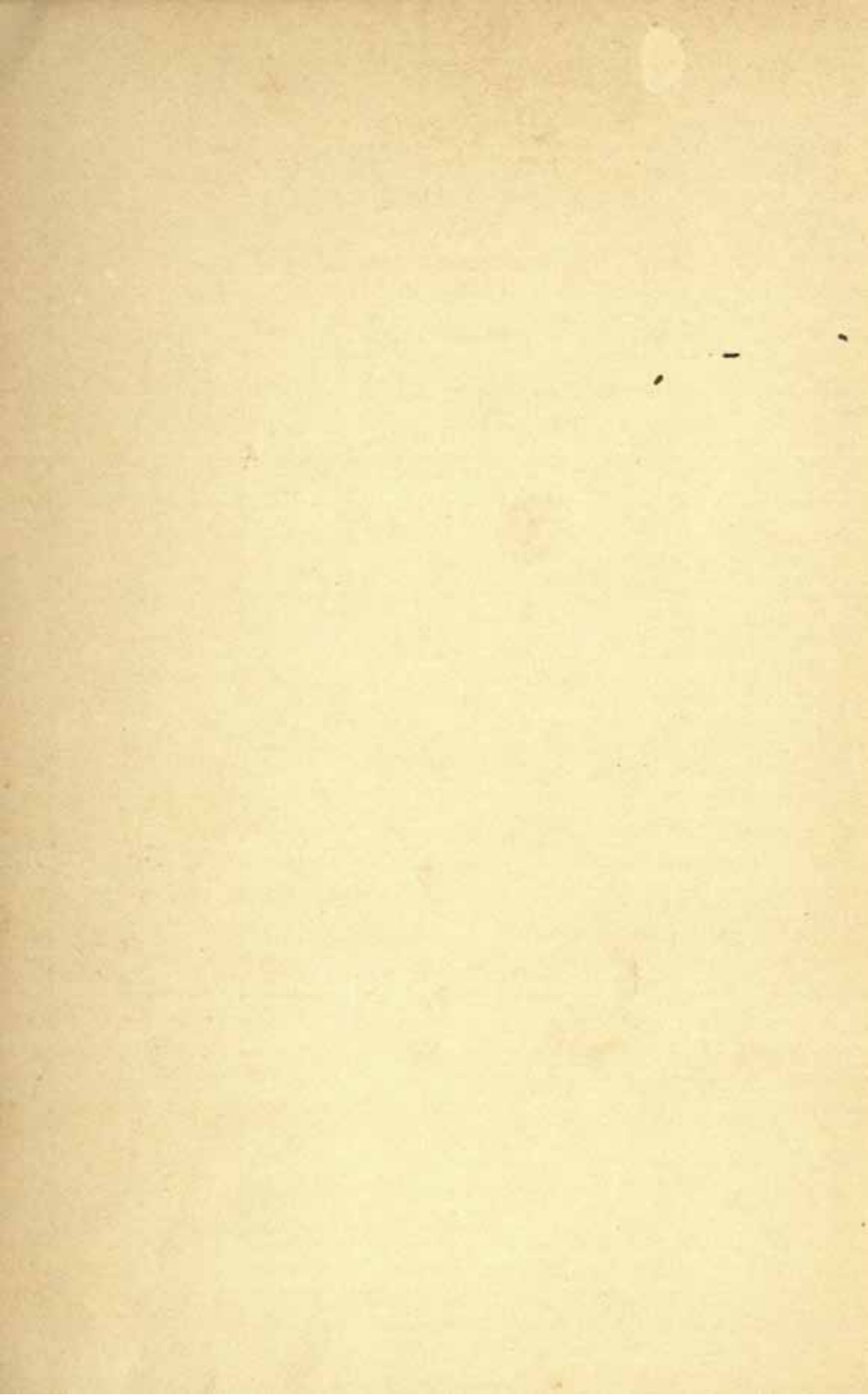
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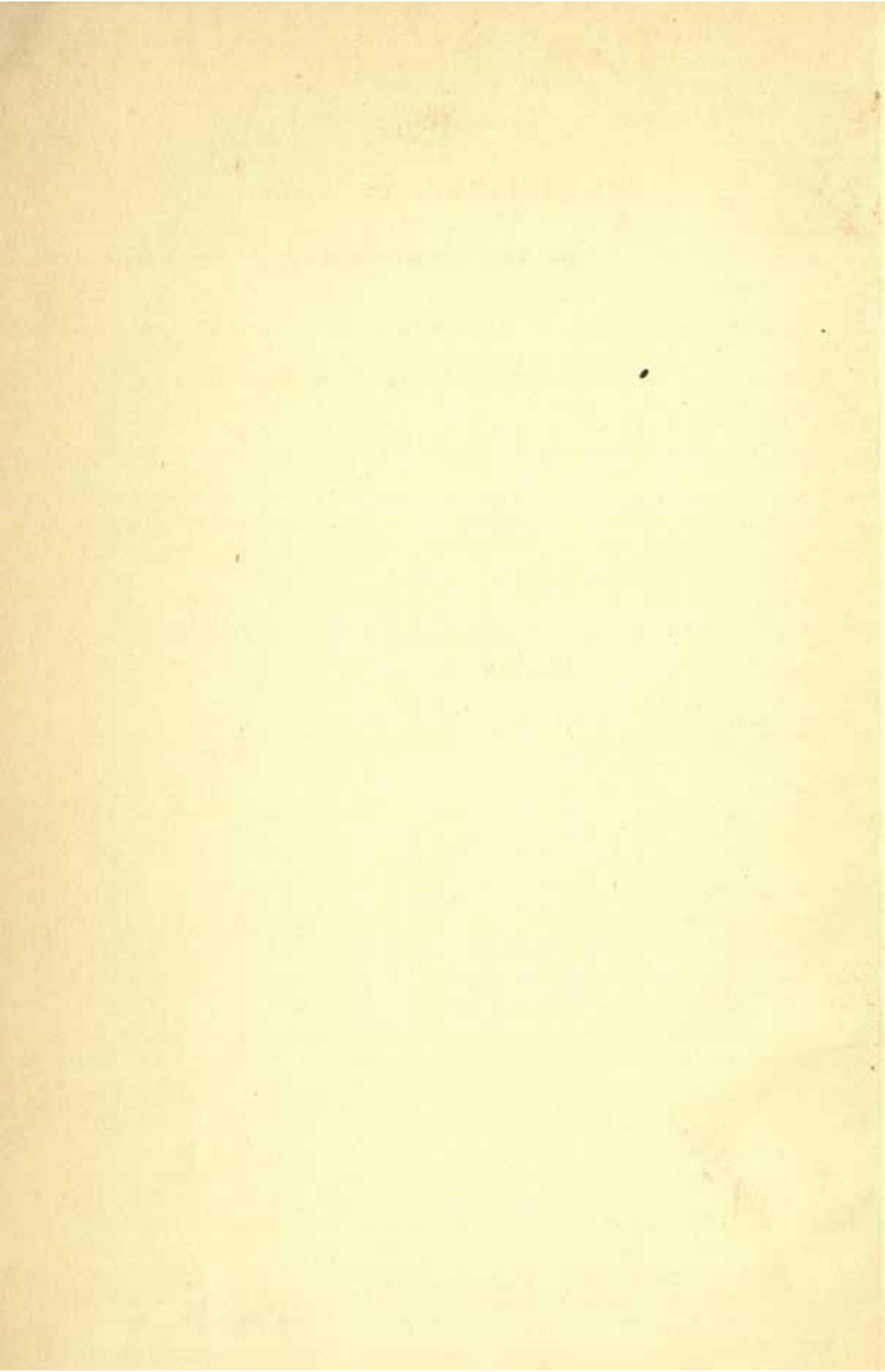


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A CATALOGUE
OF
THE MUHAMMADAN COINS
IN
THE BRITISH MUSEUM

VOLUME II



A CATALOGUE
OF THE
ARAB-BYZANTINE
AND
POST-REFORM
UMAIYAD COINS

BY
JOHN WALKER, M.A., D.LITT.
KEEPER OF COINS AND MEDALS

6107

With 31 Plates

737.47M
B.M./Wal



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PREFACE

THIS, the second, volume of a new catalogue of Muḥammadan coins in the British Museum is divided into two parts. Part One contains the Arab coins of Byzantine type,¹ which were issued by the Caliphs and governors for the most part of the Umayyad Dynasty, chiefly in their Near Eastern and North African or Spanish provinces. Part Two is confined to all those coins issued throughout the length and breadth of the Umayyad Caliphate, which could neither be included in Vol. I (Arab-Sassanian) nor in this volume, Part One (Arab-Byzantine). In this way the first two volumes of this Catalogue deal with all known specimens of coins that can be definitely attributed to the period that begins with the Arab Conquests and ends with the overthrow of Umayyad rule in the Eastern Caliphate (i.e. down to A.H. 132 = A.D. 750). Certain debatable specimens, some of which were, others which may or may not have been, minted under the early Arab conquerors are included in Part One, section V. There remain one or two examples of copper coins, of pure Muḥammadan type, which may be classified as either Umayyad or 'Abbāsid. These have been left over for inclusion in the third volume, which, it is intended, shall cover the 'Abbāsid period.

As in the first volume—though not to the same extent—specimens in other cabinets, both public and private, have been included. Alas, a complete *Corpus* is still a *desideratum*; but the times are not propitious for such an undertaking. A reference list of the coins quoted which are not in the National Collection is given on p. 327.

No attempt has been made in the Catalogue to indicate the die axis. In the gold of the Arab-Byzantine (Latin) type it is $\uparrow \downarrow$ as in the Byzantine forerunners (except no. 147, same die as G. 2, which deviates slightly from the vertical). In the Post-Reform coinage the gold begins $\uparrow \downarrow$ (e.g. A.H. 77-79), but later on it becomes quite haphazard. Both the silver and the copper throughout are quite irregular in their axes.

The system of transliteration of legends has followed the one used in the previous volume. I have preferred the form *dīnārs* rather than *danānīr*, and *dirhams* rather than *darāhim*, though the plural of *fals* has been given as *fulūs* because an English plural would be clumsy.

My special thanks are due to the curators or owners of public or private collections, respectively, who have kindly allowed me to include their coins in this work. (For details of these see the List of Abbreviations, &c., pp. xi-xiii.) My indebtedness to others is acknowledged in the footnotes.

I have recently been sent a rubbing by Dr. George C. Miles, to whom

¹ Or pre-Byzantine type, e.g. the so-called 'Visigothic' head of the coins on pp. 62-64 which I believe to be really of Roman Imperial origin (see pp. xliii ff.).

I am most grateful, of an Arab-Byzantine *dīnār* of the Standing Caliph type dated 74 (A.D. 693/4), which is two years earlier than any previously known (see p. 42).

Another surprise has been the appearance of a *dirham* of a new mint not hitherto recorded. I have identified it as Bahurasīr, and it is reproduced in the Addenda on p. 296. Its correct place in the Catalogue should be after B. 22 on p. 128.

I wish to express my gratitude to my former colleague, Dr. Harold Mattingly, who has kindly read the proofs of the Introduction, as he did in the case of Vol. I, and has made some helpful suggestions.

JOHN WALKER

6 February, 1956

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XXX. " " " " LUDD to NIṢĪBĪN.

XXXI. " " " " WĀSIṬ to YUBNĀ; Mintless and
Addenda.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND REFERENCES

- A. Amman Museum, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.
- ANS. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York.
- ASK. Sir Alec (S.) Kirkbride in *Q.D.A.P.*, 1947, pp. 59-63.
- AUB. American University, Beirut.
- B. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (H. Nützel, *Katalog der Orientalischen Münzen*, i, Berlin, 1898).
- Bel. Prof. A. R. Bellinger, *Coins from Jerash*, 1928-34, in *N.N.M.* no. 81, New York, 1938.
- B.M.C.* *British Museum Catalogue.*
- Brethes. J. D. Brethes, *Contribution à l'Histoire du Maroc par les recherches numismatiques*, Casablanca, 1939.
- C. Copenhagen, National Museum (J. Østrup, *Catalogue des Monnaies arabes*, Copenhagen, 1938).
- Casanova. Paul Casanova, *Inventaire sommaire de la Collection des Monnaies musulmanes de S.A. la Princesse Ismaïl*, Paris, 1896. (This Collection is now in the Musée de l'Art arabe, Cairo.)
- Cod. Francisco Codera y Zaidin, *Tratado de Numismática árabe-española*, Madrid, 1879.
- C.U.S.* George C. Miles, *The Coinage of the Umayyads of Spain* in *H.N.S.* Monograph number I, part 1, New York, 1950.
- Dam. Damascus, Arab Museum (Musée National Syrien), coins described by the Emir Djafar Abd el-Kadar in *Mélanges syriens offerts à Monsieur René Dussaud*, i, Paris, 1939, pp. 399-419.
- Flag. Convent of the Flagellation (*Studium Biblicum Franciscanum*), Jerusalem.
- Ghalib Edhem. See under I.
- G. Philip Grierson Collection, Cambridge.
- Guthrie. Collection of Col. C. Seton Guthrie catalogued by Stanley Lane-Poole, Hertford, 1874. The coins were afterwards bought for the Berlin Museum.
- H.N.S. Hispanic Numismatic Series of the American Numismatic Society, New York.
- HSA. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York).
- I. Istanbul Museum, Catalogue of Ismā'il Ghalib (Edhem), مسكوكات قديمه اسلاميه قتالوغي Constantinople, 1894, and unpublished acquisitions.

- J. Jena University Collection (J. G. Stickel, *Handbuch zur Morgenländischen Münzkunde*, Leipzig, i, 1845; ii, 1870).¹
- J.A. *Journal Asiatique*.
- J.R.A.S. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.
- Kh. Khedivial Library (Bibliothèque Nationale) Cairo (S. Lane-Poole, *Catalogue*, 1897).
- Lane-Poole. Stanley Lane-Poole, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, i, London, 1875; see also under Kh.
- Lane-Poole Add. Stanley Lane-Poole, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, ix, London, 1889, being Additions to the Oriental Collection 1876-1888.
- Lavoix. See under P.
- Lis. Lisbon, Casa da Moeda, Museu Numismático Português (Joachim Figanier, *Moedas Árabes, Inventário e Descrição*, I Parte, Lisbon, 1949).
- M. Margin begins at . . . See p. 84 for explanation.
- Mad. Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional (Casto M^a del Rivero, *La Moneda árabe-española*, Madrid, 1933).
- Mar. A. de Markov, *Inventarniy Katalog musulmanskikh Monet*, St. Petersburg, 1896.
- Miles. See under C.U.S.; N.H.R.; R.I.C., and S.E.A.D.
- M.N. *Museum Notes* of the American Numismatic Society, New York.
- N.H.R. George C. Miles, *The Numismatic History of Rayy*, n.s., no. 2, New York, 1938.
- N.N.Å. *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*.
- N.N.M. *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* published by the American Numismatic Society, New York.
- N.O.I. *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata* by William Marsden, London, 1823 (= Marsden Collection presented to the British Museum in 1834).
- N.S. *Numismatic Studies* of the American Numismatic Society, New York.
- Num. Chron. *Numismatic Chronicle*.
- Num. Circ. Spink's *Numismatic Circular*.
- Num. Zeit. *Numismatische Zeitschrift*.
- Nützel. See under B.
- Ox. Oxford, Ashmolean Museum.

¹ I have recently been informed by Dr. Irmgard Maull that the Jena coins are now in Munich.

- Pakhomov. See *N. J. Marr Presentation Volume* (xlv), Academy of Science, Leningrad-Moscow.
- P. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Cabinet des Médailles (Henri Lavoix, *Catalogue des Monnaies musulmanes*, i, Paris, 1887).
- Q.D.A.P.* *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine.*
- Rev. Num.* *Revue numismatique.*
- Rev. Num. Belge.* *Revue de la Numismatique belge*, later *Revue belge de Numismatique.*
- R.I.C.* George C. Miles, *Rare Islamic Coins*, *N.N.M.*, no. 118, New York, 1950. *
- S.E.A.D.* George C. Miles, *Some Early Arab Dinars* in *M.N.* iii, 1948, pp. 93-114.
- Teh. Teheran Museum.
- Th. Philip Thorburn Collection, Cranleigh, Surrey.
- Ties. W. Tiesenhhausen, *Moneti vostochnavo khalifata* (Monnaies des Khalifes orientaux), St. Petersburg, 1873.
- UM. University Museum, Philadelphia.
- Vat. Vatican Collection.
- Vives. Antonio Vives y Escudero, *Monedas de las Dinastías arábigo-españolas*, Madrid, 1893.
- Weyl. Adolph Weyl, *Verzeichniss von Münzen und Denkmünzen verschiedener mohammedanischer Dynastien der Jules Fonrobert'schen Sammlung*, Berlin, 1878.
- Wien. Num. Mon.* *Wiener Numismatische Monatshefte.*
- Wroth. Warwick Wroth, *Catalogue of Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum*, London, 1908.
- Zam. Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1904).
- Z.D.M.G.* *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.*
- Z.f.N.* *Zeitschrift für Numismatik.*
- Ziya. Ahmed Ziya, *Catalogue of Islamic Coins* [in Turkish], Constantinople, 1910.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MOST of the relevant literature on the coins of this volume previous to 1873 was most adequately covered by Tiesenhausen in his *magnum opus*. The most valuable *Bibliography of Moslem Numismatics* by L. A. Mayer (Royal Asiatic Society's Oriental Translation Fund, vol. xxxv, 1939) and his enlarged second edition brought up to 1950 render a complete bibliography here a work of supererogation, especially since the second edition of Mayer's *Bibliography* 1954 has the welcome addition of a subject index. This is, indeed, a great boon.

Reference should be made here to the important article by Mrs. Ulla S. Linder Welin entitled *Wāsit, The Mint-Town* in the *Bulletin de la Société Royale des Lettres de Lund*, 1955-1956, IV which appeared after the present Catalogue had been prepared.

INTRODUCTION

I. GENERAL ARRANGEMENT AND SCOPE

TOWARDS the latter part of the reign of the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius (A.D. 610–41) the whole political structure in the Near East collapsed before the onslaught of the warlike Bedouin hordes from Arabia. Only three years after the death of the Founder of Islam, Damascus, the great Syrian emporium, was captured in 635 (14); while Jerusalem capitulated in the following year. Then one after the other, in rapid succession, the wealthy commercial centres of the country—Antioch, Aleppo, Emesa, and others—likewise fell a prey to the Arab invaders.

Suddenly possessed of a rich cultural inheritance almost completely alien to their desert background, the conquerors wisely adopted in large measure the administrative machinery and financial systems of their new subjects. Just as in the case of the Sassanian Empire in the East the Arabs took over the type of coinage current in that region, so in the conquered Byzantine territory they copied the coin-types circulating in that area, with certain modifications and a few innovations of their own.

Of the Arab-Sassanian coins, which are described in Vol. I, most of them are silver, a few of them copper, but none of them gold; of the Arab-Byzantine coins in Part One of this volume of the Catalogue, most of them are copper, a small percentage of them gold, but none of them silver.

The present volume is in two parts: Part One contains the Arab-Byzantine coins; Part Two, the remainder of the Umayyad coins other than those Arab-Sassanian ones already included in Volume I. The coins in Part Two are in three metals, gold, silver, and copper.

PART ONE: ARAB-BYZANTINE

The term Arab-Byzantine is used throughout this Catalogue as a convenient description for all those Muḥammadan coins, with legends sometimes in Greek or Latin or Pehlevi or Arabic, which were struck after the Byzantine model under the early invaders in the first century of Islam. These have been grouped according to linguistic characteristics, as follows:

- A. *Byzantine (Greek) Type*
- B. *Byzantine (Latin) Type*
- C. *Byzantine (Pehlevi) Type*

In order to demonstrate the general continuity of coin-types from the Byzantine into the Islamic period, prototype coins have been added in the

case of Groups A and B. Group C is hybrid; its progenitors are indicated in the Survey of Coinage (pp. li ff.).

Group A has been termed the Byzantine (Greek) Type because the legends are partly Greek or Graeco-Latin, or else the coins of this group conform to the Graeco-Latin tradition of Byzantine coinage of the Near East, i.e. Syria and Palestine.

Group B, on the other hand, has been termed the Byzantine (Latin) Type because the legends are in Latin, or else the coins of this group follow the module of coins of the Latin, or North African, tradition of Byzantine coinage.

Group C—a rare, and but recently discovered group¹—has been classified as Byzantine (Pehlevi) by reason of its hybrid character. There are, at present, no coins of this group in the National Collection.

The coins of Group A have been subdivided, in accordance with their characteristic obverses, as follows:

- I. Justin II and Sophia
- II. Heraclius and Family
- III. The Umayyad Caliph
- IV. Twin Standing Figures
- V. Uncertain and Probable Arab-Byzantine

There is also a sort of chronological sequence in the subdivisions I-IV, though the period during which these coins were struck was not a long one, probably *circa* A.D. 635-95 (A.H. 14-76). In subdivision V certain barbarous coins, which might conceivably have been minted under Arab control, as well as a few miscellaneous uncertain Arab pieces, have been assembled. The reasons for dating these previous to A.D. 685 (A.H. 65) are given later (p. xxxviii).

The coins in Group B have also been subdivided in accordance with their characteristic obverses, as follows:

- I. Two Imperial Busts
- II. Imperial Bust
- III. Imperial Head¹
- IV. Portraitless

Subdivision IV is the latest in date, lasting up to near the end of the first century of Islam (A.H. 98).

¹ The coins in subdivision III are not strictly speaking in the Byzantine tradition, as I have tried to demonstrate on p. xliii, but it is convenient to classify them here.

Similarly the coins in Group C have been subdivided, as follows:

- I. Emperor and Two Sons
- II. The Umayyad Caliph
- III. Standing Figure with Upraised Arms

Subdivision I can be dated approximately to A.D. 650 or later; subdivision II to *circa* A.D. 690, and subdivision III to the early years of the eighth (Christian) century.

PART TWO: POST-REFORM COINAGE

In this part are grouped all the other coins struck during the Umayyad Caliphate of Damascus, which ended in A.D. 750 (132), i.e. all Umayyad coins other than the Arab-Sassanian (Vol. I) or Arab-Byzantine (in the foregoing Part One of the present volume). The coins of Part Two have been grouped according to metals, as follows:

- A. *Umayyad Gold*
- B. *Umayyad Silver*
- C. *Umayyad Copper*

These groups are further subdivided according to legends:

Group A

- (a) *Without Mint-name*
- (b) *With Mint-name*

Group B

- (a) *Without Mint-name*
- (b) *With Mint-name*

Group C

- (a) *With Religious Formulae only (with or without symbols)*
- (b) *With Mint-name (with or without date)*
- (c) *With Date but without Mint-name*

All the coins of Groups A and B, and some of those of Group C, are dated. The Index of Years (p. 298) and the Index of Mints (p. 306) should help to overcome any historical distortion, or inconvenience, caused by this method of classification. As the Umayyad Caliphs did not put their names on their gold and silver coins of the Post-Reform Coinage, it is impossible to arrange them precisely according to reigns.¹ Consequently, an arrangement

¹ Even in the case of the *dirhams* struck at Wāsiṭ in the year 126—a year when three Caliphs in turn ruled—the change in the number of annulets in the margin cannot be precisely correlated with the succession of Caliphs, though it would appear to be connected (see f.n. to no. 581, p. 199). For the chronology of the Umayyad Caliphs see the list on p. 297.

by mints has been adopted, wherever possible. The mints are arranged according to the order of the Arabic alphabet. Whereas a geographical order would certainly be more scientific, this has not been considered advisable, since opinions would differ as to the precise order to be adopted. Besides, not all the places, whose names occur on the coins, can be located exactly. See Mint-Notes (pp. lxx ff.).

In accordance with present-day Museum practice the particulars, where known, of acquisition are given at the foot of the page. Additional notes on individual coins are also given there, or else there is a discussion of relevant points in the Introduction. A certain number of coins not in the British Museum has been embodied in the present Catalogue in due sequence outside the running Catalogue number (see Concordance, p. 327). For convenience of reference these coins are indicated by means of an abbreviation and a number (see List of Abbreviations, pp. xi-xiii).

All previous references to published specimens are not generally quoted, unless in the case of exceedingly rare coins. References to Tiesenhausen, Lavoix, Lane-Poole, Nützel, and Miles are usually adequate. The relative rarity of the individual pieces can be judged from this.

II. SURVEY OF COINAGE

PART ONE

A. *Byzantine (Greek) Type*

I. *Justin and Sophia*

These remarkable coins, which were first published by the present writer (in *Num. Chron.*, 1935, pp. 120 ff.), belong to the mint of Scythopolis¹ near the river Jordan on the northern frontier of Samaria. The absence of any Arabic legends on the coins—for the bilingual Bel. 2 (p. 2) had not then been found—led one, at first, to believe that they were part of the Imperial Byzantine copper coinage. Professor A. R. Bellinger, however, has since convincingly demonstrated² that the evidence is more in favour of their having been struck under the Arab invaders. His reasons may be summarized as follows:

The Byzantine *folles* of Justin and Sophia had long been in circulation. 'Under these conditions any innovation would be matter for remark, but on our pieces we find two of the most extraordinary kind. In the first place the Emperor's name is replaced on the obverse by the word "Scythopolis".

¹ See Mint-Notes under 'Baisân'.

² *N.N.M.*, no. 81 (1938), pp. 14 ff.

This is in violation of a tradition as old as Augustus which continued without interruption as long as the Byzantine series lasted.¹

Secondly, besides bearing the name of Scythopolis on the obverse, the reverse still retains its old mint-abbreviation ΝΙΚΟ (i.e. Nicomedia). It is incredible that any Byzantine official could have produced a contradiction of this nature.

Thirdly, the 'proportionately large number of these imitation *folles* makes it evident that the issue was a very large one and the degrees of degeneracy in the type very strongly suggest that the issue was of considerable duration. Yet it clings obstinately to the same date (572), where the date is a possible one at all, except for our nos. 512 and 513 and Mr. Walker's V, which have XII and XI respectively. It is to be noticed too that the *officina* mark is almost always A, once B, once Γ (Mr. Walker's V) and once Ε. But if there were two *officinae*, A and B should be of fairly equal frequency, while the real existence of a third and a fifth is extremely doubtful: Nicomedia and Cyzicus had only two. It is worth noting that both the Γ and the Ε pieces are very barbarous in style and have Arabic countermarks.²

Finally, Bellinger's unique coin (Bel. 2, p. 2, Pl. I) which must be nearly contemporary is a Scythopolis *folles* with an Arabic legend in place of the contradictory ΝΙΚΟ of the reverse. This legend, in Kufic script, I have had no hesitation in reading as بيسان, Baisān, the Arabic name for Scythopolis. Moreover, there is an early Umayyad copper coin of the Post-Reform Coinage (Bellinger's no. 536 = Bel. 4, p. 240, Pl. XXVI), which bears the same mint-name, showing that Scythopolis-Baisān was actually a place of mintage for the early Arab conquerors. As Bellinger points out (p. 18), Baisān had been the military headquarters of the Byzantine army of Palestine, just as Damascus had been in Syria. We can see from coins (nos. 12 ff. of the present Catalogue) that the Arabs issued parallel coins of Byzantine type with the name of the mint ΔΑΜΑΣΚΟC on the obverse and the corresponding Arabic name دمشق on the reverse. And other instances of the Arabs' use of Greek names of mints can be seen in the case of Baalbek (p. 5), Emesa (p. 10), Tiberias (p. 11), and Ṭarṭūs (p. 19). There can be no doubt, therefore, that these Scythopolis coins are products of the early Arab occupation, and are, consequently, included in this Catalogue.

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 15-16. Bellinger, however, is not quite accurate here. I refer him to Wroth's Cat., Pl. XIX, nos. 22 and 23, where the Imperial name on the obv. is replaced by a place-name ΧΕΡCΩΝΟC and there are also the ΕΝΘΤΟ ΝΙΚΑ coins (see below, p. 4) and the pieces with RAVENNA and CΥΡΑΚΟΥCΙ. Still the argument is a good one for the coins of Palestine.

² *Ibid.*, p. 17.

The unusual size of flan, and the unmistakable fabric of these copper coins, lasted even into the period following 'Abd al-Malik's Coinage Reform, when pure Muḥammadan types came in. This is exemplified in the products of such Palestinian mints as al-Ramla, 'Asḳalān, Ghazza, Filistīn, and Ludd (nos. 846, 903, 908, 911, and 924). A stage in this evolutionary process can be seen in Bellinger's coin no. 507, which was a Scythopolis coin, such as we have been describing above, later used as a flan for the new type of Arab die bearing the Islamic profession of faith without imagery.¹

The Scythopolis coin-type of Justin and Sophia also continued in a modified form in the later coins described in subdivision IV (see p. 43). Here the two Imperial figures holding their emblems of Christian sovereignty, the cruciform globe and sceptre, have given place to two similar figures, only girt with swords, each standing in the traditional attitude of the Caliph (as on nos. 73 ff.). Another change in the delineation of the two figures can be seen by a comparison of head-dress. In the prototype, particularly, [Pl. I (a)] the two Imperial figures are wearing crowns or rather diadems, with a halo behind (fig. i). In the earlier Arab imitations (Pl. I, 1 ff.) the significance of the halo has been overlooked. The figures, instead of being nimbate, appear to wear heavy head-dresses or turbans (fig. ii). This has been still further changed in the later Arab type (Pl. IX, A. 5 and A. 6), where the head-dresses of the twin figures of the Caliph appear as in fig. iii.



Fig. i

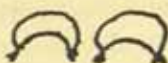


Fig. ii

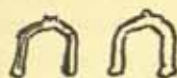


Fig. iii

It is worth noting that the uncertain coins G. 1 and A. 7 (Pl. IX) classified in subdivision V (p. 44) still have diadems with haloes (as fig. i).

It is surprising that the coins of this small subdivision I should have come to light only within the last twenty years as a result of excavations at Jerash in Transjordan. In this respect they are paralleled by the Pehlevi type (pp. 81-83), which were unknown to numismatists until dug up by the French archaeologists at Susa in Persia not long ago. What gaps in our knowledge similar explorations of Islamic sites may subsequently fill it is hard to say, but the results from Jerash and Susa are a good augury.²

¹ Cf. *Num. Chron.*, 1935, Pl. IX, no. 4.

² See also p. xciii.

II. *Heraclius and Family*

This subdivision has been classified according to obverse types, as follows:

- (a) Emperor Enthroned
- (b) Emperor Standing
- (c) Emperor and Son
- (d) Emperor and Two Sons
- (e) Imperial Bust

In the majority of cases the Emperor delineated is Heraclius, though in the case of section (e) some, but not all, may portray his grandson and successor, Constans II. Reasons for so assigning them are given below.

Section (a) is rather remarkable, as well as being of considerable rarity, since the 'Enthroned Emperor' type is not characteristic of the Byzantine coinage of this period. It may be traced, perhaps, to the seated figure on the gold coins of Maurice Tiberius (Pl. II, b. 1), or based on a *folles* such as that of Justinian I (Pl. II, b. 2), whose obverse and reverse may both have lent themselves to imitation. On the other hand, it may have been copied from a seal, though there is no evidence to support this. Perhaps, after all, the moneyers employed by the Arabs were in inventive mood.

The coins of section (a), though they are without Arabic legends, can be readily attributed to the Arab conquerors. They have a remarkable resemblance to those of section (b), most of which have Arabic legends. Some of the similarities are as follows: (a) 'bird on T-top of standard'; (b) the puzzling obverse legend AEO and variants; (c) ANO instead of ANNO; (d) the same year date (XP11); (e) mint-abbreviation ΔAM for Damascus, not a Byzantine mint.¹

Another noteworthy point about the coins of this section is the representation of 'the bird on standard', a version, no doubt, of the Imperial eagle.² This is sometimes varied by a 'palm-branch on standard' (e.g. no. 9). There is no prototype to this on the antecedent coinage of Byzantium, and it must be regarded as an innovation of the engravers employed by the Arabs.


'The bird on standard' has been differently described, because it is none too clear on certain specimens. At times it is very elongated (cf. no. 12). This form led Baron Marchant (*Mélanges*, Paris, 1818, p. 4) to consider it to be a stork, or even perhaps the forepart of a camel. Undoubtedly it is the blundered outline of an eagle, as Sestini noted as early as 1779 (*Lettere*

¹ *Pace* the late Cotteville-Giraudet.

² It may derive, perhaps, from the eagle-headed sceptre on coins of Tiberius II, &c. (cf. Wroth, i, Pl. XV. 8), though that is on the right of the obverse.

numismatique, Florence, *aquila litterae T insistens*). What is, obviously, another blundered version on the uncertain coins illustrated on p. 47 (figs. 7 and 8), was described by De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1871, xviii, p. 205) and Lavoix (no. 38) as a ram (*bélier*).

Some assistance in settling the chronology of this series may be derived from a consideration of the index letter, or symbol, on the reverse. Allowing for a certain amount of overlapping, the order of their appearance is (1) uncial M, (2) cursive \mathfrak{M} (and variants) followed by (3) the transformed


'cross on steps'  (and its variants), extending throughout the whole of the coins of Group A.

(1) *The uncial or majuscule M*, which on the Byzantine copper coins indicated in a conspicuous manner the denomination of a *folles* or 40 *nummia*, is, generally speaking, characteristic of those coins with the figure of Heraclius in subdivision II, although it is also found on the Scythopolis coins with the figures of Justin and Sophia in subdivision I. In other words, it appears, with rare exceptions, only on the coins of the early period of Arab rule, that is, up to the days of Mu'āwiya who began to rule in A.D. 661. There are two stray examples as late as the reign of 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān (A.D. 685-705). One of these is a coin (no. 104), which from style and fabric is attributable to the mint of 'Ammān; the other is based on the early Scythopolis (Baisān) coin type (A. 5, p. 43). Both might well be provincial mint survivals.

(2) *The cursive or minuscule \mathfrak{M}* is a somewhat later usage. Although we can ascertain, from an examination of the Imperial Byzantine coinage, that it appears under Tiberius II, c. 578/9 (Wroth i, pp. 108, 116), it is not noticeable during the long reign of Heraclius (A.D. 610-41), and seems to make a spasmodic appearance again under Constans II (A.D. 641-68). In the Arab-Byzantine series it is closely associated with the 'Imperial bust' on the coins from Emesa of section (e), which is almost certainly that of Constans II. It is also frequent on the coins of subdivision V, some of which, if not all, are Arab-Byzantine. It seems to make its final appearance on the coins of ʿIlīyā Filīstīn (i.e. Jerusalem) of subdivision III, the Standing Caliph Type. Its duration, in fact, seems to be roughly coterminous with the reign of Constans himself (A.D. 641-68).

(3) *The Transformed 'cross on steps'*  (and its variants), is a new symbol, which makes its first appearance on the coins of subdivision III,

the Standing Caliph Type, and soon afterwards usurps the field, for it is practically the only symbol employed on the coins of III (c), which bear the name of the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik. The sole exceptions, with uncial M, have already been mentioned above.

It would appear that the transformed 'cross on steps' was borrowed from the reverse type of a Byzantine *solidus*. Certainly, the ingenious explanation of an Algerian scholar recorded by De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, p. 483) that it is  = ω = 'Allah', can be dismissed, though it appeared *assez satisfaisante* to De Saulcy. On the copper coins the form usually resembles the Greek letter Φ on steps. It has occurred to the present writer that it is just possible that this particular form was influenced by the initial letter of the bilingual protocols, in Greek and Latin, the official headings written at the beginning of the contemporary Arabic papyrus rolls.¹

A summary of the mints that issued copper coins with the various obverse and reverse types in Group A may prove instructive, and particularly useful for identification purposes in the case of badly worn specimens. The mint, when it is specially characteristic of the type, is underlined. The reverse types are numbered as follows:

- (1) uncial M (and variants)
- (2) cursive \mathfrak{M} (and variants)
- (3) transformed 'cross on steps' (and variants)

The obverse types follow the order in the group.

	Obverse types	Reverse types			Mints
		(1)	(2)	(3)	
I	Emperor and Empress Enthroned	×	..	..	<u>Scythopolis (Baisân)</u>
II (a)	Emperor Enthroned	×	..	..	<u>Damascus</u>
II (b)	Emperor Standing	×	..	..	Baalbek
	" "	×	..	..	<u>Damascus</u>
	" "	×	..	..	<u>Emesa</u>
	" "	×	..	..	Tiberias
II (c)	Emperor and Son	×	..	..	Baalbek
	" "	×	..	..	<u>Damascus</u>
	" "	×	..	..	Without mint-name
II (d)	Emperor and Two Sons	×	..	..	<u>Tiberias</u>
	" "	×	..	..	Without mint-name

¹ See below, p. liv.

	<i>Obverse types</i>	<i>Reverse types</i>			<i>Mints</i>
		(1)	(2)	(3)	
II (e)	Imperial Bust	×	..	..	Ṭartūs
	"	..	×	..	Emesa
III	<i>Standing Caliph</i> (a) Without name or titles	..	×	..	İliyā Filistīn
		..	..	×	Ḥarrān
		..	..	×	Damascus
		..	..	×	Al-Ruhā
		..	..	×	Sarmīn
		..	..	×	'Amḥān
		..	..	×	Uncertain
		..	..	×	Without mint-name
	(b) Without name but with titles	..	..	×	Ma'arrat Miṣrīn
		..	..	×	Manbij
	(c) With name and titles	×	..	..	Without mint-name
		..	..	×	Baalbek
		..	..	×	Jibrīn
		..	..	×	Ḥalab (Aleppo)
		..	..	×	Ḥimṣ (Emesa)
		..	..	×	Damascus
		..	..	×	Sarmīn
		..	..	×	'Ammān
		..	..	×	Qinnasrīn
		..	..	×	Qūrus
		..	..	×	Manbij
		..	..	×	Uncertain
		..	..	×	Without mint-name
IV	Twin standing figures	×	..	..	Without mint-name (Baisān type)

The coins of subdivision V, uncertain and probable Arab-Byzantine, have been omitted from the above summary. Most of them have cursive Ω reverse, and, chronologically, they would appear to precede the coins of subdivision III with standing figure of the Caliph.

See subdivision III, pp. xxxiii f., for further mint-notes.

Christian emblems. Another interesting feature of these early Muḥammadan coins is the presence of the Christian emblem, the cross, either surmounting the orb in the Emperor's hand, or his long sceptre, or his crown or diadem; in some cases, all of these. It is always present on the coins of subdivision II (Heraclius and Family), with one exception, namely, the rare gold coins on which are depicted the Emperor and his two sons (see p. 18). In this case not only has the cross been removed from the Imperial

diadems and orbs, but on the reverse the 'cross on steps', so characteristic of the Byzantine *solidi*, has been transformed into a mere blob on the top of a post.¹ This exception can be explained by the fact that these pieces were struck at a late date, probably just before 'Abd al-Malik's coinage reform.

Unfortunately the British Museum does not possess an example of this rare gold coin.² The specimen from the Col. Seton Guthrie Collection, which went to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, is accordingly illustrated (Pl. V, B. 2), and, in order to demonstrate the transition more clearly, a barbarous imitation of a Byzantine *solidus*, in all probability one of Arab manufacture, is catalogued (no. 54, Pl. V), in which the cross has become T-shaped.

The period when this change was made may be approximately determined from certain historical data transmitted to us in the accounts of those times. In the first instance, a Syriac Chronicle records the fact that the Caliph Mu'āwiya in July of the year A.H. 40 (A.D. 660) 'also minted gold and silver, but the populace did not accept it as there was no cross on it'.³ The only silver coins known to us, however, with the name of Mu'āwiya (A.H. 41-60) are of Arab-Sassanian Type (see Vol. I, pp. 25-27), and it is doubtful whether the gold coins mentioned in the above extract were the same as the examples we have just been considering. The reverse symbol, as we have pointed out, would seem to rule that out. But it is quite possible that the copper coins of subdivision III, Standing Caliph Type, section (a) Without Caliph's name or titles, were first issued under Mu'āwiya. With this new issue all the vestiges of Christian symbolism had been eliminated. We shall have more to add to this subject, however, when we come to deal with these coins themselves (see p. xxxi).

In subdivision II the seated and all the single standing figures have been regarded as portraying Heraclius. Even no. 26, which, if 27 really be the date A.H. 23, was issued under Constans II, has been so regarded, because the bearded figure together with the monogram (see below) on the reverse is so much more indicative of Heraclius than of Constans II that I have grouped it accordingly. Lane-Poole likewise considered it as representing Heraclius, though Lavoix regarded it as Constans II.

¹ See below, p. xl, for other instances of the supplanting of the emblems of Christianity on the coinage.

² Since this was written Mr. Philip Grierson has kindly presented one (see *B.M. Quarterly*, 1955, p. 15, Pl. VI. 6). Besides the specimens cited in f.n. to B. 2, p. 18, there is one illustrated by Miles, *S.E.A.D.*, Pl. XVII, no. 1, which is in the University Museum, Philadelphia.

³ See Nöldeke, 'Zur Geschichte der Araber im I. Jahrh. d. H. aus syrischen Quellen' (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, pp. 85 and 96).

In the case of the coins of section (e) with the Imperial bust, while most of them exhibit what is more than probably the youthful portrait of Constans II (mint of Emesa—with M reverse), the bearded bust on the rare mintage of Ṭartūs (nos. 55 and 56) seems more likely to depict Heraclius. Moreover, the index letter M coincides with this view, if the reasons we have given (on p. xxii) be correct. The Paris and Istanbul Catalogues, however, both place the Imperial bust of Emesa under Heraclius, whereas the Berlin Catalogue agrees with that of the British Museum in ascribing it to Constans II.


Recently Professor Bellinger (*op. cit.*, p. 239) has argued that the obverse of the Emperor standing was probably introduced for the first time under Constans II. Pursuing his argument he points out that 'the date is written $\text{X}\eta\text{II}$, and that is the way 17 appears on the coins of Constans (*B.M.C.* 278 f., 192–197). But under Heraclius it is always written $\text{X}\varsigma\text{I}$ (*B.M.C.* 208, 186–190). Surely the natural conclusion is that the imitation is subsequent to the year 17 of Constans, that is 656/7.'



There seem to me to be reasons against this.







- (a) The dating of the Byzantine coins of Heraclius and Constans is not quite so easily disposed of as this. The year 17 is $\overset{\text{X}}{\underset{\text{II}}{\eta}}$ in the case of Heraclius (coins of Cyprus, Wroth, p. 222), whereas on the coins of Constans it is, apparently, always $\overset{\text{X}}{\underset{\text{I}}{\eta}}$ (Wroth, pp. 278–9). The form copied by the Arabs was the former; therefore, the likelihood is that the prototype was a coin of Heraclius.
- (b) If Bellinger's theory were correct, that the standing figure type did not come into use by the Arabs until at least A.D. 656/7 (A.H. 36/37), what coins did the Arabs use between A.D. 635 (A.H. 14), the date of the capture of Damascus, and then? We know that in the Sassanian domains they were striking silver coins in A.H. 31, less than ten years after the Battle of Nihāvand (A.H. 22), which initiated their campaign. Bellinger's theory would leave too long an interval.
- (c) As already pointed out, the uncial M reverse is not so characteristic of Constans as it is of Heraclius.
- (d) Recently Mr. Philip Grierson has shown (*Num. Chron.*, 1950, p. 86) that the anonymous copper coins of Carthage with standing figure (and M rev.) were issued by Heraclius before he became Emperor. These were more likely to furnish the prototypes than the later *folles* struck under Constans II with similar obverses but with differing reverses (Wroth, pp. 268 ff.).




Incidentally, Grierson's new dating disposes of the view advanced by Wroth, p. 234, that the long cross on the obverse might represent the Holy Rood recovered by Heraclius from the Sassanians in 629. It also denies the Arab-Byzantine series a romantic link between Christianity and Islam.




Monograms. On all the coins with uncial M reverse in subdivisions I and II, there is a monogram, or, in some instances, a cross, which may sometimes be simply a modification thereof. These signs, grouped according to obverse types, are as follows:


Emperor and Empress Enthroned  (Scythopolis)


Emperor Enthroned  or  (Damascus)




Emperor Standing  (Baalbek);     (Damascus);
 (Emesa)

Emperor and Son  (Damascus);   (Baalbek)

Emperor and Two Sons    (Tiberias)



Imperial Bust  (Ṭarṭūs).

The coins with cursive M reverse have neither monogram nor cross, but sometimes there is a star or else a crescent, and it is worthy of note that in the case of the two unusual instances of uncial M surviving as late as the time of 'Abd al-Malik (nos. 104 and A. 5, p. 43) the former has neither, while the latter has a star. No other monogram occurs in this series with the sole exception of the puzzling  (see below, p. xxxvi) on the coins of Ḥarrān (pp. 25-26).

The monogram  (with its variants, as above) is, strange to say, nowhere exactly paralleled in the Imperial Byzantine series, unless in one stray example illustrated by Wroth¹ and another by Sabatier.² The usual monogram of Heraclius is  , while that of Constans II is  . So that, by sheer coincidence, the form most generally used on the Arab-Byzantine coins looks a compromise between the two forms. But, as this monogram is already in use on the coins, which were perhaps issued by the Arabs during the lifetime of Heraclius, while most of the coins presumably issued later during the reign of Constans II (those with M reverse) are without monograms, we may conclude that the monogram was intended to be that of Heraclius (although it is still present, for example, on no. 26, which, as stated above, may have been issued after the death of that Emperor). In spite of the fact that the sign occasionally assumes the appearance of the Christian


¹ *B.M.C.* i, p. 205, Pl. XXIV. 6.



² *Monnaies Byzantines*, i, p. 284, no. 105, Pl. XXXI. 5. Sabatier definitely regarded it as the monogram of Heraclius.








monogrammatic cross , which was a development of the more familiar Constantinian monogram , it would be unwise to assume, as Lavoix does,¹ that it is, in fact, the *monogramme du Christ*.



The coins with transformed 'cross on steps' do not have such monograms.





Officina Marks. On the Imperial Byzantine copper coins officina numerals ABΓΔ and Ε, i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 occur. On the coins of the present series with M reverses, the officina marks, grouped according to obverse types, are as follows:




Emperor and Empress Enthroned A ² (Scythopolis)

Emperor Enthroned   (Damascus)

Emperor Standing  (Baalbek);       (Damascus);

 A Δ  (Emesa); C (Tiberias)

Emperor and Son    (Baalbek);  (Damascus)

Emperor and Two Sons A  C  C (Tiberias); A  (without mint-name)

Imperial Bust Δ (Tartūs)

The officina marks, like the monograms, do not accompany the cursive M or the transformed 'cross on steps'.

III. *The Umayyad Caliph*

This subdivision has been classified according to obverse types and legend, as follows:

- (a) Without Caliph's name or titles
- (b) Without Caliph's name but with titles
- (c) With Caliph's name and titles; and
- (d) With Dates.

The distinguishing feature of this subdivision is the standing sword-girt figure of the Caliph on the obverse.³ He is bearded and dressed in a long robe with a typical Bedouin *Shaiikh's* head-dress (*kūfiya*), the folds of which fall across his shoulders. The figure differs considerably from that of the preceding subdivision II. Gone are all the emblems of Imperial splendour—the cross, the crown, the orb, the cruciform sceptre; the warrior prince from the desert has, in truth, usurped the place of the Christian Lord of Byzantium.

¹ p. xii. So also Tiesenhansen, p. 1. In recent years the same opinion has been expressed by Cotteville-Giraudet (*Rev. Num.*, 1934, p. 210).

² Also Γ if G. 1, p. 44, is Arab-Byzantine. The same applies to Bellinger's no. 509 with officina mark Ε.

³ Reference should be made to the very rare Byzantine (Pehlevi) coins which also have the Standing Caliph as obverse type (p. 82).

There is a rugged simplicity about these early and, in some cases, rare examples of Muḥammadan pictorial art, that has a wild charm of its own that has seldom been recognized. They are silent witnesses for us of those momentous days that shook the destiny of the Near East.

It is not without significance, too, this substitution of the sword for the cross, so markedly preserved for us in the coins of this type, since Islam, unlike early Christianity, thrust its way forward *vi et armis*. The precepts alike, both of the Koran and of the Ḥadīth literature, indicate that the *Jihād*, or Holy War against the Infidel, was incumbent on the general body of Muḥammadans as a religious duty (فرض على الكفاية). To fight 'in the Way of Allāh' (في سبيل الله),¹ as the Koranic phraseology has it, is thus implicitly illustrated by the attitude on these coins of the Caliph standing with his right hand grasping his sword, ready to lead the attack.

But there is more than that. The Caliph acting as *Imām*, that is, as the religious head of the community, took the foremost part in the conduct of public worship, for Islam has no priesthood. It was the Caliph, therefore, who delivered the *Khuṭba*, or Friday Sermon in the Mosque. Ritual prescribed that, in so doing, he should lean on a bow, or a spear, or a sword.² These coins show him in this traditional posture with his left hand holding the scabbard, while his right clasps the hilt.

Besides the *Khuṭba* there was another of the prerogatives of sovereignty that the Caliphs were careful to maintain, namely the *Sikka*,³ or 'coinage', which implied the control of the minting of gold and silver coins, especially the former. That is why the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik played such a prominent part in the Reform of the Coinage (gold in A.H. 77 and silver in A.H. 79, as is discussed below, pp. liv f.).

The Caliph's Dress. The crude engraving of these coin figures—no more ✓ crude, however, than the contemporary Byzantine coin engraving—makes the determination of the details of the Caliph's dress no easy matter. On most of the coins we can discern what appear to be bands, usually three in number, that fall from the region of the girdle and, presumably, represent the ends of that article of apparel. But, on some coins, of the mint of 'Ammān (e.g. nos. 96 and 129), the bands seem to fall almost like a maniple—though from the Caliph's right fore-arm—while, on others, of the mints of Ḥarrān (Vat. 1, p. 25) and al-Ruhā (nos. 92 and 93) as well as of the

¹ Cf. the rare copper coin, p. 227, with this formula in relation to the pay given to warriors (نقّة). See also below, p. lxviii.

² See articles 'Anaza and Harba in the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, and Miles's article in *Archaeologica Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, 1952, pp. 156 ff.

³ *Sikka* originally meant a coin-die, but later came to stand for the coin itself. The Mint was known as the *Dār al-Sikka*.

'mintless' ones (no. 98 and B. 3, p. 30), the bands are omitted. On some of the coins of Ḥalab (nos. 106 ff.) we have a loop instead—Nützel regarded it as a sleeve¹—which often becomes a single band (e.g. no. 112).

The conventional delineation of the Caliph's robe has likewise variations. At the mint of ʿĪliyā Filistīn the lines of the herring-bone design slope upwards (nos. 73 ff.), whereas at al-Ruhā (nos. 92 ff.) and on the 'mintless' coins (no. 98 and B. 3, p. 30) they slope downwards. A toga-like effect is discernible at ʿAmmān (no. 126), while at Manbij (no. 102) the robe spreads out like a crinoline.

✓ *The Caliph's Head-dress.* The native head-dress likewise assumes forms of more or less accurate delineation. Perhaps the finest example is that on no. 98 (Pl. VII). The flowing folds of the *kūfiya* falling on either side of the bearded face with its prominent eyes give the figure of the Caliph a wild, unkempt appearance. Several scholars,² being naturally led astray by the apparent resemblance to flowing locks of hair, have described the Caliph as if he were bare-headed with long hair falling down on either side of his head. The objections to this interpretation should have been apparent from the outset: (a) it is not a general Arab custom to allow the hair of the head to grow long, and (b) it would have been taboo then for a good Muslim to be represented with uncovered head. It has been left to the enlightened twentieth century to violate this long established convention, namely, in the case of the modern coins of ʿIrāq on which the monarch appears bare-headed. In the early centuries of Islam this would have provoked a storm of protest. [See p. civ.]

So we must, unquestionably, regard the Caliph as being, in this respect at all events, strictly orthodox. Nevertheless the die engravers have not always succeeded in tracing the outline of the Bedouin head-dress clearly. In fact, on those curious barbarous and misshapen coins apparently of the mint of ʿĪliyā Filistīn (nos. 85, I. 1 and ANS. 6 on p. 25), we find that it has been transformed into what has all the semblance of a halo, the last attribute that one would associate with even the noblest member of the Umayyad Dynasty.

✓ *Islam and Images.* It may be appropriate at this point to refer to the interesting question of the attitude adopted by Muslim theologians towards pictures and images. The Koran nowhere expressly prohibits the

¹ Stickel, *Handbuch*, ii, p. 43, called it the Caliph's whip (*Chalifenpeitsche*).

² e.g. Stickel, Lavoix, and Nützel. Lane-Poole, however, noted that the Caliph was wearing the *kūfiya*. The other opinion has in recent years been reaffirmed by Cotteville-Giraudet (*Rev. Num.*, 1934, p. 203). The present writer's criticism of this appeared in *Num. Chron.*, 1936, pp. 321-3. The rejoinder made by Cotteville-Giraudet (*Rev. Num.*, 1936, pp. 226-9) has not provided any reason for a change of view. See below, p. lxx.

manufacture of images or the production of pictures. But in the *Ḥadīth* literature, which accumulated after Muḥammad's death, very definite opinions were expressed against such practices. As a result a vigorous denunciation of all images, pictures, and shapes of living or inanimate things resulted, and has been the predominant attitude ever since in the strictest circles of Islam. The *raison d'être* of this artistic anathema was that such fabrications partook of the nature of a presumptuous imitation, or infringement, of Allah's sole creative activity, and was *ipso facto* sinful. This puritanic outlook has often sadly restricted Muslim numismatic art through the ages, and directed its expression largely along the channels of arabesque decoration and elaborate calligraphy, though many exceptions occur to mind, particularly in the case of the coins of the Urtuḳids and the Banī Zangids in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The Umayyad Caliphs were by no means strict, either, in their observance of orthodox teachings, as their Arab-Sassanian and Arab-Byzantine coins clearly indicate.¹ Nevertheless—such exceptions apart—the traditional veto on images has had the effect in the sphere of numismatics of depriving Muḥammadan coins, generally speaking, of the artistic appeal of their competitors in other series. But, at the same time, it must be remembered that it has provided an ample opportunity for the transmission of important historical data, since the engravers concentrated more on inscribing on their coin-dies information of the utmost service to chronology. Hence it is no exaggeration to say with Lane-Poole² that 'the coins of the Muslim East do not so much recall history as make it'.

Standing Caliph. There is a well-known passage in the Arab historian Maḥrizī³ which mentions that the first Umayyad Caliph Mu'āwīya (A.H. 41-60) issued a gold coinage portraying himself 'girt with a sword'.⁴ This is, obviously, a reference to the Standing Caliph type of coin. Now, although no gold coin of Mu'āwīya has ever turned up in modern times to corroborate this assertion, it may yet be partially true. *Dīnārs* of the Standing Caliph type are very rare—there are only five known specimens—but they bear either the dates 74, 76, or 77, that place them in the reign of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn Marwān (A.H. 65-86). It is not at all improbable, however, that some at least of the copper coins of this Standing Caliph type may have made their appearance in the reign of Mu'āwīya. For example, the coins of sections (a) and (b), and especially the former, appear

¹ Cf. also the famous Umayyad wall-paintings of Ḳuṣair 'Amra and Ḳaṣr al-*Khair*.

² *Coins and Medals*, London, 1894, p. 161.

³ كتاب شذور العقود في ذكر النقود (facsimile of the text by L. A. Mayer, Alexandria, 1933, p. 4, ll. 7-8).

⁴ ضرب معاوية ايضاً دنائير عليها تمثاله مقلداً سيفاً

at all events to have been established in popular currency before the appearance of those of section (c), which were definitely issued under 'Abd al-Malik. The reverse types (see table on pp. xxiii-xxiv) help to demonstrate this. So that Maḳrīzī's statement may be correct except for the mention of *dīnārs*.¹

Reverse Symbols. Apart from the rare exceptions already mentioned above (p. xxii), the reverse symbols, which occur on coins of the Standing Caliph type, are cursive م and the transformed 'cross on steps'. The former is the less common, being confined to ʿĪliyā Filisṭīn (Jerusalem). It provides a link with the coins of subdivision II, Heraklius and Family, as well as with the coins of subdivision V, Uncertain and probable Arab-Byzantine. The characteristic reverse symbol, however, of the Standing Caliph coins is the transformed 'cross on steps'. The evolution is best seen in the rare gold coins of this type illustrated on Pl. V.²

For the corresponding varieties found on the gold and copper issues of North Africa and Spain and also for the similar symbol on the provincial copper coinage of the governor al-Nu'mān (dated A.H. 80), reference may be made to pp. xli and xliii below.


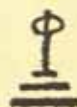


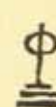









The new reverse symbol, characteristic of the copper coins of the Near Eastern mints, which we are now considering, resembles the Greek letter Φ on steps, usually three or four. It persisted well into the reign of 'Abd al-Malik (A.H. 65-86), presumably until the time of his notable monetary reform c. A.H. 77. The following are the chief forms it assumes at the various mints. A comparison with the List of Mints (p. xciv) will show that the characteristics of the most northerly group, Ḥalab, Ḳinnasrīn, al-Ruhā, &c., is a tall support; whereas, at the most southerly mint, 'Ammān, the support has considerably decreased in height, while the globe, or transformed 'cross', has broadened. The resemblance between the reverse symbols of the coins of Ḥalab, Manbij, and Ḳūrus, all in Northern Syria, is also noteworthy. The coin of uncertain mint (Th. 2, p. 41), which I have with diffidence attributed to al-Lādhīkiya, has all the appearance of coming from this mint-area, if not from this actual place. These data can prove useful in supporting the approximate attribution of uncertain coins, e.g. the coin of uncertain mint (no. 98) has the reverse symbol that closely resembles that on Ḥarrān or the neighbouring mint al-Ruhā, but other evidence (see p. xxxvi) points almost certainly to the former.

¹ See also above (p. xxv) the statement by the Syrian Chronicler about Mu'āwiya's new gold and silver coins that proved unacceptable to the populace.










² For another possible explanation of this reverse symbol as found on the copper see above, p. xxiii.

In the following table the mints are arranged according to the order of the Arabic alphabet, and the reverse symbols on the copper coins are given under the sections in which they occur, e.g.

- (a) Without Caliph's name or titles
- (b) Without Caliph's name but with titles
- (c) With Caliph's name and titles

<i>Mints</i>	<i>Reverse symbols</i>		
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Baalbek			
Jibrīn			
Ḥarrān			
Ḥalab			 
Ḥimṣ			 ¹
Dīmiṣḥk	  		
al-Ruhā	 		
Sarmīn			

¹ Th. I, p. 36, has five steps.

Mints	Reverse symbols		
	(a)	(b)	[c]
'Ammān			
Ḳinnasrīn			
Ḳūrus			
Ma'arrat Miṣrīn			
Manbij			
Uncertain			

Section (a). This section is itself further divisible into two parts: (i) *coins with cursive M reverse*, and (ii) *coins with transformed 'cross on steps' reverse*. The former is demonstrably the earlier, and is confined to the mint of ʿĪliyā Filistīn (i.e. Jerusalem). The coin in Paris (P. 7, p. 25) with the name Filistīn on both sides of the index letter is no doubt only a variant from the same mint, having no additional significance. This unmistakable class of coin is also markedly irregular in flan, particularly in the case of later debased examples (e.g. no. 85) of what may be termed the 'halo' type (see above, p. xxx). It is also worth while noting that the legend on the obverse of these coins of ʿĪliyā Filistīn is divided thus: محمد رسول الله while on the coins of al-Ruhā (nos. 92-93) and of the uncertain mint (no. 98) it is thus: محمد | رسول الله which is, of course, the correct division. This in itself might argue an earlier date for the former, which is in agreement with the other evidence (see p. xxiv).¹

¹ This is, however, not a reliable argument since in the case of the *dirhams* the later pieces have 9 at the end of the second line instead of at the beginning of the third line, in accordance with modern usage (see p. lxiv).

In sub-section (ii) the most remarkable coin is that of the mint of Ḥarrān, an example of which in the Vatican Collection has been illustrated (Vat. 1, p. 25, Pl. VI). Unfortunately, the British Museum still lacks a specimen of this rare type, which has been the subject of much misinterpretation by numismatists in the past.

Adler¹ read the obverse legend as محمد خزار, which he interpreted as Muḥammad: the Khazar (*Muḥammed Chazarus*). Fraehn² pointed out that in Arabic 'the Khazar' would be الخزري. He therefore read the word correctly as حران Ḥarrān. He went further and attributed the coin to Muḥammad (ibn Marwān), the brother of the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik, who was governor of 'Irāḳ and Armenia. This is not likely, otherwise the full name محمد بن مروان is almost certain to have been used. Besides we can see from the analogous coin (no. 98) that محمد is expanded as محمد رسول الله.

Ghalib Edhem,³ in describing the specimen in the Istanbul Museum, read the mint-name as حراز (Ḥaraz) or نجران (Najrān), but there can be no doubt that حران (Ḥarrān) is the proper reading. This is supported by the similarity of style with that of the coins of al-Ruhā (nos. 92-93), which is a neighbouring mint.

Casanova⁴ published a specimen in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, accompanied by certain absurd observations. The legend on the reverse he regarded as a Himyarite monogram, thus $\begin{smallmatrix} \circ \\ \downarrow \\ \text{h} \end{smallmatrix} = \circ \text{h} \text{h} = \text{Ṣan'ā}$, the old


capital of the Yemen. There are two objections to this: (a) if this were a monogram, it would read from the top downwards according to the usual practice, and (b) the specimen in the American Numismatic Society (ANS. 7, p. 26) quite distinctly shows the name written in its more characteristic early Kufic form as on the obverse, proving beyond all doubt that it stands for Muḥammad. Moreover, the style and fabric of the coins point to Syria or Northern 'Irāḳ, nowhere as remote as Ṣan'ā in South Arabia, as the place of mintage, even if the mint-name Ḥarrān did not already clinch the matter. But Casanova was so carried away by his Himyarite hypothesis that he also read the bungled Arabic mint-legend on the coins of Ma'arrat Miṣrīn (nos. 99 ff.) as such, and even possibly as a date according

¹ *Museum Cuficum Borgiaum*, ii, p. 171, Pl. VII, no. cix. He attributed the coin to the Byzantine Emperor, Leo the Khazar.

² In *Ergänzungsblätter zur Jenaischen Allg. Literatur-Zeitung*, 1822, no. 57, col. 72.




³ No. 53, p. 25. See *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1895, p. 306.

⁴ *Rev. Num.*, 1893, pp. 185 ff. His further disentangling of the legend to read $\text{h} \text{h} \text{h} \text{h} = \text{يحيى}$ 'il prophétise' is ingenuity run riot. Ghalib Edhem also believed in the 'Himyarite' writing theory (see f.n. 3 above).

to the Hijra era. It is scarcely worth while refuting such fantastic notions.¹ These Ḥarrān coins, as well as the analogous one without mint-name (no. 98), bear on their reverses the letters ١٦. What the significance on these coins may be is not clear.² They may derive from the denominational value ١٦ (= 16 *nummia*) found on certain Byzantine coins of Thessalonica.³ But the explanation of their presence on the coinage of the Umayyad Caliphs remains obscure. The same applies to the remarkable monogram  on the reverse of the Ḥarrān coins. Casanova's attempt to read into it a date expressed in Himyarite letters Π◇ = 82 can be discounted. The letters are most certainly Byzantine Greek ΠΑ, but their meaning is not apparent.

Section (b). In this section are grouped those few coins which bear for the first time the titles of the Caliph, namely (i) خليفة الله i.e. 'The Caliph (or Vicegerent) of Allah', and (ii) أمير المؤمنين i.e. 'The Commander of the Faithful'. Of these the former is the one most rarely encountered and calls for some comment.

In the early days of Islam, following the death of Muḥammad, the head of the new theocracy called himself خليفة رسول الله 'Caliph (or successor) of the Apostle of Allah'. 'Umar, the second Caliph, called himself خليفة الله. To expand this on the death of each succeeding Caliph would have been cumbersome in the extreme. It accordingly became abbreviated to خليفة. The form خليفة الله we know had come in as early as the time of the first Caliph Abū Bakr, much to his annoyance. 'Call me not the Vicegerent of Allah, but the Vicegerent of the Apostle of Allah.' Under the Umayyads خليفة الله made a spasmodic appearance, as on the present coins, but it became more common under the 'Abbāsids.⁴

¹ It may perhaps be noted, in passing, how on these coins of al-Ruhā and Ḥarrān the shape of the name of the prophet Muḥammad  bears a sort of family resemblance to the monogram of the Emperor Heraclius . This is mere chance. But mention of this early Kufic form of the name calls to mind the curious ingenuity of certain of the sectarians of Islam, who discerned in its shape that of the 'prophetic man' . See Casanova's *La Doctrine Secrète des Fatimides d'Égypte* (in *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale*, xviii, 1920, p. 133, note 4, p. 155) and al-Bīrūnī, *The Chronology of Ancient Nations*, trans. Sachau, p. 293.

² Marsden's explanation (*N.O.I.*, p. 287) that they are the initial letters of 'Ἰησοῦς σωτήρ' can be ignored. See De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, p. 491).

³ Wroth, i, p. 43 note.

⁴ For example, on the coins of Mā'mūn (see Lavoix, *ibid.*, nos. 904 and 913; Miles, *N.H.R.*, nos. 103, 104 and 106). Hitti (*History of the Arabs*, 4th edition, p. 317) is wrong in stating that the title of *Khalifat Allāh* was first bestowed on the Caliph al-Mutawakkil (A.D. 847-61).

Besides its appearance on these Arab-Byzantine coins خليفة الله also occurs on two very rare examples in the Arab-Sassanian series (see Vol. I, pp. 24 and 25, fig. 2 and Pl. XXXI. 5). The second of these two forms an interesting link with the present coins, since it has on the reverse the standing figure of the Caliph in place of the usual Sassanian fire-altar and attendants. It is also dated (A.H.) 75. Another noteworthy point is the fact that in both Arab-Sassanian and Arab-Byzantine specimens the title is defectively written **حاصد الله** (خلفت الله) and **حاصد الله** (خلفه الله) respectively. The former, which is clearly discernible, shows that the punctuation خَلَفَهُ 'Allah has made him Caliph' is inadmissible.

The coins of this section, so far as is known, are confined to two mints, Ma'arrat Miṣrīn and Manbij.

Section (c). Apart from the isolated specimen (no. 104) with uncial M reverse, all the coins of this section have the transformed 'cross on steps' reverses. They also bear all of them on the obverse the name of the Caliph 'The Servant of Allah 'Abd al-Malik' and usually his title 'The Commander of the Faithful' (أمير المؤمنين). The appearance of the designation 'Servant of Allah' (عبد الله) on these coins is considered later when we come to the reform in the coinage instituted by this Caliph (p. lv).

Section (d). The coins of this section are all gold, and are extremely rare. There are two in the Paris Cabinet, dated A.H. 76 and 77 respectively (P. 13 and 14, pp. 42 and 43).¹ The latter thus bears the same date as the earliest of the new *dīnārs* of 'Abd al-Malik's coinage reform (see no. 186, p. 84). These gold pieces also bear the denomination *dīnār*. Although there is no mention of the mint, it is natural to suppose that they were struck at Damascus, the Umayyad capital. The absence, too, of the Caliph's name and titles is also noteworthy. In fact, it was not until the days of the 'Abbāsids that the name of the Caliph appeared on the *dīnārs*.

IV. *Twin Standing Figures*

The only known specimens of this type of coin were found at Jerash in Transjordan in the course of excavations by the Yale University in conjunction with the British and American Schools in Jerusalem. They were

¹ In addition to the Jena specimen of the year 77, mentioned on p. 43 (f.n.), there is another illustrated by A. de Saint-Laumer in his article 'Médailles orientales conservées au Musée de Chartres', &c. (in *Mémoires de la Société Archéologique d'Eure-et-Loire*, ix, 1887, p. 270). Mr. Philip Grierson has also recently acquired a specimen of the year 76 which he has very generously presented to the British Museum. See *British Museum Quarterly*, 1955, p. 15, Pl. VI. 7. For one dated 74 see above, p. vi.

first published by the present writer in 1935¹ through the courtesy of Mr. (now Sir) Alec Kirkbride, then Hon. Curator of Coins in the Museum of Amman. There is no example as yet in the British Museum.

These remarkable coins have a close family resemblance to the coins described in subdivision I. But there are differences. Instead of the two seated Imperial figures there are two standing figures, each girt with a sword after the manner of the Caliph on the coins of subdivision III. What appears to be long hair falling down on to their shoulders is really meant to represent the traditional Bedouin head-gear (or *kūfiya*), as has been pointed out above (p. xxx; see also p. lxx). The reverse has the uncial M of the prototype, but instead of Graeco-Latin legends there is a double Arabic legend, which can be translated literally as follows: 'In the name of Allah (this coin is) of what the Servant of Allah, 'Abd al-Malik, Commander of the Faithful, ordered.' There is no mint-name, but a comparison with coins nos. 1 ff. would indicate that they were struck at Baisān (Scythopolis).

The obverse type with two Imperial figures standing on each side of a tall cross on steps is already known from earlier Arab-Byzantine coins of Baalbek (ANS. 4, p. 14).

V. *Uncertain and Probable Arab-Byzantine*

In this section I have collected a number of obscure specimens which may, for the most part, be considered as products of early Arab minting activities. As their legends are largely unintelligible—in some instances, in fact, they have been quite differently elucidated by scholars—it has been considered advisable to illustrate the coins and allow them to convey their own message, however fragmentary that may be. Some of the examples are demonstrably of Arab origin by reason of their vestiges of Kufic script, while others by their close family resemblance may well claim the same parentage. Hence I have thought it best to group them together here. As for their provenance, the evidence of site finds would point to Palestine and/or Transjordan. The fact that they all bear either the uncial M or cursive M on their reverses, as well as having the Imperial figure on the obverses, would go far to show that they preceded the reign of the Caliph 'Abd-al-Malik (A.D. 685–705), by which time this latter symbol had been for the most part superseded by the transformed 'cross on steps'.

Note to G. I, p. 44. Mr. Grierson has kindly shown me another specimen in his collection with the same obverse as G. 1 but with a different reverse with officina mark A; and downwards †X⊙; in exergue WIK A.

¹ *Num. Chron.*, pp. 124 ff. Cf. Bellinger, *op. cit.*, no. 551, Pl. IX.

The reverse of G. 1 and A. 7 (p. 44) is interesting because the officina mark is Γ unlike the Δ of the Scythopolis coins described on pp. 1-2.

Bellinger's No. 509 (Pl.) is of the same class but with officina mark ϵ . This coin, if it was not actually struck under the Arabs, was sanctioned by them with the Arabic countermark (on the obverse) of طيب 'good'.

The Fals. Although the name given to the copper coin by the Arabs does not appear on any of the specimens of this Group A,¹ it does occur on the rare coins of Group B (III) and more commonly on the Post-Reform copper coins of Part Two (C). The denomination was فلس *fals* (plural فلول *fulūs*), words which the Arabs derived, like so much else, from the Eastern Roman Empire, where the characteristic copper coin, first introduced by Anastasius I (in A.D. 498) was termed a *follis* (φόλλις), and bore the conspicuous mark of value M = 40 (*nummia*). Beginning as a coin of large module, weighing more than 300 grains, the *follis* became reduced until, by the time of Heraclius, and particularly under Constans II, its size and weight had fallen even below 100, in some cases 50, grains. This small module is, therefore, with one notable exception, representative of the Arab-Byzantine copper coins, which are even still more reduced in size and weight. The exception is the coinage of the Arabs at Scythopolis (Baisān), Group A (I) and (IV), based on the large *folles* of Justin II of the mint of Nikomedia, which for some reason were exceedingly plentiful. The heaviest of these weighs about 170 grains. Of the more common coins of smaller module (Group A, II and III) the heaviest is no. 6 of Baalbek weighing about 117.1 grains (7.59 grm.).

The variety of type and monetary standard observable in these copper coins is to be attributed to the fact that they were intended as a token currency, confined for the most part to circulation within a restricted area, with authority for their issue largely in the hands of local governors. Note, for example, the coins of al-Nu'mān (p. 61), which declare the fact that they were ordered by him.

B. Byzantine (Latin) Type

The coins of this Group (B) which are by no means so common as those of Group A, are struck also in two metals only, namely, gold and copper. There is no silver known. In style, fabric, and weight they maintain the standard form of the coinage which was current in the western part of the Byzantine Empire previous to the advent in North Africa of the Muslim

¹ I disregard Lavoix's contention, *ibid.*, p. 4, that $\Lambda\epsilon\Phi$ on coins such as no. 21 = $\Lambda\epsilon\Phi\tau\text{ON}$ = $\Lambda\epsilon\tau\text{TON}$ (see below, p. xevii), also Allotte de la Fuÿe's '2 *lepta* on a Susa Coin', *Rev. Num.*, 1928, p. 22.

forces. They have been arranged according to their obverses in four subdivisions, as follows:

- I. Two Imperial Busts
- II. Imperial Bust
- III. Imperial Head, and
- IV. Portraitless

Subdivision III is extremely rare; in fact, it is not represented at all in the British Museum. Strictly speaking, apart from its Latin legends and its historical setting, it is included here for convenience, as I hope to demonstrate its pre-Byzantine origin.

If part of subdivision IV be excepted, all of the coins in this Group B are of North African mintage. In some cases the mint areas are specified, either broadly, e.g. Africa (AFRC or AFRK) or Spain (SPAN or al-Andalus), or else, more precisely, e.g. Tripoli (TRPL) or Tangier (Tanja). The latest date on coins of subdivision IV is A.H. 98 (A.D. 716-17). All the coins of this subdivision with a central star are of Spanish mintage.

I. *Two Imperial Busts*











This subdivision has been classified according to legends, as follows:

- (a) With Religious Legends only; and
- (b) With Name of Governor.

The two Imperial figures represented are those of the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantine. The legends on all the coins of this subdivision are in Latin, expressing in an abbreviated form certain Muslim religious formulae. (They are discussed below, pp. xcix f.) While conforming to the general types of the Byzantine original, these Arab imitations rather characteristically reduce the Christian symbol on the reverse, namely, the cross potent on steps, to a mere horizontal bar, or to a globe, at the top of a post.

The gold coinage still further follows its Byzantine prototype in continuing the three denominations of that series, namely, the *solidus* or *nomisma*, its half or *semissis*, and its third or *tremissis*. The Arabic names corresponding thereto would be the *dīnār*, the *nisf*, and the *ṭhulṭh*, respectively, names which, in due course, made their appearance on the gold coins of the Post-Reform Coinage (see Part Two, Group A). In the present series, however, the denomination is not always mentioned; when it is, the abbreviation for *solidus* (SLD) is used, even on the *semissis* and the *tremissis*, in the sense of 'gold coin'. On the copper NVM for *numus* occurs in some cases.

It is interesting to observe that the correct denominational values are obliquely indicated on the gold coins of subdivision I by means of the symbol on the reverse, as follows:

<i>Dinār or solidus</i>		
$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Dinār or semissis</i>		  ¹
$\frac{1}{3}$ <i>Dinār or tremissis</i>		   

This can easily be corroborated by the weights.

This simple fact has not always been noted. Østrup (*Catalogue*, p. 5), for example, has actually classed as a *tremissis* (his no. 48) what is, by reason of weight, not to mention reverse symbol (*poteau pometé*), obviously, a *semissis*.

Jaime Lluís y Navas in his article 'Consideraciones sobre los inicios de la acuñación musulmana' in *Numisma*, 1953 (iii, no. 8), p. 35, has failed to realize that the 'globe on steps' is a denominational symbol, and concludes that the coins with this symbol must on stylistic grounds be later in date than those with the 'T on steps'. According to him *el globo es un tema más evolucionado que la T, está más separado de la cruz, origen de estos emblemas*. He obviously does not know the coins of this series intimately enough, since the 'globe on steps' already appears on the *semisses* bearing the two Imperial heads (Pl. 8, nos. 144-5), which were definitely minted before the coins struck in A.H. 95 (B. 14-15, p. 76), which have the 'T on steps'.²

The copper coins of this subdivision, like the gold, are also of small module and dumpy fabric. The coins of section (b) are important because they bear the name, in a Latin version, of Mūsā ibn Nušair, MUSE F(ilius) NVSIR. This was the celebrated Arab governor in North Africa, and later in Spain, whose story is recounted later on (p. 1). His name, naturally, occurs only on copper coins, sometimes with his title AMIR A (fricae). It is interesting how the Arab title *Amīr* (Commander) was not translated, but only transcribed into the Latin, just as it was into the Pehlevi on the Arab-Sassanian coins of the Eastern Caliphate.³

¹ The Byzantine *semisses* of Carthage had a distinguishing globe (cf. Wroth, Pl. XXXIII. 11 and 12), a fact which may have influenced the mint-engravers.

² Incidentally the coin he illustrates (p. 34) from the Calico Collection resembles Cod. 3, p. 65. *Obe.* (his *rev.*) $\text{M}\epsilon\text{S}\delta\text{N}\iota\text{Z}\text{P}\text{N}\iota\text{Z}\text{C} \dots \text{A}\Lambda\text{I}$ centre $\text{S}\text{I}\text{M}\text{I}\tilde{\Lambda}\tilde{\Sigma}$; *rev.* (his *obe.*) IIN (for $\text{I}\text{N}\text{N}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\Lambda\delta \dots \text{A}\text{F}\text{R}\text{C}$). His attempt to join the C at the end to the I at the beginning, and date the coin CI (= A.H. 101) is ridiculous.

³ See Vol. I, p. 27, no. 37. Cf. the parallel transcription into Greek (AMIP) on the bilingual papyri of the early Islamic period (e.g. Adolf Grohmann, *Arabic Papyri in the Egyptian Library*, i, 1934, p. 9).

II. *Imperial Bust*

In this subdivision fall the coins with the name of al-Nu'mān and the date 80, with all the legends in Arabic. The exact Byzantine prototype of these coins is not apparent. It is probably to be found in a *semissis* with one Imperial bearded bust, probably Constans II (such, e.g., as Wroth, *op. cit.*, p. 288, no. 270, Pl. XXXII. 19). Although the coins of this subdivision—all of them copper—do not bear any Latin legends, yet they have been included in the Byzantine (Latin) Group, because they bear a distinct family resemblance thereto, not only in fabric and module, but also in style and portraiture. Lane-Poole (ix, p. 17) classified them with the Arab coins of Syria,¹ but they do not seem to me to correspond at all to any of the issues of mints from that part of the world, as can easily be seen by examining the coins of Group A above. Nor can they be attributed to Egypt, which was, moreover, governed at that date by 'Abd al-'Azīz ibn Marwān, the brother of the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik.







To add to our perplexities, nowhere in the annals of the period do we find any record of a governor named al-Nu'mān. As Lavoix (i, p. xxxiii) has pointed out, the statement of Monsieur de Slane, quoted by Longpérier (*Lettres du Baron Marchant*, p. 14), to the effect that he was a governor in the Maghrib, is without authentication. Lavoix himself, in view of the above difficulties, offered the hypothesis that these coins were issued for the island of Cyprus, which in that year was under the dual control of the Byzantine Emperor and the Umayyad Caliph. A not very satisfactory explanation.

The opinion advanced in this Catalogue is that these coins were struck in North Africa,² probably at the mint of al-Ḳairawān, or at Carthage, which had been captured by the Arabs in the previous year. (*Coin No. 164, incidentally, came from Tunis.*) Moreover, the date of the coins—(A.H.) 80—is the year, or thereabouts, in which the former governor of North Africa, Ḥassān ibn al-Nu'mān, was supplanted by Mūsā ibn Nuṣair. Is it then not possible that these coins were issued by a son of Ḥassān ibn al-Nu'mān—quite conceivably called al-Nu'mān after his grandfather—who usurped the governorship of his recently displaced parent and placed his own name on the coinage? Perhaps future excavations will substantiate this interpretation.

¹ De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1839, p. 435 note) is also in error when he regards the Imperial bust on these coins as the same as that on the Arab-Byzantine coins of Emesa (nos. 57-72). For one thing the diadem is different. The former diadem has a trefoil device on top, while the latter has a cross.

² Stickel, *Handbuch*, ii, pp. 65, 70-71, also favoured a North African origin; he also selected Sabatier, i, Pl. XXXIII, no. 15, a *folles* of Constans II of the mint of Carthage, as the prototype of the obverse.

The copper coins of the foregoing subdivisions I and II copy the symbols on the reverses of the gold pieces, thus:

Æ anonymous	}			
Æ of Mūsā ibn Nuṣair				
Æ of al-Nu'mān				

It will be observed that whereas the anonymous *fulūs* and those of Mūsā follow the *dīnār* reverse symbol, those of al-Nu'mān take after that of the *half-dīnār*. It is highly probable that the anonymous pieces were also issued under Mūsā. (See suggested chronology, p. xlvii below.)

III. Imperial Head

The remarkable, and extremely rare, coins of this subdivision—not, as yet, represented in the National Collection—may be conveniently considered at this point. There are three specimens of this type in Paris and one in Copenhagen.¹ Another probable example used as a flan for a later die is discussed below. They are wider in flan and cruder in style than the coins in the other groups. They have on the obverse a barbarous copy of an Imperial head facing l. Besides the Latin legend on the obverse, they have on the reverse an Arabic legend indicating the denomination *fals* and the name of the place where they were minted (*Tanja*), or, in one instance, a religious formula only.

It has previously been the view that the obverse of these coins depicted the head of a Visigothic king. It seems to me that a much better explanation would be to regard the prototype as one of the ancient local coins of Tingis (*Arabice*, *Tanja*). The lapse of time is no bar to this conception, as witness the Seleucid, Constantinian, and other coin-types copied hundreds of years later by the Urtukids, &c., or the emblems of ancient Spanish coins reproduced by the Arab invaders of Spain (see e.g. P. 119, p. 226). To demonstrate the derivation I have placed a bronze coin of Tingis of the time of Augustus (L. Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, Copenhagen, 1862, iii, p. 146, no. 232) [fig. iv] alongside the Arab imitation [fig. v].



FIG. iv



FIG. v

¹ Miles in his *Coinage of the Visigoths*, p. 40, f.n. 1, must have inadvertently cited Stockholm for Copenhagen.

The obverse of the Roman provincial piece shows the head of the Emperor¹ to l. with Latin legend M AGRIPPA IVL TIN; the reverse has the bearded head of Hercules facing with the Punic legend MB'L TITGA (i.e. 'of the Baal of Tingis') [fig. vi]. The resemblance between the Arab and the Roman coin, so far as the obverse goes, is more striking than any comparison with any Visigothic coin-type. Moreover, the Hercules reverse was, I believe, copied by the Arabs in another issue minted in the same area, at Tilimsān farther along the North African coast (see P. 127, p. 240) [fig. vii].



FIG. vi



FIG. vii

Another point of resemblance is the bilingual nature of the first two pieces, Latino-Punic, on the one hand, and Latino-Arabic on the other. Note also that the Latin in both instances is in abbreviated form.

If the above theory is correct, these coins are not strictly speaking Arab-Byzantine or Arab-Visigothic, and yet they are best grouped here along with their other Arab contemporaries.

It was from Ṭanja in A.H. 92 (A.D. 711) that the renowned Muḥammadan general Ṭāriḳ ibn Ziyād, Governor of Ṭanja, crossed the straits into Spain, enshrining his name in the modern Gibraltar (*Jabal Ṭāriḳ*, 'The Mount of Ṭāriḳ'). It is impossible to say exactly when these coins were issued, but it is most likely that they were ordered by Ṭāriḳ before his raid into Spain. At all events they are later than A.H. 90, by which time his overlord Mūsā ibn Nuṣair had conquered Mauritania. It might be imagined that the coins were specially struck for paying the Muḥammadan troops. Lavoix, on the other hand, argues (p. xliii) that these coins should be dated about the time of the other bilingual pieces issued by the Arabs in North Africa in A.H. 97 and 98 (nos. 184 and 185) and in Spain in 98 (C. 17, p. 79). This may be so; at any rate they cannot be later than A.H. 99 or 100, when the pure Muḥammadan type of coin had taken their place (see pp. 271-2).

In a very exasperating book published at Casablanca in 1939 by J. D. Brethes, called *Contribution à l'Histoire du Maroc par les recherches numis-*

¹ Müller describes the head on this specimen as that of Augustus, although others, e.g. Michael Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas*, Cambridge, 1946, p. 178, and Aline Abaecherli Boyce, *Coins of Tingi with Latin Legends*, New York, 1947, p. 7, regard it, because of the legend, as that of Marcus Agrippa. As the head has, to me, a distinctive Augustan appearance, I have for convenience labelled this small group of Arab imitations 'Imperial Head'.

matiques, there is a most interesting coin illustrated, Pl. I (read 331 for 222). Brethes's interpretation (p. 38) is, however, faulty. He has also failed to see that it is apparently a coin with Latin legend struck at Tanja (like P. 28, p. 62), re-used as a flan for a later die with the pure Muḥammadan legend as on No. 698. This overstrike would point to a date a little earlier than that suggested by Lavoix.

The 'Seal of Solomon' on the reverse of these coins is a prophylactic symbol that has continued to appear on Muḥammadan coins of this part of the world even down to modern times. The stars on the reverse may have some association with the Spanish invasion, since a star is the distinguishing symbol on the gold issues described on pp. 74 ff.¹

The Latin legend on the obverse *DOMINE DEUS QVI S TIBI SIMILIS* has been explained by Longpérier, *Œuvres*, i, p. 438, as a Biblical formula derived from such a passage of the Vulgate as Exodus xv. 11 '*Quis similis tui in fortibus Domine?*'

The beginning of the Arabic reverse legend 'In the name of Allah' is, of course, already found thus on the coins of al-Nu'mān (nos. 164 ff.), and is the equivalent of the opening Latin formula *IDNMNE*, i.e. *IN DEI NOMINE* of certain Visigothic coins. (See e.g. Miles, *Coinage of the Visigoths*, p. 36.) See 'Epigraphy', p. xcix.

IV. *Portraitless*

This subdivision has been arranged according to legends, thus:

- (a) Latin Legends only
- (b) Latin and Arabic legends

The coins of section (a) have been further subdivided as follows:

- (i) Without Indiction Number
- (ii) With Indiction Number (with or without Hijra date)
- (iii) With Hijra date (without indiction)

All the coins in subdivision IV are of gold. It would appear that the indiction number occurs only on the *dīnār* or *solidus*. It is found on both the coins of North Africa as well as of Spain. Sometimes the indiction is also accompanied by a date according to the Muḥammadan era (A.H.). This double dating is not found on the North African examples before A.H. 94; its earliest appearance on the Spanish *dīnārs* is A.H. 93 (the year when Mūsā ibn Nuṣair landed in Spain).

The coins of sub-section (i) are confined apparently to *half-dīnārs* and *third-dīnārs*. Only some have any indication of mint, but where there is such, it is always Africa. So, presumably, no coins of this subdivision are of Spanish mintage.

¹ Longpérier (*op. cit.*, i, p. 441) suggested a Sabian origin. This is rather far-fetched.

Something has already been said about the coins of sub-section (ii). The earliest date on such coins would appear to be *indiction II* (= A.H. 84/85) on coins minted in North Africa. As mentioned above, the earliest recorded use of the Hijra date together with the *indiction* number is on a *dīnār* of Spain (A.H. 93).

The coins of sub-section (iii), like those in the preceding sub-section, can be separated into North African and Spanish mintage, as follows:

North African:		Spanish:	
<i>dīnār</i>	none known	<i>dīnār</i>	A.H. 93
<i>nisf</i>	A.H. 95, 96, and 98	<i>nisf</i>	date uncertain but not earlier than A.H. 93
<i>thulth</i>	A.H. 95	<i>thulth</i>	date uncertain but not earlier than A.H. 93

Section (b) contains, as might have been expected, some of the latest coins of this series. The smaller denominations have apparently disappeared, at any rate those of Arab-Byzantine type, their place having been taken by the *half-dīnārs* and *third-dīnārs* of the Post-Reform Coinage, if the theory I have advanced on p. lviii below is correct. The few existing specimens bear their name in Latin as *SoLiDus*, in the Spanish cases in Latin as *SOLIdus*,¹ and also in Arabic as *dīnār*, thus:

North African:		Spanish:	
<i>solidus</i>	Latin date. A.H. 97, and 98	<i>solidus</i> (<i>dīnār</i>)	Latin and Arabic date A.H. 98

With these the coins of the Arab-Byzantine (Latin) type come to an end. The Post-Reform *dīnārs* that take their place are not known earlier than A.H. 102 in both North Africa and Spain (see table on p. xlvii).

Chronology. The following table is a suggested chronology of the coins in Group B:

Chronology of North African coins of subdivisions I-IV

Subdivision	North African	Hijra Date	Remarks
	ARAB-BYZANTINE		
I (a) pp. 54-58	Imperial Busts A	before 85	al-Kairawān founded A.H. 50, but at first only a frontier post.
pp. 58-59	Imperial Busts A (anonymous)	c. 80-85	Carthage finally captured in A.H. 79 by Ḥassān ibn al-Nu'mān.

¹ Note the difference between the African and the usual Spanish spelling and word-order, e.g. (African) 2<δFRTIN &c.; (Spanish) FERITO22OLIIN &c.

<i>Subdivision</i>	<i>North Africa</i>	<i>Hijra Date</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
I (b) pp. 59-61	Imperial Busts Æ (with name of Mūsā ibn Nuṣair)	c. 80-85	Mūsā ibn Nuṣair appointed governor in 79 or 80. Some Æ struck at Tripoli.
II pp. 61-62	Imperial Bust Æ (with name of al-Nu'mān)	80	Legends in Arabic only.
III pp. 62-64	Imperial Head Æ ¹	c. 92?	Mint: ṬANJA. Legends in Latin and Arabic.
IV (a) pp. 64-73, 76	Portraitless N (with or without indiction date)	85-95	Mūsā recalled in 95 (shortly after the last indiction).
IV (b) pp. 78-79	Portraitless N (bilingual)	97/98	Muḥammad ibn Yazīd governor.
pp. 99-100 pp. 114-18 pp. 289 f.	POST-REFORM COINAGE <i>Dīnārs</i> ² <i>Dirhams</i> <i>Fulūs</i>	102-22 ³ 98-132 from 91	New governors in 102. Legends in Arabic only.

Chronology of Spanish coins of subdivisions I-IV

<i>Subdivision</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Hijra date</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
IV (a) pp. 74-75, 77-78	Portraitless N (with or without indiction date)	93-94 (or 95?)	Arab invasion of Spain in 92. Mūsā ibn Nuṣair governor in Spain 93-95.
IV (b) pp. 79-80	Portraitless N (bilingual)	97/98	al-Ḥurr ibn 'Abd al-Raḥmān governor at end of 98.
pp. 101-2 pp. 119-22 pp. 233 f.	POST-REFORM COINAGE <i>Dīnārs</i> ⁴ <i>Dirhams</i> <i>Fulūs</i>	102-27 104-31 108 (or earlier)	Legends in Arabic only.

¹ This subdivision is not strictly speaking Arab-Byzantine (see above, p. xlv), but it falls readily into the general classification at this point.

² The Post-Reform fractional *dīnārs* without mint-name which I have attributed to North Africa or Spain (see p. lviii) should be borne in mind. They run from 90 to 106.

³ Since this was compiled I have been told by His Excellency Abdal Wahab, Tunis, that he has a *dīnār* of A.H. 100 in his collection.

⁴ The Post-Reform fractional *dīnārs* without mint-name, which I have attributed to North Africa or Spain should be borne in mind (see p. lviii).

Indiction dating. The indiction dating, as has been said, is confined to the *dīnārs*, but as it appears for the first time on the portraitless group during the amirate of Mūsā ibn Nuṣair, it is safe to deduce that the *half-dīnārs* and *third-dīnārs* of the same type can be regarded as contemporary. It is noteworthy that the indiction on these coins came in under Mūsā (in 85) and, apparently, disappeared about the time of his recall by the Caliph of Damascus (in 95). As the gold coins with Imperial busts are obviously earlier, and are without indiction numbers, they can be placed before 85. The indiction numbers also disappear from a few of the Spanish *dīnārs*, as well as from all the bilingual pieces of 97/98 in both North Africa and Spain.

The indiction system of dating used on these coins was another example of borrowing on the part of the Arabs from Byzantium. The table given on p. xlix is based on the present coin evidence, the Latin numbers within brackets indicate the missing indictions which may turn up some day.

Though there are instances where the Latin rendering of the Hijra date does not quite coincide, there is yet a great deal of agreement. Many anomalies in certain publications have been due to misreadings. Karabacek wasted a considerable amount of energy (in *Num. Zeit.*, 1870, pp. 485 ff.) in an endeavour to explain such figments as Longpérier's Indiction I on a coin with Hijra date 95, calling in the aid of the *aera Sapharensis* in the process. The real explanation will be found in the f.n. to P. 46 on p. 76.

Mints. The earliest gold coins of Group B, subdivision 1 (a), have no indication of their place of minting. As we can deduce from analogy that they are of North African mintage, they were, in all probability, struck at the capital, al-Ḳairawān, though the name never occurs on these Umayyad coins. As for the copper pieces of this group, they so closely resemble the copper coins of the following subdivision I (b), that they are likely to have been contemporary products of the same mint. The copper coins of Group I (b) were all issued by Mūsā ibn Nuṣair, and some of them bear the mint-name TRPL (i.e. Tripoli), so it is highly probable that they were all struck there. The copper coins of subdivision II were all struck by Al-Nu'mān in A.H. 80, shortly after the final capture of Carthage. They may have been minted there, or at al-Ḳairawān, but almost certainly somewhere in Tunisia (see f.n. to no. 164). Some of the excessively rare coins of subdivision III were minted at Ṭanja (modern Tangier) and probably all were. They obviously belong to a later period, probably c. A.H. 92, after the victorious advance of Mūsā into Morocco.

The gold coins of subdivision IV (Portraitless) were minted either in North Africa or in Spain. In IV (a) a mint-abbreviation for *Africa* in Latin is used

Dates on North African N of Subdivisions IV(a) and (b)

A.H.	A.D.	Indiction	Hijra dates on coins			
		Dīnārs	Dīnārs	Halves	Thirds	Bilingual Dīnārs
83/84	703	(I) ¹	..	..	..	..
84/85	704	II	..	..	..	..
85/87	705	III	..	..	..	..
87/88	706	III	..	..	..	..
88/89	707	(V)	..	..	..	..
89/90	708	(VI)	..	..	..	..
90/91	709	VII	..	..	..	..
91/92	710	(VIII)	..	..	..	..
92/93	711	IX	..	..	..	..
93/94	712	(X)	..	..	..	..
94/95	713	(XI)	..	..	..	..
95/96	714	XII	94 (<i>sic</i>)	95	95	..
96/97	715	(XIII)	..	96	..	..
97/98	716	(XIV)	..	..	..	97
98/99	717	(XV)	..	98	..	98

Dates on Spanish N of Subdivisions IV (a) and (b)

A.H.	A.D.	Indiction	Hijra dates on coins			
		Dīnārs	Dīnārs	Halves	Thirds	Bilingual Dīnārs
92/93	711	(IX)	..	..	..	..
93/94	712	X	93 ²	..	..	..
94/95	713	XI	94	..	..	..
95/96	714	(XII)	93 (<i>sic</i>)	..	..	..
96/97	715	(XIII)	..	..	..	..
97/98	716	(XIV)	..	..	..	..
98/99	717	(XV)	..	..	..	98 ²

on the North African *dīnārs* and occasionally on the fractions; the name *Ifrikiya* in Arabic does not occur on Umayyad coins until the Post-Reform issues (see Part Two of this Catalogue). In the case of the Spanish issues of IV (a) an abbreviation of *Spania*, the late Latin form of Hispania, appears. In the later bilingual coins of IV (b) the African pieces have a Latin abbreviation for *Africa*; while the Spanish ones have both a Latin abbreviation for *Spania* and its Arabic equivalent *al-Andalus*.

¹ Longpérier's Indiction I is due to a misreading. See P. 46, p. 76.

² There are also specimens without indiction.

³ The Hijra date in Latin is defective; that in Arabic clearly 98. See f.n. to Cod. 11, p. 80.

These African pieces were no doubt struck at the capital, al-Ḳairawān, as was, presumably, the case with the gold of I (a). In the case of Spain, however, the mint was either Seville or Toledo; when the Post-Reform *dīnārs* first appear on the scene the mint would be at Cordoba (Ḳurṭuba), which became the capital *circa* 100. (See further under 'Mint-Notes', p. lxii.)

The fact that 'Abd al-Malik's Currency Reform had no effect on the coins of Group B indicates the large measure of independence displayed during this period by the North African and Spanish governors.¹ This is particularly exemplified in what the chroniclers tell us of the career of Mūsā ibn Nuṣair.

Mūsā was appointed Governor of Africa in place of Ḥassān ibn al-Nu'mān, probably in A.H. 79 or 80, though there is some disagreement amongst the historians. His appointment was at the hands of 'Abd al-'Azīz ibn Marwān, the Governor of Egypt, who was the brother of the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik. In the years that followed, Mūsā successfully advanced westwards to conquer the rest of North Africa. In 93, the year after Ṭāriq's famous landing in Spain, Mūsā hastened after him to complete the conquest. Near the end of the year 95, after he had been recalled by the Caliph to Damascus, he left his vast territories amongst his sons, thus: *Ifrikiya* to 'Abdallāh; *al-Maghrib* to 'Abd al-Malik; and *al-Andalus* to 'Abd al-'Azīz. The death of the Caliph al-Walid, in the following year, placed the booty-laden Amīr at the mercy of his rapacious successor, Sulaimān, who stripped him of his wealth and power. In 98 he was dead.

His link with the coinage has already been noted. Although he favoured the Arab-Byzantine style of coin, and placed his name on certain of the copper issues, he never went so far as to infringe the Caliph's prerogative of *Sikka*² by placing his own name on the gold, which was struck during his amirate.

A glance at the Table of Dates on p. xlix will show that there is a gap in the coins of Spain between the last known indiction XII, corresponding to the year 95, in which Mūsā left the peninsula, and the year 98, when the bilingual type of *dīnār* first appears in Spain. Mūsā, on his departure, as we mentioned, had entrusted the government of Spain to his son 'Abd al-'Azīz. The latter was assassinated in 97 at the instigation of the Caliph Sulaimān. Another member of the same family, Aiyūb ibn Ḥabīb al-Lakhmī, a nephew of Mūsā, succeeded him for a few months. At the end of 97 a new nominee from outside, al-Ḥurr ibn 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Thaḳafi, was appointed by the newly elected Governor of Africa, Muḥammad ibn Yazīd. The year 97 is the first recorded date for the new bilingual coins

¹ Cf. below, pp. lvii and xcix.

² See above, p. xxix.

in North Africa, whereas the earliest for Spain is 98. Whether the credit for initiating them rests with Muḥammad ibn Yazīd or al-Ḥurr ibn 'Abd al-Raḥmān is a moot point. Certainly the first time the mint and date on these gold coins appear in Arabic is in Spain in 98, when al-Ḥurr ibn 'Abd al-Raḥmān was in control. So he would appear to have gone one step farther than Muḥammad ibn Yazīd. Perhaps the gap in the Spanish issues between 95 and 98 may be explained by the transitory and temporary nature of the administration by the two representatives of Mūsā's family.¹ On the other hand, there is also a gap between the last Spanish *dīnārs* of Arab-Byzantine type in 98 and the first Post-Reform *dīnārs* minted in Spain in 102. But it is always risky to theorize about such *lacunae*, which may disappear with fresh discoveries.

C. Byzantine (Pehlevi) Type

The coins which have been grouped under this heading were first published partly by Colonel Allotte de la Fuḡe,² Dr. J. M. Unvala,³ and the present writer.⁴ They exhibit a peculiar hybrid character having obverses, and sometimes reverses, of Arab-Byzantine type with Pehlevi and/or Kufic legends. Most of them appear to be from the mint of Susa, and were, indeed, unearthed during excavations in that locality. Specimens are either in the Teheran Museum or in the Paris Cabinet des Médailles.

I have arranged the coins of this type, according to their obverses, into the following subdivisions: I. Emperor and Two Sons; II. The Umayyad Caliph; III. Standing Figure with Upraised Arms. All the coins are copper.

Subdivision I resembles Group A II (d) (pp. 15-17). The first example of this very rare coin to be published was by Allotte de la Fuḡe (*op. cit.*) and later commented on by Unvala (*op. cit.*, p. 287). Both writers were under the impression that the Emperor was girt with a sword. The Teheran coin (illustrated on p. 81) clearly shows—what one would have expected from an acquaintance with its Byzantine prototype—that what appears as a sword is really the folds of the Imperial drapery. Allotte de la Fuḡe's enlarged drawing of the obverse is highly imaginative and most misleading. His interpretation, also, of the Pehlevi legend is faulty. Unvala was a little more successful. He pointed out that the form '*Yāc* est toujours suivi par le mot pour la dizaine qui manque ici. Nous pensons que cette monnaie a

¹ So Isidro de las Cagigas in *al-Andalus*, iv, 1936, p. 209.

² *Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique de Perse*, xx, 1928, pp. 52-54.

³ *Num. Chron.*, 1937, pp. 280-96. Not all the coins published in this interesting article are definitely Muḥammadan.

⁴ *Archaeologica Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, edited by George C. Miles, New York, 1952, 233 ff., Pl. XXXII. 6-9.

été frappée pendant le règne d'Abd ul-Malik, qui dura de l'an 65 jusqu'à l'an 86 de l'Hégire. Ainsi nous avons le choix entre les dates 71 et 81.'

This suggested date is, unfortunately, deduced from the false premiss that the Emperor is *ceint de l'épée*, which is paralleled in the *Standing Caliph* type of subdivision II (below), a type which is known to have been in use during the reign of the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik. The coin may, indeed, have been struck in this reign, but the reverse with uncial M belongs, usually, as has been demonstrated above (pp. xxii ff.), to an earlier period in the corresponding Arab-Byzantine coinage of Palestine, e.g. at Tiberias (pp. 15-17).

The interpretation of the Pehlevi legend on the l. presents difficulties. Allotte de la Fuÿe correctly read the final letters as -STAN, and suggested a name like TaPuRSTAN, i.e. Ṭabaristān, or perhaps the equivalent of the Province of Khuzistān, the ancient Susiana. The latter seems to be very likely. Unvala (*op. cit.*, p. 287, f.n. 7) suggested as an alternative that it might be the name of a governor with the patronymic ending in -an. This seems less attractive.

Like the other coins of this subdivision described on p. 81, which were definitely minted at al-Sūs (Susa), the above pieces in all probability were products of the same mint. The first line of the Pehlevi reverse legend is uncertain. Unvala (*op. cit.*, p. 288) suggested that it might be intended for a date, perhaps 39, or else the name of a governor of Susa *Būndiyār*. It has occurred to me that it might be the Pehlevi equivalent of بسم الله. It is interesting to compare this reverse with that of the Arab-Sassanian coin illustrated in Vol. I, p. 171, which has بسم الله in the first line and the other two lines in Pehlevi just as on these coins.

Subdivision II is closely related to Group A. III, especially those with transformed 'Cross on steps' reverses (pp. 25 ff.). The obverse type is easily recognizable as the 'Standing Caliph' type introduced by the Muḥammadans into their coinage of Syria and Palestine, showing the figure of the Umayyad Caliph standing with his r. hand on his sword in the attitude prescribed for the Imām, or leader of the Islamic community, at the recitation of the public sermon, or *Khutba*. This new type, evolved from the Byzantine Standing Emperor type, came into use first of all probably during the reign of Mu'āwiyā (see above, pp. xxxi f.), though it was commonly used later on during the reign of 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān. The Susa imitations, therefore, probably date from the last decade of the seventh century. It is interesting to observe the close resemblance—especially at a first glance—between the Sassanian fire-altar reverse of these Susa coins and the transformed 'Cross on Steps' of their companion pieces.

Subdivision III has no exact parallel in the coins of either Group A. II

or III. Its *hijra* date (82) places it later than both, yet there is a certain family relationship. The standing figure on the obverse may be either that of the Emperor or that of the Caliph. But the attitude of the figure with hands upraised in prayer is new for this series. The actual 'orans' attitude would suit either a Byzantine or an Islamic context. It must be pointed out, however, that the earliest occurrence on Byzantine coinage is not before the appearance of the Virgin of Blachernae on the coins of Leo VI (A.D. 886-912), whereas recently published¹ Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* of the years 73 and 75 (A.D. 692-4) show a similar standing figure with hands upraised.

For other Byzantine derivatives presumably of the Susa mint, which may have been produced under the Arab governors, see Unvala (*op. cit.*, nos. 11-12) and Walker (in the *Herzfeld Memorial Volume* quoted above, pp. 234 ff., Pl. XXXII).

In closing this small, but extremely important section on the Byzantine (Pehlevi) type, reference should be made to the very rare *dirham* struck in A.H. 75 (probably at Damascus) with Sassanian obverse and Arab-Byzantine reverse illustrated in Vol. I, p. 25. This and other *dirhams* (*ibid.*, pp. 23-24, N. 1, D.D. 1, and ANS. 5) issued round about the same date, and probably at the same mint, shed considerable light on the great Reform of the Coinage, which took place about the same period, and which is considered in Part Two of the present volume.²

PART TWO

POST-REFORM COINAGE

The date of the great Reform in the Umayyad Coinage is variously given by Arabic historians and others.³ As a result of the study of the coins in this volume I have come to the conclusion that the earliest gold of the Reform Coinage appeared in A.H. 77 (A.D. 696/7), whereas the earliest silver of the new type did not appear until A.H. 79 (A.D. 698/9). In consequence, the dates previously given in Vol. I (pp. xxv, lxiv, &c.) require modification.⁴ Most of the undated copper coins of this part may be regarded as contemporary with the earliest gold and silver, i.e. *circa* A.D. 700.

¹ John Walker in *Num. Chron.*, 1952, p. 107.

² Since this section was written Monsieur André Guillou has illustrated one or two coins of the Standing Caliph type in the Paris Cabinet des Médailles (*Les Monnayages Pehlevi-Arabs*, Paris, 1953, nos. 220-2, Pl. XIII).

³ See references in Caetani, *Chronographia Islamica*, pp. 897, 907-8.

⁴ The latest date on Arab-Sassanian coins also mentioned there as A.H. 83 requires to be changed in view of a coin of Yazid ibn al-Muhallab dated A.H. 84, published by the present writer in *Num. Chron.*, 1952, p. 108, Pl. IX. 3.

It was during the Caliphate of 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān that the great Coinage Reform took place. The change is usually attributed in large measure to the anti-Muslim policy of the Byzantine Emperor, Justinian II, whose reign began in the same year as did that of 'Abd al-Malik (A.D. 685), but the Caliph may have been equally anti-Christian. The historical background is confused in both ancient and modern writers, but it would appear in outline to have been this. On the papyri¹ exported to Byzantium from Egypt, then in Muslim hands, the protocols,² or official headings written on them to guarantee their authenticity, came to be written not only in Greek but also in Arabic, with phrases proclaiming *inter alia* that Muḥammad was Allah's Apostle and that there was no god except Allah, e.g.

ΟΥΚ ΕCΤΙ ΘΕΟC ΕΙ ΜΗ Ο ΘΕΟC ΜΟΝΟC

ΜΑΑΜΕΤ ΑΠΟCΤΟΛΟC ΘΕΟΥ

لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسول الله

This displeased the Christians, who threatened to retaliate by placing legends abusing Muḥammad on the gold *solidi* from Byzantium, which constituted the legal currency amongst the Arabs of Egypt. A spirited exchange of letters between the Emperor and the Caliph led to a breach of diplomatic and trade relations, which eventually brought about the striking by the Caliph of his own *dīnārs* with orthodox Islamic legends. His earliest dated essay would appear to be the Arab-Byzantine gold coins (see pp. 42-43) struck in A.H. 74 to 77, just before he introduced his Post-Reform aniconic *dīnārs* in A.H. 77 (see p. 84). The gold *dīnār* B. 2, p. 18, was probably issued shortly before this.

Though there is no evidence that the Byzantines ever put their threat into execution, what we know did happen was that Justinian II actually issued new *solidi* with his own effigy, standing, holding a cross, on the obverse, and the portrait of Christ on the reverse (fig. viii).



FIG. viii

There has been a considerable amount of misinterpretation of this *Münzpolemik*. Karabacek (*Führer*, 1894, p. 20), for example, believed that

¹ Several writers erroneously give 'paper', e.g. Wellhausen, *Das Arabische Reich und Sein Sturz*, Berlin, 1902, p. 135, English translation p. 217; Lavoix, p. xxii.

² Not 'watermarks' as Wellhausen, *loc cit.* and Muir's *Caliphate* (ed. by T. H. Weir, 1924, p. 339). See article *Ṭirāz* in the *Encyclopaedia of Islām*.

the new *solidus* issued by Justinian was intended to counterbalance an earlier gold piece showing the Caliph standing girt with a sword. Unfortunately for his argument the Muḥammadan *dīnār* which he illustrates is dated A.H. 77 (= A.D. 696-7), whereas the Justinian *solidus*, also reproduced, was issued in Justinian's first reign (685-95).¹ No doubt he had at the back of his mind, as Lavoix had (p. xv), the idea that the 'Standing Caliph' gold *dīnār* came in under a previous Caliph Mu'āwīya (A.D. 661-80) as Maḳrīzī recorded (see above, p. xxxi). There is no coin evidence for this.

The earliest dated Arab-Byzantine *dīnār* of 'Standing Caliph' type, as has been stated, is of the year 74. The new Justinian *solidus* came in during the early part of his first reign (A.D. 685-95/A.H. 66-76). So it preceded the Arab-Byzantine *dīnār* and not vice versa. Moreover, Justinian's new legend *Servus Christi* surely came before 'Abd al-Malik's 'Abdallāh (= Servant of God), otherwise he would have put *Servus Dei*; and, granting that *Servus Christi* came first, the natural retort of the Caliph would be to call himself not 'Abd Muḥammad (= Servant of Muḥammad) but 'Abdallāh. The earliest date I am aware of for the use of the title 'Abdallāh as applied to the Caliph is on 'Abd al-Malik's famous inscription on the Qubbah al-Ṣakhra in Jerusalem recording the building of that Mosque in A.H. 72. That gives a *terminus post quem*. The inscription might well not have been completed until a few years later, just as it was altered later on by the 'Abbāsīd Caliph al-Mā'mūn. 'Abdallāh also appears on certain of 'Abd al-Malik's copper coins (see pp. 32-43), but there is no record of it on any earlier coins.

A. Umayyad Gold

The *dīnārs* of the Post-Reform Coinage begin in A.H. 77, which is also the latest date of the Byzantine (Greek) type of *dīnār* (described on p. 43) that immediately preceded this new pure Muḥammadan type. J. C. Lindberg² described a *dīnār* said to be dated A.H. 75. It is in the Copenhagen Museum and was illustrated and dated as such, by Østrup in his *Catalogue* (Pl. I, no. 99). The digit, however, is either سبع or تسع and the date is, therefore, either 77 or 79, as has been pointed out elsewhere (*Ties.*, no. 273).

Most of the *dīnārs* of this group are without mint-names, though, presumably, they were products of the Caliph's mint at Damascus. The only exceptions in the gold series are those with the name *Ifrikiya* (presumably al-Ḳairawān), *al-Andalus* (presumably Ḳurṭuba, i.e. Cordoba), and the 'Mine of the Commander of the Faithful in the Ḥijāz'. I also hope to

¹ K. is mistaken in dating the coin by the letter ϵ on the *obv.*, which is really an officina mark.

² *Annaler for nórdisk Oldkyndighed*, Copenhagen, 1842, pp. 53-54, Pl. V. c.

demonstrate that the gold fractions, 'halves' and 'thirds', are products of North African and/or Spanish mints.

The 'dīnār' said to have been struck at Wāsiṭ in A.H. 97 or 99, first published by J. G. C. Adler in his *Collectio Nova*, 1792, p. 5, Pl. I. 11, and accepted by such eminent numismatists as Tychsen (*Introductio*, p. 59), Tiesenhausen (no. 466), and Lane-Poole (*Guthrie Collection*, p. 4) can easily be proved to be a cut-down *dirham*, presumably gilt. Its weight has never been recorded. All that was visible on the flan of the word *al-dirham* was read by Adler as *al-dīnār* (الدينار) an exceptional spelling, incidentally, at this period). The fact, too, that the date appeared on the obverse, as is the case with *dirhams*, instead of on the reverse, as is the case with *dīnārs*, might have aroused suspicions before now.

In this section of the Catalogue an attempt has been made to give as precise details as possible of coin-legends, the position of the marginal legends in relation to the legends in the field as well as diacritical and other points which may help us to interpret the coins. It has not always been thought worth while in the past to indicate such *minutiae*. I hope to show that they are, in fact, sometimes of great importance (see especially section on *dirhams*, p. lxiv). It is good to note that this strict attention to numismatic detail has been well displayed by Miles in his recent treatment of early Arab *dīnārs* (*S.E.A.D.*). It is also pleasing to draw attention to the observations of Monsieur Marcel Jungfleisch in his article 'Les Points Secrets en Numismatique: Une innovation due aux Arabes (?)'¹ Although I cannot agree with his hypothesis concerning the Arab innovation of *points secrets*, there is every probability that the points were special mint-marks. His idea that they can provide a clue to the missing mint-names according to the Arabic letter under which they are placed is ingenious, but highly speculative. I am afraid very many more specimens of *dīnārs* than were within the reach of Monsieur Jungfleisch will have to be examined before any conclusive evidence can be produced. However, it is important to record as much data as possible for future study.

The Umayyad gold coins of the Post-Reform period have been classified as (a) *Without Mint-name*, and (b) *With Mint-name*. The coins in section (a) are of three denominations (i) *full dīnārs*, (ii) *half-dīnārs*, and (iii) *third dīnārs*. The *dīnārs* of section (a) are all presumably of the mint of Damascus, the Umayyad capital. There is a certain amount of internal evidence confirming this opinion, e.g. (a) ف before the date is omitted from the year 81 onwards, as it is on the Damascus *dirhams* (see table, p. lxv) and (b) the

¹ *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, xxviii, 1947, pp. 101 ff. As his argument is chiefly concerned with 'Abbāsid *dīnārs* it is hoped to deal with it in more detail in the next volume of the Catalogue.

form of the digit in the dates is ثنتين on the gold (years 82, 92, 102, 122, and 132), as well as on the Damascus silver (82, 92, 102, and 122), whereas it is اثنتين on the Wāsiṭ silver (years 92, 122, and 132). The *half-dīnārs* and *third-dīnārs* of this section are certainly not products of the Damascus mint as will be indicated in due course.

If we examine the legends, particularly those in the field, on the gold coins of both classes it is possible to note two distinct types, namely, I. The Eastern legend (so-called because it occurs on the above-mentioned 'mintless' *dīnārs*), and II. The Western legend (because it is found in all cases on the gold of North Africa and Spain).

I. *Eastern Legend*

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
لا اله الا	الله احد الله
الله وحده	الصمد لم يلد
لا شريك له	¹ ولم يولد
Margin: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله	Margin: بسم الله ضرب الخ

II. *Western Legend*

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>
لا اله ا	بسم الله
لا الله	الرحمن
وحده	الرحيم
Margin as above but only as far as الحق	Margin as above, but without the intro- ductory بسم الله

The obverse legend is an adaptation of Koran ix. 33: 'There is no god except Allah Alone (He has no partner); Muḥammad is the Apostle of Allah whom He sent with guidance and the religion of truth (that he may make it victorious over every other religion).' The portion within brackets gives the additional part of the Eastern Legend.

The central legend on the reverse is much different in the West from what it is in the East, another instance of the independent attitude of the governors in North Africa and Spain.² In the East we have 'Allah is One, Allah is the Eternal, He begets not, neither is He begotten' (i.e. practically

¹ It is interesting, incidentally, to note that the *و* comes at the beginning of the third line on the *dīnārs* as it does on the early *dirhams*, but remains there until the end of the Umayyad dynasty, and does not move to the beginning of the second line as on the later *dirhams* (see below, p. lxiv).

² Cf. above, p. l.

the whole of Koran cxii. 1-3). In the West, we find 'In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate' (i.e. the opening words of each *sūra* of the Koran except the 9th). Incidentally, it corresponds fairly closely to the Latin form found on certain of the gold pieces described in Part I. B (pp. 65 ff.), *in nomine Domini Misericordis*. The marginal legend, too, differs. In the East it begins: 'In the name of Allah this *dīnār* was struck in the year . . .'; in the West, it begins 'This *dīnār* (or *half* or *third*) was struck in *Ifrikiya* (or *al-Andalus*) in the year . . .', the central legend serving as an introduction.

Now, if we examine the 'mintless' *half-dīnārs* and *third-dīnārs*, we shall find that they all follow the Western type of legend, on both obverse and reverse *exactly*. My submission is, therefore, that all the fractional *dīnārs* were minted either in North Africa or in Spain, or in both. We know from Group I. B (pp. 54 ff.) that the Byzantine tradition of *semisses* (*half-dīnārs*) and *tremisses* (*third-dīnārs*) was markedly copied by the Arab governors in North Africa and Spain, while there is no evidence that they did so in the Near East.

Coins with Western Legend

A = Africa S = Spain NM = No mint-name

	<i>Dīnārs</i>	<i>Halves</i>	<i>Thirds</i>
90	..	NM	..
91	..	NM	NM
92	..	NM	NM
93	..	..	..
94	..	..	NM
95	..	..	..
96	..	NM	NM
97	..	..	NM
98	..	..	..
99	..	..	NM
100	..	NM	NM
101	..	..	..
102	AS	S	S
103	AS	..	NM
104	S	..	..
105	..	..	..
106	S	..	NM

Let us review the evidence:

- (a) The 'mintless' *dīnārs* run from A.H. 77 to 132 without a break, and *always* with the *Eastern* legends.

- (b) All the 'mintless' fractional *dīnārs* run from A.H. 90 almost without a break until A.H. 106, and *always* with the *Western* legends.
- (c) All the *dīnārs* with mint-names (except the erratic 'Hijāz mine' *dīnārs* [p. 103], which follow, naturally, a variety of the *Eastern* legend) along with their fractions *always* have the distinctive *Western* legends, until at latest A.H. 113 (in Africa) and A.H. 126 (in Spain), after which date they are definitely known to have the same legends as in the Eastern part of the Caliphate.

There is, unfortunately, a paucity of numismatic data for the years from 106 onwards, so far as gold is concerned, but apparently by 114 at least, if not earlier, the *dīnārs* in both East and West were alike. Was this also due to some form of centralization, such as we shall see in the case of the silver coins in the next section (II. B)? And did the centralization take place after 106, i.e. during the reign of the Caliph Hishām (105–25), when according to Makrīzi the sole mint for the *dirhams* was at Wāsiṭ? Perhaps, in a similar way, the minting of *dīnārs* was concentrated during his reign at Wāsiṭ. It is important in this connexion to notice that by A.H. 122 the *dīnārs* of *Ifrikiya* used the form اثنتين as the digit just as at Wāsiṭ instead of ثنتين as previously.

There are three¹ denominations in the gold, the full *dīnār* (الدينار), the half-*dīnār* (النصف), and the third-*dīnār* (الثلث) corresponding to the *solidus*, *semissis*, and *tremissis* of their Byzantine forerunners (see I. B, pp. 54 ff.).



The 'mintless' fractions are differentiated by obverse central legend, e.g. *halves* وحده | لا اله الا الله; *thirds* لا اله الا الله | لا اله الا الله only. The fractions, however, with mint-name *al-Andalus*, all of the year 102, have the same legend on the *thirds* as on the *halves*.² There are no fractions known with the mint-name, *Ifrikiya*, to enlighten us. It is natural to suppose that the difference in the central legend was a device to enable the two denominations to be distinguished at a glance.³

B. Umayyad Silver

All the Umayyad silver coins of the Post-Reform coinage have mint-names with the exception of the unique specimen dated A.H. 79 in the

¹ Pace Miles, *R.I.C.*, p. 19. The coin he regards as a *quarter-dīnār* (no. 63) appears to read الثلث but happens to have a weight of a *quarter-dīnār* (see f.n. to no. 208), just as his no. 65 (= ANS. 16, p. 91) has the size, weight, and central legend of a *half-dīnār* though it is designated الثلث.

² Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 65 is mistakenly recorded as having the same *obv.* as his no. 62. It is, however, correctly described in his *C.U.S.*, no. 2 (C), p. 116.

³ Cf. the earlier Byzantine (Latin) gold coins with  on halves and  on the thirds (pp. 55–56).

POST-REFORM DIRHAMS:

	79	80				85				90					95					100
Abraha	?	x	x	..	x	x	..	..	..	..
Abarkubadh	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	?	..	..	..	..
Adharbaijan
Arran	?	?
Ardashtir- Khurra	..	x	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Arminiya	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Asakhr	?	?	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Asrikiya
Al-Andalus
Al-Bab
Birankubadh	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	..	..	x	..	?	..	..	..	..	..
Al-Basra	x	x	x	x	..	..	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	?	..	..	..	..	x
Balkh
Balkh Al-Baidā
Bihkubadh	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Al-Anfal
Bikubadh	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Al-Awsat
Al-Bayan	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiflis	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Al-Taimara	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Al-Jazira	..	?	?	?
Jundal-Sabūr	..	x	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Jaly	x	x	x	x	?	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Hulwān
Khusrāu-Shādh
Hurmuz
Dabli	x	x	x	?	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dārābjird	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Dastawā	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Dasht-i-Maisān	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dimishk	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rāmshurmuz	..	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Al-Raiy	x	x	..	x	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Zaranj
Sabūr	..	?	x	x	..	x	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Al-Samiya
Sijistan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Sarakhs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Surrah	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Al-Sūs	..	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	..	..	..	x	x	..	x	..	..
Sūk Al-Ahwāz	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Shakk Al- Taimara	x	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabaristan
Al-'Al
Uman	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Al-Furat	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	x	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	..	..	..
Fasā	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fl	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kūmis	?	x	x	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirmān	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Kaskar
Al-Kūfa	..	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	x
Māh Al-Basra	x	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Māh Al-Kūfa	?
Māh	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Al-Mubāraka
Al-Madīnat- al-'Atika
Marw	x	x	x	..	x	..	..	..	?	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Manādhīr	..	x	x	..	x	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Maisān	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	..	..	..
Nahr Tirā	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Harāt	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Hamadhān	..	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Wāsiṭ (founded in 84)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Wabā'a	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	79	80				85				90					95					100

MINTS AND DATES

[illegible]

Khedivial Library (Kh. 4, p. 104). This was first published by its former owner, E. T. Rogers, in *Num. Chron.*, 1871, pp. 256-7, with a drawing of the obverse (see fig. 21, p. 104). He later wrote (*op. cit.*, p. 213) that 'the style of the engraving proves it to emanate from the mint of Damascus'. In confirmation of this I would add the fact that the reverse has و at end of the second line, which is only found in the year 79 at Damascus and al-Kūfa, and the margin on this coin begins at a, which agrees with the Damascus coin (no. 352, p. 143) but not with the one from al-Kūfa (no. 467, p. 173).

If this unique 'mintless' *dirham* was 'probably a trial-piece before the insertion of mint-names was determined', as Lane-Poole suggested (Kh. No. 66), it furnishes us with important evidence regarding the beginnings of the Post-Reform silver coinage. As I hope to show in due course, the earliest certain date for a Post-Reform *dirham* is A.H. 79.

The Umayyad silver coins of the Post-Reform coinage have been classified as (a) *Without Mint-name*, and (b) *With Mint-name*. The sole denomination is the *dirham*.

An examination of the Table of Mints and dates of the Post Reform *dirhams* (pp. lx f.) is instructive.¹ The earliest reliable date for an Umayyad *dirham* is the year 79. The 'trial-piece' (Kh. 4, p. 104) of this year is strong evidence for this. The Baṣra *dirham* in Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 158, Pl. II), said to be of the year 40, can easily be discredited. Apart from a fantastically early date, the internal evidence is enlightening, since on the reverse the و occupies the late position at the end of the second line, whereas all the early coins of this mint (pp. 125-6) have the و in the early position, namely, at the beginning of the third line. The date اربعين (40) on the coin can be explained as an engraver's conflation for اربع وتسعين (94).² Besides there are other blunders in the legend on the same coin. Unfortunately there is a gap in the *dirhams* of this mint about this period (see f.n. to no. 305, p. 127), but the evidence against the year 40 is overwhelming.

The date 75 for Jaīy (see p. 135) has little to support it, and the date 73 for al-Kūfa mentioned in Balādhurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān* (ed. De Goeje, p. 468), has none. There is a coin of Dimishḡ in Paris, however (*Lavoix*, no. 184, Pl. II), which clearly has the date 75. This, I feel sure, is due to a mistake on the part of the engraver in confusing سبعين (70) and تسعين (90). But there is plenty of internal evidence to support this: (a) the absence of ف from the date, since this only occurs on all other coins of this mint after

¹ This table supersedes Lane-Poole's in *Num. Chron.*, 1873, Pl. I; Eugene Leggett's in his *Notes on the Mint-Towns and Coins of the Mohamedans*, 1885; and that in James Kirkman's article in *Sumer*, I, no. 2 (July, 1945), pp. 15 ff.

² Cf. another example of telescoping in J. 6, p. 80. Note also the two coins nos. 351 and 439 with 90 written تسعين (*sic*).

the year 80; (b) the style and size of the letters resemble those on later issues; and (c) a similar mistake has been demonstrated in a date on the coins of Merv (see p. 179).

The almost unbroken record of mint activities at (a) Damascus from 79 onwards, and at (b) Wāsiṭ from 84 (the year of its foundation) is noteworthy. It also serves to throw into contrast the almost complete absence of minting at most other mints during a period approximately from 106 to 126. [The exceptions are those in outlying regions, for example, Ifrīkiya, al-Andalus, Irminiya, al-Bāb, Balkh, and Merv. The case of al-Mubāraka may be due to proximity to Wāsiṭ (see 'Mint-Notes').] This fits in partially with the statement by Maḡrīzī (*op. cit.*, p. 7, ll. 15-22) that during the reign of the Caliph Hishām (105-25) and his successor al-Walīd II (125-6) the sole mint for *dirhams* was at Wāsiṭ.

As Maḡrīzī's statement is important it is better to consider it *in extenso*:¹

فلما قام هشام بن عبد الملك وكان جموعا للمال امر خالد بن عبد الله القسري في سنة ست ومائة من الهجرة ان يعيد العيار الى وزن سبعة (دوانيق) وان يبطل السكك من كل بلد الا واسط ف ضرب الدراهم بواسط [وحدها حتى قتل] فقط وكبر السكة وضربت الدراهم على السكة الخالدية حتى عزل خالد في سنة عشرين ومائة وتولى من بعده يوسف بن عمر الثقفي فصغر السكة وأجراها (ها) على وزن سبعة (سنة sic for ستة) وضربها بواسط وحدها حتى قتل الوليد بن يزيد (sic) في سنة ست وعشرين ومائة

'When Hishām ibn 'Abd al-Malik succeeded, being fond of money, he ordered Khālīd ibn 'Abdallāh al-Qasrī in A.H. 106 to restore the *titre* to the weight of seven (*dānaqs*) and to withdraw the dies (*sikak*) from each town except Wāsiṭ. So he struck *dirhams* in Wāsiṭ only. And he enlarged the die and the *dirhams* were struck on the Khālīdiya die until he was dismissed in the year 120. Yūsuf ibn 'Umar al-Thaḡafī succeeded him as governor. He decreased the die and made them (the *dirhams*) circulate at the weight of six (*dānaqs*) and he minted them in Wāsiṭ alone until al-Walīd ibn Yazīd was killed in the year 126.'

There is a curious assertion made by Monsieur Jungfleisch² that Monsieur Jacques de Morgan dug up the remains of the Arab mint of Wāsiṭ and found a large stock of newly minted *dirhams* with the Arabic legends 'struck in al-Andalus' and 'struck in Ifrīkiya'. Apparently they were all

¹ The punctuation here given is not precisely in accord with that reproduced in Mayer's facsimile of Maḡrīzī's own manuscript now at Leyden. I have also supplied within square brackets what I take to be a passage that properly belongs farther down the page. It is a pity that Mayer's promised translation and final recension of the text with annotations have not so far been published.

² *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, xxxi (1949), p. 111.

products of the mint of Wāsiṭ ready to be dispatched to the West. If true, the evidence would completely support Maḳrīzī's statement.¹ It would also prove somewhat disquieting from a numismatic standpoint, as it would impugn the validity of much coin data.² However, whether true or not, it is clearly the case from what I have mentioned already, and from other indications, mentioned below, that some degree of centralization did take place at least at Wāsiṭ and Damascus, if not elsewhere.

There are certain mint-characteristics in the coins themselves, which point to some interesting conclusions. Some of the things to notice are: (a) the position of the conjunction و either at the beginning of the third line of the reverse *kalima*, or at the end of the second line; (b) the presence or absence of the preposition في in the date legend; (c) the point (or place) at which the marginal legend begins (see dial on p. 84); (d) the presence of points; and (e) the shape of certain letters. (This last matter is dealt with in the section on epigraphy, p. cxii.) The failure of some writers to indicate these details is a great drawback to this line of research. One can only make preliminary observations until such time as a more or less complete *corpus* of Umayyad coins is available.

Point (a) is rather surprising, because the position of و at the beginning of the third line, which would be the normal modern practice in printed texts, is really older than the position of و in isolation at the end of the second line. This is a useful pointer in conjectural dating. Point (b) is similarly useful. The practice seems to have been to drop the في in the date as time wore on. Bearing both these points in mind, here is a summary of the coin data. Only those mints are considered, in which the coins are of a sufficiently early date to be helpful.

Mint	Date	(a)	(b)	Mint	Date	(a)	(b)
Ardashīr-Khurra	80	third	في	Ifrikiya	98	second	no في
	90	second	في	al-Andalus	104	second	no في
	99	second	في	Bīrāmḳubādh	79	third	في
Irmīniya	81	third	no في		80	third	في
Iṣṭākhr	79	third	في		90	second	في
	90	second	في	al-Baṣra	79	third	في
	100	second	no في		82	third	في

¹ Unfortunately, as pointed out by Miles, *C.U.S.*, p. 22, f.n. 1, he has been unable to 'locate de Morgan's account of this very interesting discovery, nor is the reference available to M. Jungfleisch'.

² In this connexion it is worth while drawing the attention of numismatists to the *dirhams* mentioned in f.n. to nos. 581 and 584, where the Umayyad dies of the mint of Wāsiṭ dated 126 and 129 respectively, have both been muled with reverse dies of the 'Abbāsid Caliph al-Mu'tamid, who ruled A.H. 256-79, after an interval of more than 130 years. It is interesting to note, too, that the mint was Wāsiṭ.

Mint	Date	(a)	(b)	Mint	Date	(a)	(b)
al-Baṣra	100	second	no ٴ	Shakḥ al-Taimara	79	third	ٴ
al-Bayān ?	81	third	ٴ	al-Furāt	82	third	ٴ
Tiflis	85	second	no ٴ	Fasā	79	third	ٴ
Jundai Sābūr	80	third	ٴ	Fīl	79	third	ٴ
Jaiy	79	third	ٴ	al-Kūfa	79	second	ٴ
	83	third	ٴ		100	second	no ٴ
	90	second	ٴ	Māh al-Baṣra	79	third	ٴ
	102	second	no ٴ		81	third	ٴ
Dabīl	84	second	no ٴ	al-Mubāraka	107	second	ٴ
Dārābjird	80	third	ٴ		108	second	no ٴ
	90	second	ٴ	Marw	79	third	ٴ
	99	second	no ٴ		84	third	ٴ
Daḡht-i-Maisān	80	third	ٴ		90	second	ٴ
Dimishḥ	79	second	ٴ ¹		100	second	ٴ
	80	second	ٴ		101	second	no ٴ
	81	second	no ٴ ²	Manādhir	80	third	ٴ
Rāmḥurmuz	80	third	ٴ		81	third	ٴ
al-Raiy	81	third	ٴ		90	second	ٴ
	84	third	ٴ	Maisān	79	third	ٴ
	90	second	ٴ	Nahr Tīrā	80	third	ٴ
	98	second	ٴ		90	second	ٴ
Sābūr	81	third	ٴ	Hamadhān	80	third ³	ٴ
	82	third	ٴ		90	second	ٴ
	84	third	ٴ	Wāsiṭ	84	third	ٴ
	90	second	ٴ		85	third	ٴ
	98	second	ٴ		85	second	ٴ
al-Sūs	80	third	ٴ		98	second	ٴ
	90	second	ٴ		99	second	no ٴ
Sūḥ al-Ahwāz	79	third	ٴ				

With the exception of Dimishḥ and al-Kūfa (and perhaps Hamadhān) all *dirhams* of the year 79 and the early eighties have و on the third line. Wāsiṭ definitely changes و to the second line in 85. On the few coins of this year available with other mint-names the و has also been changed to the second line. Wāsiṭ influence ?

Dimishḥ, Irminiya, with Dabīl and Tiflis (in Irminiya), lose their ٴ in the date in the early eighties, whereas Wāsiṭ does not shed it until 99. It is rather significant that other mints lost it also then, or shortly afterwards (we cannot be certain, since we have few coins of this date), e.g. al-Baṣra (100), Jaiy (102), Dārābjird (99), al-Kūfa (100), Marw (101). Again, Wāsiṭ influence ?

It will be seen that in a certain group of mints the marginal legend starts

¹ Cf. the anonymous *dirham*, Kh. 4, p. 104, and see above, p. lxii.

² Cf. *N* also with no ٴ in 81.

³ Probably third, see f.n. B. 42, p. 189.

on the left of the coin. An additional peculiarity is that in the year 81 at Jaiy, *Shakḥ al-Taimara*, and *Māh al-Baṣra* the digit is misspelt (احدا instead of احدى). Probably if we had coins of 81 from *Iṣṭakhr*, *Birāmku-bādh*, *Dārābjird*, and *Fasā* we should find the same mistake. All the places mentioned are, incidentally, in the neighbouring provinces of *Jibāl* and *Fārs*. What does this spelling irregularity signify? Centralization? If so, not at *Wāsiṭ*, which was only founded in 84. It is probable that the engraver prepared the dies for this group of mints at some central depot and thereafter the dies were distributed to their respective mint-towns, that is, unless the mint-name is a figment and the coins were all minted centrally.

The question of points arises. It is quite clear that in some instances these are diacritical (e.g. nos. 194 ff., 359; see below, p. ci). They can either be in accordance with modern Arabic practice or else with an ancient system of punctuation. But often these points must be regarded in the nature of secret points used by mint officials as means of checking their dies. J. C. Lindberg, followed by F. Soret, I believe, were the first to draw attention to these *points secrets*. In more recent times Monsieur Jungfleisch with his usual painstaking manner has endeavoured to interpret the system¹ chiefly in connexion with points on 'Abbāsīd *dīnārs*. Unfortunately, I cannot support some of his facts and deductions, as I hope to show in a later volume.

Morphology. The *dirhams* of 'Abd al-Malik's Post-Reform coinage have a close family resemblance to the Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* that preceded them, the main difference being the elimination from the new coins of



FIG. ix

pictorial representations of human beings and natural objects, and the strict adherence to legends.² To demonstrate this a specimen of each class of *dirham* is juxtaposed in fig. ix. The reverse of the Arab-Sassanian speci-

¹ See above, p. lvi.

² For this and other instances of the evolution of types in numismatics see the valuable article 'The Morphology of Coins' by C. F. Keary in *Num. Chron.*, 1885, pp. 165-98; 1886, pp. 41-95.

men shows how the fire-altar and two attendants have been replaced on the Post-Reform *dirham* by three lines of Kufic script (the latter has been purposely laid on its side to demonstrate this more clearly). It will be observed that the resemblance also applies to the disposition of the surrounding circles, the only difference being that the star and crescent of the Arab-Sassanian coin has become in each case a small circle with pellet.¹

C. Umayyad Copper

(a) *With Religious formulae only (with or without symbols)*

All those copper coins of the Post-Reform coinage which are devoid of any indication of mint, date, or name of Caliph or Governor and which are, presumably, the earliest in point of time in this group, have been classified according to their variety of legends and primary symbols or emblems. Subsidiary symbols in the field are disregarded in this classification, which is not intended to indicate any historical development of the series, although a geographical distribution may be discerned in the latest items, which are most probably of North African and/or Spanish origin, a fact which is also attested by peculiarities of style and fabric. Such distinctive legends are the following:

محمد رسول الله وعبدہ	p. 218	لزكاة الله	p. 225
محمد عبد الله ورسوله	p. 219	الملك لله ²	p. 226
الحمد لله	p. 224	نفقة في سبيل الله	p. 227

(b) *With Mint-names (with or without dates)*

Those coins with mint-names which are undated seem, for the most part, to come next in order of time. They are arranged under mints in accordance with the Arabic alphabet. It will be observed that various subsidiary symbols still linger in many instances on the coins of this section, thus providing us with useful hints as to the probable identification of the mintless coins above-mentioned, on which similar symbols are found.

(c) *With Dates (but without Mint-names)*

This is a relatively small section. The earliest in date is A.H. 90.

¹ It should be noted that the side corresponding to the reverse of the Arab-Sassanian piece is the one that is regarded as the obverse in the present Catalogue, because it contains the principal *kalima*, or Islamic profession of faith.

² *الله الملك* in this order, does however, occur on the coins of Ramla, Palestine, p. 256.

The copper coins of the Umayyads, both in the Arab-Byzantine and the Post-Reform series, exhibit more traces of individuality than the standard silver and gold minted by the Caliph's direct command in the East and West respectively. They also have the distinction of preserving for us some of the earliest examples of Islamic art in the way of human figures and animate objects, representations which are by no means unrealistic (cf. above, p. xxix). Considering their early date it is a pity that they should have been so neglected by students of Islamic iconography.

Some of the symbols can be paralleled on ancient local coins issued by the Romans in North Africa and Spain (e.g. nos. 587, 588, 674, and P. 119, p. 226) or under the Roman Procurators, or the Jews in Palestine (e.g. nos. 593 ff. and 605 f.). Suggested prototypes are mentioned in the footnotes.

Sometimes on the coins of this group the name of the piece appears as *fals* (cf. notes on this denomination above, p. xxxix). Sometimes the name of the governor, who ordered the minting, is recorded. On the coins of Miṣr (pp. 228, 230, 275-6) the Caliph's name appears on the obverse with the name of his agent, the Finance Director, on the reverse. On certain coins of Damascus dated A.H. 87 (p. 253) the Caliph al-Walid is mentioned as having ordered the minting.

It is interesting to compare the legends and style of the coins of Jaiy, al-Raiy, al-Kūfa, and Wāsiṭ all of the year 101. Is this another instance of Wāsiṭ centralization? (Cf. the observations on pp. lxxv f. above.)

The coins of North Africa and Spain, as already indicated, have certain distinctive legends, e.g. الحمد لله 'Praise be to Allah'. This phrase occurs on coins of Aṭrābulus, Ifrikiya, al-Andalus, and Ṭanja, as well as on the coins (nos. 734 ff.) without mint-name, which no doubt came from the same area. Then there is the most instructive little group of very rare pieces with most remarkable legends, which certainly in some cases, perhaps in all, emanated from Ṭanja (nos. 738, P. 120, p. 227 and B. 52, p. 271). The legends are as follows: (a) لَزَكَةِ اللَّهِ 'For the alms of Allah'; (b) نَفَقَةٌ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ 'Payment in the Way of Allah'; and (c) نَفَاقٌ طَيِّبٌ عَنِ اللَّهِ? . The last example occurs on a unique coin of Ṭanja in Berlin, and its meaning is not quite certain. I would suggest that the first word is نَفَاقٌ from the same root as نَفَقَةٌ in legend (b). I would tentatively translate the legend as 'A good payment on behalf of Allah'. *Nafaqa* (نَفَقَةٌ) or *nifāk* (نَفَاقٌ) was the pay given to warriors, who went forth to fight 'in the Way of Allah', i.e. to take part in the *Jihād*, or Holy War against the Infidels. *Zakāt* (زَكَاةٌ or زَكَاةٌ) was the 'alms-tax' or obligatory offering, which when set aside for Allah (زَكَاةُ اللَّهِ) was intended to pay for the services of the soldiers, who were engaged in the *Jihād*. It is thus clear that these three distinctive coin legends hang together. The coins on which they occur may

thus be regarded as specially minted to pay the Muslim troops assembled at Tanja, perhaps on the eve of their successful raid across the Straits of Gibraltar in A.H. 92.

The coins which I have attributed to Tilimsān (p. 240) also call for comment. There are three specimens known to me of this rare and remarkable issue, one in Paris, one in New York, and one in the Bardo Museum, Tunis.¹ The Paris specimen came to the Cabinet des Médailles in 1888 from the L'Écluse Sale and has been given the reference no. 77 bis. As I have mentioned on p. 240, Cotteville-Giraudet wrongly attributed it to the mint of Kinnasrīn. The New York example published by Miles (*R.I.C.*, no. 59, Pl. IV) came to the American Numismatic Society from the Howland Wood Collection. It is, unfortunately, in a rather poor state of preservation. The clue to the true interpretation of these coins was surprisingly suggested to me by an out-of-the-way note by Monsieur Gauckler in the *Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques*, Paris, 1904, pp. cxcv-cxcvi. His communication was as follows:

'M. le lieutenant Jouanne, du 4^e tirailleurs, m'a apporté pour le Musée du Bardo une très précieuse monnaie de bronze recueillie en 1902 par un tirailleur de sa compagnie dans le jardin potager du régiment, à Sousse. Mesurant 0 m. 017 de diamètre, elle présente, à l'avvers, une tête d'homme barbu et, selon toute apparence, cornue, vue de face; au revers une inscription koufique.

'L'effigie de l'avvers présente une très grande ressemblance avec la tête barbue de Baal qui figure au revers de certaines monnaies punico-latines frappées à Tingis sous Auguste.²

'Quant à l'inscription du revers, elle a été déchiffrée d'une manière certaine par M. Roy, secrétaire général du Gouvernement tunisien, qui la lit ainsi:

فَرَبْ بِلْمَسَان frappé à Tlemcen.

'Cette monnaie, unique en son genre, a donc été frappée dans les premiers temps de la domination arabe. Il est curieux d'avoir à constater que les nouveaux maîtres de la loi musulmane, ont conservé sur cette monnaie une effigie et qu'ils l'ont empruntée, non pas au Panthéon gréco-romain, mais à la religion punique.'

(Plusieurs membres de la Commission élèvent des doutes sur l'authenticité de cette pièce, dont communication sera demandé à M. Gauckler.)

Figs. vi and vii (above, p. xlv) show the coin of Tingis with the head of the Punic Baal alongside the coin of Tilimsān with a similar bearded head. Reference should also be made to figs. iv and v (p. xliii), which show a similar borrowing by the Arabs of an ancient classical type in the same area.

¹ Since this was written I have been shown at the Oriental Congress at Cambridge in 1954 another specimen belonging to His Excellency H.H. Abdul Wahab, who has very kindly allowed me to reproduce it (on p. xlv). The owner, however, regards the bearded head as that of Mūsā ibn Nuṣair.

² Cf. Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, t. iii, p. 146, nos. 231-2, et suppl., Pl. III, no. 5.

Cotteville-Giraudet (*loc. cit.*) regarded the head on the Paris coin as representing the Umayyad Caliph. He used this as an argument against my thesis (*Num. Chron.*, 1936, pp. 321-3) that the Caliph on Arab-Byzantine coins was never depicted as 'bare-headed'. The new interpretation manifestly invalidates his case. (See p. xxx above.)

It is worth drawing attention here to a Roman coin of Maximianus Herculeus (A.D. 286-305) of the mint of Antioch, which had been used by the Arabs as a flan for an early *fals* of the Post-Reform currency, after an interval of 400 years (reported in *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1864, pp. 327-8).

III. MINT NOTES

The mints are arranged according to the usual order of the Arabic alphabet. Mint-names occurring in Greek or Latin, or Pehlevi forms are considered under their Arabic equivalent, e.g. Scythopolis under Baisān, Damascus under Dimishk, Heliopolis under Ba'labakk, Emesa under Hims, Tiberias under Ṭabariya, Antarados under Ṭarṭūs, Tripolis under Aṭrābulus, Shūsh under al-Sūs. (See Index of Mints, pp. 306 ff.).

Abrashahr (ابرشهر)

Or Abarshahr, the more ancient name of Naisābūr, was the capital of one of the four quarters of the great province of Khurāsān. For the Arab-Sassanian coins of this mint see Vol. I, p. ci. Post-Reform *dirhams* are known from A.H. 91 to 97 at least, possibly later.

Abarkubādh (ابرقباد)

In 'Irāk between Wāsiṭ and al-Baṣra. George Miles was the first to identify this rare Umayyad mint (in *M.N.* iv, 1950, pp. 115-20). Silver of A.H. 83 and 96? only are known.

Atrīb (اتريب)

The ancient *Athribis*, whose ruins are to be seen in the neighbourhood of Benha in the Egyptian delta, had been a Roman mint during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.¹ It makes a brief reappearance on certain excessively rare copper pieces of the Umayyads. The other contemporary mints of Egypt (Miṣr) are al-Iskandariya (?), al-Fuṣṭāṭ, and al-Faiyūm. They were functioning towards the end of the Umayyad régime.

¹ *B.M.C. Alexandria and the Nomes*, p. 342; Dattari, *Numi Augg. Alexandrini*, nos. 6123-6.

Adharbaijān (اذريجان)

The mountainous province on the north-west of Īrān, with capital Ardabīl, where the mint, no doubt, was located. Post-Reform *dirhams* are known for A.H. 105-6. In Vol. I, p. cix, certain Arab-Sassanian coins with mint-signature *Atra* have been tentatively ascribed to this same province. For copper coins of this mint under the Umayyads see pp. 228 and 289.

Arrān (ارّان)

A province in the north-west of Īrān. The Post-Reform *dirhams* ascribed to Arrān (p. 107) are by no means certain.

Ardabīl (اردبیل)

See *Adharbaijān*.

Ardashīr-Khurra (اردشیر خرة)

The chief of the five districts of Fārs, Īrān. The mint was presumably located in the chief town, Jūr, later Fīrūzābād. Post-Reform *dirhams* are known from A.H. 80 to 99. For the Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* see Vol. I, pp. cviii-cix.

al-Urdunn (الاردن)

The Jordan, i.e. the Jordan military district in Palestine (*Jund al-Urdunn*), had its capital at Ṭabariya (q.v.). Besides the latter, other mints in this *Jund* were Baisān, Ṣaffūriya, Ṣūr, and 'Akkā. Only copper coins are known with this mint-name.

Irmīniya (ارمينية)

Or Arminiya, the province of Armenia, with capital at Dabīl (Dvin), later at Tiflis. Both these place-names, as well as that of the province, appear on the Post-Reform *dirhams*, but only the name of the province appears on the copper pieces. The Post-Reform *dirhams* range between the years A.H. 81 and 109.

al-Iskandariya (الاسكندرية)

Alexandria, Egypt, if correctly interpreted, occurs on a unique copper coin in the Khedivial Library Collection. The other recorded mints in Egypt (Miṣr) under the Umayyads are Atrib, al-Fuṣṭāṭ, and al-Faiyūm. See also p. 53, fig. 10.

Ishbiliya (إشبيلية)

i.e. Seville, see under *al-Andalus*.

Iṣṭakhr (اصطخر)

The ancient Persepolis, the capital of one of the five great districts of the province of Fārs, Irān, is already known as an Umayyad mint striking Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* as indicated in Vol. I, pp. cxxix f. The Post-Reform *dirhams* extend from A.H. 79 (?) to 102. There are no copper pieces of this mint known in the present series.

Aṭrābulus (اطرلس)

Or *Ṭarābulus*, the classical *Tripolis*, is the town on the North African coast that is called by the Arabs *Aṭrābulus al-Gharb* to distinguish it from its namesake in Syria, with which it is apt to be confused (see f.n. 2, p. 230). Arab-Byzantine coins were minted here (c. A.H. 80–85) by Mūsā ibn Nuṣair, with the mint-name in abbreviated form TRPL (nos. 159 ff.). The earliest known dated coin of *Aṭrābulus* is of the year 100, of the Post-Reform coinage.

Ifriḳiya (إفريقية)

This is the name given by the Arabs to the province of Africa. The gold and silver coins which bear this name or its equivalent were, no doubt, minted at al-Ḳairawān; as for the copper, they might have been struck there also, or at any of the other North African mints of this period from Barḳa on the east to Ṭanja or Tilimsān on the west, or midway at Aṭrābulus (q.v.). The dates of the Post-Reform *dirhams* of Ifriḳiya run from 98 to 132. The chronology of the *dīnārs* is treated on pp. xlvi f.

Al-Andalus (الأندلس)

This was the name the Arabs gave to Spain, a name which, no doubt, derives from Andalusia, though the etymology has been questioned.¹ The coins of al-Andalus are struck in gold, silver, and copper. No other Arabic mint-name is found on Spanish coins of the period dealt with in this volume; an unusual fact. However, the mint-town for gold at all events was undoubtedly Cordoba (*Ḳurṭuba*). In the case of the Arab-Byzantine gold coins of Spain, the mint would probably be either Seville (*Ishbiliya*) or Toledo (*Ṭulaiṭula*). See Miles, *C.U.S.*, p. 34. The chronology of the gold

¹ See Miles, *C.U.S.*, pp. 33 ff. On certain of the Arab-Byzantine coins of Spain the Arabs used an abbreviation of the Latin name *Spania* as well as the Arabic name *al-Andalus*.

coins of Spain is considered on p. xlvii. The Post-Reform *dirhams* run from 104 to 131.

Īliyā (إيليا)

See *Īliyā Filistīn*.

Īliyā Filistīn (إيليا فلسطين)

This name, sometimes simply *Īliyā*, was used to denote Jerusalem. It is derived from the Roman *Colonia Aelia Capitolina* founded c. A.D. 130 by the Emperor Hadrian, whose name was P. *Aelius* Hadrianus. This was a Roman Colonial mint from Hadrian to Hostilian.¹ It is of interest to note its revival after the lapse of centuries under the Arabs. For other examples see p. xciii. *Īliyā* was in the military district of *Filistīn*. Other mints in this *Jund* were Bait Jabrīn (or simply Jabrīn), al-Ramla, 'Asḳalān, 'Ammān, Ghazza, Ludd (the predecessor of al-Ramla), and Yubnā. The copper coins of *Īliyā* are of the Arab-Byzantine as well as of the Post-Reform type.

al-Bāb (الباب)

This mint has usually been located at Derbend on the Caspian,² which is also known as Bāb al-Abwāb (باب الأبواب). The name of Maslama ibn 'Abd al-Malik is associated with the consolidation of Arab rule here. The rebuilding of the town is dated about A.H. 115,³ which agrees well with the coin evidence. *Dirhams* only are known of this mint, running from at least 115 to 131. Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 25) changed his opinion regarding the identification of al-Bāb with Derbend, and following Mordtmann and Blau located the mint at the great Sassanian metropolis of Ctesiphon on the Tigris. This is unlikely. Codrington in his *Manual*, p. 137, states that the prefix مدينة accompanied al-Bāb, but I know of no coin of this mint with this.⁴

Birāmḱubādḥ (برمقباد)

This mint, in the province of Fārs, is known on only a few *dirhams* between the years 79 to 93 (or 95). For the Arab-Sassanian coins attributed to this place, as well as the first identification of the mint-name, see Vol. I, pp. cxiii ff.

¹ See Hill's *B.M.C. Palestine*, pp. 82 ff.

² See *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 346.

³ See *Encyclopaedia of Islām*, art. 'Derbend', i, p. 941.

⁴ Leggett (*op. cit.*, p. 12) wrongly locates it in Syria.

Barqa (برقة)

There would appear to be only one coin, a copper piece, known of this mint (P. 125, p. 235). *Barqa*, the modern Barca, or Barce, in *Tripolitania*, was occupied at an early date by the Arabs. It was on the main caravan route from al-Fuṣṭāṭ in Egypt to al-Kairawān in Tunisia. Barce had coins in classical times, the earliest dating from the last quarter of the sixth, and ceasing in the early part of the third century B.C.¹ Apart from this solitary specimen of Muḥammadan coinage no other instances of mint activity are known there.

al-Baṣra (البصرة)

This was one of the great garrison-cities founded by the Arabs soon after their conquest of 'Irāk. The Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* struck here are dealt with in Vol. I, pp. cxi f. The copper coins of this mint are very rare; while the *dirhams* are plentiful ranging from 79 to 131 with some extraordinary gaps. The famous Paris specimen (Lavoix, no. 158) with the date 40 has been the occasion of much controversy, but is obviously, as Vasmer deemed it,² a *Stempelfehler*. In the present writer's view there is ample internal evidence to disprove the date's authenticity. (See above, p. lxii.)

Buṣrā (بُصْرَى)

Or Boṣrā, the Bostra of the Romans, was a city of the Nabataeans in the Arabian Desert on the east of the Sea of Galilee. It was a mint under the Romans.³ Like other mints of this part of the world it was apparently quiescent under the Byzantines and came to life under the Arab conquerors. For other instances see p. xciii. Buṣrā⁴ was situated in the military district of Dimishk. Another Umayyad mint in this *Jund*, besides Dimishk (Damascus) itself, was Ba'labakk.

Ba'labakk (بعلبك)

The modern Baalbek in Syria, the ancient Heliopolis, had been a mint in antiquity.⁵ Only copper coins of Baalbek were minted under the Umayyads, both of the Arab-Byzantine as well as of the Post-Reform type. Baalbek was one of the three Umayyad mints in the military district of

¹ Robinson, *B.M.C. Cyrenaica*, p. clxvi.

² Schrötter's *Wörterbuch der Münzkunde*, 1930, p. 145. See also Soret (*Éléments*, p. 48, f.n.) and *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1891, pp. 348 ff.

³ Hill, *B.M.C. Arabia*, pp. xxiv ff.

⁴ A possible coin of Buṣrā is Bel. 5, p. 289.

⁵ Wroth, *B.M.C. Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria*, p. lxxvii, mentions coins from the time of Septimius Severus to that of Gallienus.

Damascus (*Jund Dimishk*), the others being Dimishk and Buṣrā, all mints in the pre-Byzantine period, and resurrected under the Arabs (see p. xciii).

Balkh (بلخ)

This, the Bactra of the Greeks, was the great metropolis of the province of *Khurāsān*. In Vol. I, pp. cxii f., I have suggested that certain Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* should be ascribed to this mint. The Post-Reform *dirhams* range from 114 to 128 (see, however, *Balkh al-Baiḍā*). There are copper pieces known, but without dates.

Balkh al-Baiḍā (بلخ البيضاء)

This very rare mint-name is preceded by the word 'city' (مدينة). The mint has been located in Daghestan, but the more likely explanation is that it is the same place as *Balkh* (see above) with the adjective 'the white' (البيضا) affixed. *Balkh* we know had the epithet of 'the glittering' (I Bāmīk). The only occurrence of the name is on Post-Reform *dirhams* of the year 111.

Bihkubādih al-Asfal (بهقباد الأسفل)¹

This is an extremely rare mint situated in the province of 'Irāk. For possible Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* of this mint reference should be made to Vol. I, pp. cix f. The only date on the Post-Reform *dirhams* is A.H. 90.

Bihkubādih al-Awsat (بهقباد الأوسط)

This is another extremely rare mint of 'Irāk. Certain Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* may have been minted here (see Vol. I, pp. cix f.). The only date recorded on the Post-Reform *dirhams* is A.H. 90.

al-Bayān ? (البيان)

There is great uncertainty about this mint-name, which occurs only on a unique *dirham* of the year 81. If the Kufic name is correctly interpreted this mint was situated in 'Irāk.

Bait Jabrīn (بيت جبرين)

This mint, the ancient Baitogabra, lay in the military district of Palestine (*Jund Filisfīn*) between Jerusalem and Gaza. Its other name Jabrīn (q.v.) also occurs on coins. The other mints of this *Jund* are Īliyā, al-Ramla, 'Askalān, 'Ammān, Ghazza, Ludd, and Yubnā. There was a mint

¹ For Bahurasīr, a new mint, see p. 296.

here in Roman times under the name of Eleutheropolis.¹ Only copper coins are known of this mint.

Baisān (بَيْسَن)

This was the Biblical Bethshan on the edge of the Jordan valley in western Palestine. Under the name of Nysa-Scythopolis Samariae it had been a mint under the Romans from Nero to Gordian III.² Like many other mints in this part of the world it was dormant under the Byzantines, but suddenly appeared again after the Arab conquest, not only under its Greek name Scythopolis but also under its Arabic name of *Baisān*. Only copper coins are known of this mint, both of the Arab-Byzantine and the Post-Reform type. *Baisān* lay in the military district of the Jordan (*Jund al-Urdunn*). Other Umayyad mints in this *Jund* were 'Akkā, Ṣūr, Ṣaffūriya, and Ṭabariya.

Tiflis (تِفْلِس)

Or Taffis, in Georgia. This is an excessively rare mint that was situated in the Arab province of Armenia, of which it was at one time the capital (see above under *Irmīniya*). Only the year 85 is recorded on Post-Reform *dirhams*.

Tilimsān (تِلِمْسَان)

This is the modern town of Tlemcen in *Algeria*. The very rare copper coins attributed to this mint are discussed on p. 240 and on pp. lxix f. above.

al-Taimara (التَيْمَرَة)

This is the name of a district in the Jibāl province of Persia. Its Post-Reform *dirhams* range from 90 to 98 without interruption. The name also occurs on coins in the form of *Shakḥ al-Taimara* (q.v.). Dīnāwarī³ records that the district of Ispahān was split (شَقَّ) into the two divisions of Jaiy (q.v.) and *al-Taimara*, hence شَقَّ التَيْمَرَة.

Jabrīn (جَبْرِين)

The fuller name for this mint is Bait Jabrīn (q.v.). Jabrīn, or Jibrīn—the Jibelin of the Crusaders—occurs on copper coins of both Arab-Byzantine and Post-Reform type.

¹ Hill, *B.M.C. Palestine*, p. lxxv. See list on p. xciii.

² Hill, *B.M.C. Palestine*, pp. xxxiv ff.

³ *Kitāb al-Akhbār al-Tiwal*, ed. V. Guirgass, p. 68.

al-Jazīra (الجزيرة)

This is the name of a province in Upper 'Irāk lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates. The actual mint is usually taken to be the town of Jazīrat-Ibn 'Umar, which is called simply al-Jazīra, or else one of the other Umayyad mints in this province, namely, Ḥarrān, al-Ruhā, al-Mawṣil, Nišībīn, or Sarūj (q.v.) Maḳrīzī (*op. cit.*, p. 7, l. 23) states that Marwān the last Umayyad Caliph minted *dirhams* in al-Jazīra (Province) on the die (*al-Sikka*) at Ḥarrān until he was killed (i.e. in 132). See p. 132. The name occurs on silver coins only. See f.n. 2, p. 241.

al-Jisr ? (الجسر)

There is much uncertainty about this mint, as pointed out in the notes on p. 133.

Jundai-Sābūr (جندی سابور)

This mint was in the Khūzistān province. Its Post-Reform *dirhams* run from 80 to 97.

al-Janza ? (الجنزة)

There is some doubt about the interpretation of this mint-name, as pointed out in the notes on p. 135.

Jūr (جور)

See *Ardashīr-Khurra*.

Jaiy (جي)

This was part of the great city of Iṣfahān (اصفهان) in the Jibāl province. Its Post-Reform *dirhams* run from 79¹ to 102. It is interesting to observe the spelling peculiarity of the *dirhams* of the year 81, which it shares with Shakḳ al-Taimara and Māh al-Baḡra, which are also in the same province. Copper coins of this mint dated 101 and 111 are known. For an Arab-Sassanian *fals* of the year 113 see f.n. to no. 784.

Ḥadītha ? (حديثة)

The existence of this mint is very questionable, as pointed out in note on p. 138.

Ḥarrān (حَرَّان)

This important town, the *Xapḗv* of the Greeks, the Carrhae of the Romans, lay in the al-Jazīra province of 'Irāk.² Copper coins of Arab-Byzantine type are known (see pp. 25-26) as well as of the Post-Reform

¹ See f.n. 3, p. 135.

² For the Roman Coins see Hill, *B.M.C. Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia*, pp. lxxxviii ff.

type (pp. 242-3), some of them dated. If correctly interpreted, there is also a unique *dirham* of this mint (see I. 5, p. 138). See above, however, under *al-Jazīra*.

Ḥalab (حلب)

Ḥalab, or Aleppo in Syria, lay in the military district of Ḳinnasrīn. It minted only copper coins, both of the Arab-Byzantine and Post-Reform type. In Roman Imperial times the mint was known under the name of Beroea.¹ The mints surrounding Aleppo in this area are Ḳūrus, Manbij, Ma'arrat-Miṣrīn, Sarmin, and Ḳinnasrīn itself. See p. xciii.

Ḥulwān (حلون)

There is only one recorded coin, a *dirham*, of this mint under the Umayyads (p. 138). The mint lay in the province of 'Irāḳ in the district of the same name.

Ḥimṣ (حمص)

Ḥimṣ, or Ḥumṣ, lay in the military district of the same name in Syria. It was the Emesa of the ancients;² its Greek name actually appears on the early Arab-Byzantine copper coins (see pp. 20 ff.). For other instances of Pre-Byzantine mints revived under the Arabs see p. xciii. Ḥimṣ also struck copper coins of the Post-Reform type (pp. 244-7).

Khusrāu-Shādh Hurmuz (خسر شاذ هرمز)

This is the name of a sub-district in 'Irāḳ to the east of the Tigris. The products of this excessively rare mint are confined to silver and the year 97.

Dabīl (ديبل)

This place, also called Dwīn, was the capital of Armenia (see above under *Irmīniya*). It is not to be equated with Ardabīl as Codrington has done (*Manual*, p. 155). This mint-name occurs on *dirhams* between the years 84 and 86, probably also 87. There is a possible copper piece (see p. 247).

Dārābjird (دربرجرد)

This is a town in the district of the same name in the province of Fārs. It was also a well-known mint under the Sassanians and continued as such under the early Arab governors (see Vol. I, p. cxxxviii). Another mint in the Dārābjird district is Fasā (q.v.), which is represented by a few rare

¹ Wroth, *B.M.C. Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria*, p. li.

² Wroth, *ibid.*, p. lxiv. See footnote by Seyrig in *Syria*, 1952, p. 204.

dirhams of the Reformed Coinage. The Dārābjird *dirhams* range from 80 to 99.

Dastawā (دستوا)

This is a town in the district of the same name in the Jibāl province.¹ The *dirhams* of Dastawā range from 90 to 98. Very rare Post-Reform *fulūs* of this mint are also known.

Dasht-i-Maisān (دشت میسان)

The only specimen of the Post-Reform Coinage known of this mint, which lay near Baṣra, in the province of 'Irāq, is in the American Numismatic Society (see ANS. 26, p. 142). For its possible occurrence as an Arab-Sassanian mint see Vol. I, pp. cxvi f.²

Dimishk (دمشق)

Damascus, the Umayyad capital in Syria, naturally plays an important part in the mint history of the period, extending from the early Arab-Byzantine Imperial type (pp. 3 ff.), the Standing Caliph type (pp. 26 ff.) via the Arab-Sassanian experimental *dirhams* (dealt with in Vol. I, p. 23), until we reach the Reformed Coinage ranging, in the case of the *dirhams*, from 79 to the end of the dynasty almost without a break. Many of the Umayyad *dīnārs* also must have been minted here, although the mint-name, *Dimishk*, never figures on the gold. There are also numerous copper issues of this mint. Damascus was never a Byzantine mint (*pace* Cotteville-Giraudet, *Rev. Num.*, 1934, p. 212), but it was one of those numerous pre-Byzantine mints³ that were strangely resuscitated under the Arabs (see p. xciii).

Rāmhurmuz (رامهرمز)

This is a town in a district of the same name in the province of Khūzistān. Only *dirhams* are known of this mint, ranging from 80 to 95.

al-Ramla (الرملة)

This place in the *Jund Filisīn*, some 25 miles north-east of Jerusalem, was a creation of the local governor Sulaimān. about A.H. 90. Here he made his headquarters in preference to Ludd (q.v.), and continued to reside

¹ G. Le Strange, *The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate*, p. 220. Soret (*Éléments de la Numismatique Musulmane*, p. 109) following Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 340), locates this mint in Khūzistān, while Codrington (*Manual*, p. 155) places it in Fārs.

² The mention (Vol. I, p. cxxxiv) of a mint at al-Madhār in the district of Dasht-i-Maisān should be discounted. See under *al-Furāt*.

³ Wroth. *ibid.*, pp. lxxiv f.

here after he succeeded his brother as Caliph in A.H. 96. Only copper coins of this mint are known. On some specimens the name has been written as al-Rama (الرمة), which has been wrongly interpreted by some numismatists as the mint of al-Raḡḡa (الرقة).¹ Other mints in the same *Jund* were Īliyā, Bait Jabrīn (or Jabrīn), 'Askalān, 'Ammān, Ghazza, Ludd, and Yubnā.

al-Ruhā (الرها)

This mint-town, in the province of al-Jazīra, is the modern Orfa, or Urfa, said to be a corruption of the Arabic name. It was the Edessa of classical times. Only copper coins are known of al-Ruhā, some of Arab-Byzantine (p. 28), and some of Post-Reform type (p. 259). The place was reckoned at one time with Ḥarrān, and other neighbouring mints, as being in the *Jund Ḳinnasrīn* (see List on p. cxiv). Al-Ruhā is another instance of a mint of classical times reappearing under the Arabs after an interval of centuries (see p. xciii).²

al-Raiy (الري)

This important mint-city, the Greek Rhages, lay in the province of Jibāl in Persia, a few miles south-east of Teherān. It was an old Sassanian mint that continued under the Arabs to issue not only Arab-Sassanian coin types (Vol. I, pp. cxxvi ff.) but also Post-Reform Coinage, both in silver and in copper, the former ranging under the Umayyads from 81 to 98; the latter from 101 to 131.

Zaranj (زرنج)

Zaranj, the capital of the province of Sijistān, appears only on silver from 101 to perhaps 107. The *dirhams* bearing the name Sijistān (q.v.) were almost certainly minted at Zaranj. The *dirhams* of Arab-Sassanian type are discussed in Vol. I, p. cxxi.

Sābūr (سابور)

Sābūr, also called Bīshāpūr, is in the province of Fārs. For the Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* of this mint see Vol. I, pp. cx f. The *dirhams* range from circa 80 to 99 at least, with a unique specimen said to be dated 123. It is

¹ See p. 255. It is interesting to note that the seventeenth-century traveller Jean de Thevenot in his *Travels*, London, 1687, p. 181, speaks of visiting Rama 'called in Arabick Ramla'. See also G. Schlumberger, *Numismatique de l'Orient Latin*, p. 122.

² Hill, *B.M.C. Arabia*, pp. xciv ff.

only in recent years that copper coins of this mint have been found by Professor Ghirshman in excavations at Sābūr.¹

al-Sāmiya (السامية)

The location of this mint was correctly determined by Otto Blau (in *Num. Zeit.* ix, 1877, pp. 270 ff.) as being in the *Shaṭṭ al-'Arab* area of Lower 'Irāk. The ancient name for the place was Baesamsa near the capital of Characene, known as Spasinu-Charax. The attribution to Palestine or Syria can be ignored. Most numismatic catalogues of Umayyad coins have examples of *dirhams* of this mint. All specimens are of the year 131.²

Sijistān (سجستان)

This Persian province also issued coins with the name of its capital, Zaranj (q.v.). The *dirhams* bearing the name Sijistān would no doubt be minted at Zaranj. Sijistān *dirhams* begin in 90 and are known as late as 130. For the Arab-Sassanian coins of Sijistān see Vol. I, pp. cxxviii f. There are no Umayyad *fulūs* recorded with either Sijistān or Zaranj.

Sarakhs (سرخس)

This town in the province of *Khurāsān* lay midway between Marw and *Abrashahr*. Its first known appearance as a mint is in A.H. 90; its last 99. No *fulūs* are recorded.

Surraḡ (سرق)

This is the name of a district in the south of the province of *Khūzistān*. The earliest recorded *dirham* with this mint-name is of the year 81, but the general range is from 90 to 99. The name occurs on silver coins only.

Sarmīn (سرمین)

Sarmīn, in Syria, lay in the military district of *Ḳinnasrīn*. It minted only copper coins, both of the Arab-Byzantine and Post-Reform type.

Sarūj (سروج)

This somewhat problematical mint lay in the Jazīra province of Upper 'Irāk, about half-way between *Ḥarrān* and *Jisr Manbij*. The name occurs on copper coins only.

¹ See the present writer's account of these in R. Ghirshman's forthcoming *Bichāpour* . . . et *Étude numismatique*.

² A few references will suffice, e.g. *Ties.*, no. 651; Lane-Poole, I, p. 22; Lavoix, nos. 547-8; Nützel, no. 585 = Guthrie, no. 125; *Khed.* no. 134 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216; no. 240; Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 80, &c. They are, obviously, not rare coins.

al-Sūs (السوس)

This important city, the ancient Susa, in the province of *Khūzistān*, produced a variety of mint types under the Umayyads, extending from Arab-Sassanian (see Vol. I, p. cxxxvi), and Arab-Byzantine (Vol. II, pp. 81 ff.) to Post-Reform *dirhams* (p. 164) and *fulūs* (pp. 265-6). The *dirhams* range from 80 to 97. It appears under its Pehlevi name *Shūsh* on certain copper coins of the Umayyads.

Sūḳ al-Ahwāz (سوق الاهوز)

This was the Arab capital of the province of *Khūzistān*. *Dirhams* only are known from this mint during the Umayyad period, ranging from 79 to 98.

al-Shīrajān (الشيرجان)

See under *Kirmān*.

Shakḳ al-Taimara (شق التيمرة)

This rare mint lay in the province of *Jibāl* (see Vol. I, p. cxxxvi). Its only known Umayyad coins are Post-Reform *dirhams*, ranging from 79 to 82. See under *al-Taimara*.

Ṣaffūriya (صفورية)

Only one coin, a *fals*, is known of this mint (P. 135, p. 266). *Ṣaffūriya* in the *Jund al-Urdunn*, the ancient Sepphoris, some 3 miles north-west of Nazareth, was a mint under the Romans,¹ and is another example of an earlier mint revived under the Arabs (see p. xciii).

Ṣūr (صور)

Only one coin, a *fals*, is known of this mint (P. 136, p. 266). *Ṣūr*, the ancient Tyre, lay in the *Jund al-Urdunn*, and had been a celebrated mint-town in antiquity.² It is another instance of an Arab revival of an ancient mint (see p. xciii).

Ṭabaristān (طبرستان)

This province, lying south-east of the Caspian, is now known as Mazanderan. Its sole occurrence as a mint-name under the Umayyads is on a *dirham* of the year 102 (P. 91, p. 167). At this time *Ṭabaristān* was still governed by its native princeling, the Ispahbad *Farkhān*. Though the

¹ Hill, *B.M.C. Palestine*, pp. xi ff.

² Hill, *B.M.C. Phoenicia*, pp. cxxiii ff.

Arabs had made various attempts to capture the province (see Vol. I, pp. lxix ff.), it was not until the time of the 'Abbāsids that they succeeded.

Ṭabariya (طبرية)

This, the modern Tiberias, on the west of the Sea of Galilee, was the capital of the military district of al-Urdunn (q.v.). From this mint copper pieces only are recorded under the Umayyads, with both Arab-Byzantine (pp. 11, 15 f.) and Post-Reform types (pp. 267-70). It was a mint under the Romans,¹ another instance of an Arab revival (see p. xciii).

Ṭarābulus (طرابلس)

See above under *Aṭrābulus*.

Ṭarṭūs (طرطوس)

The only occurrence of this mint under the Umayyads is on the very rare Arab-Byzantine coins with the Imperial bust (p. 19). The Arabic form on the coins appears to be *Ṭardūs* (طردوس). *Ṭarṭūs*, the Greek *Antarados*, the *Tortosa* of the Crusaders, lay on the Syrian coast, in the military district of Ḥimṣ. It was captured by the Arabs and destroyed at an early date, which would account for its very brief appearance as a mint.

Ṭulaiṭūla (طليطلة)

i.e. Toledo, see under *al-Andalus*.

Ṭanja (طنجة)

This, the modern Tangier, in Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar, issued various distinctive copper coins both of Arab-Byzantine (pp. 62-63) and Post-Reform types (pp. 270-3). It was a mint under the Romans, and named Tingis. *Ṭanja* was captured by Mūsā ibn Nuṣair early in the eighth century. He handed over its control to one of his *maulās*, Ṭāriḳ ibn Ziyād, soon afterwards to be renowned as the first conqueror of Spain in A.D. 710.

al-'Āl (العال)

This mint-name is found on a unique Umayyad *dirham* of the year 97 (*Ties.*, no. 15, p. 167). Codrington (*Manual*, p. 170) has wrongly placed it in Syria, as has Leggett (*Mint-Towns*, p. 1).² Tiesenhausen (in his *Catalogue*,

¹ Hill, *B.M.O. Palestine*, pp. xiii ff.

² Nassar (*Q.D.A.P.*, 1948, p. 124, f.n. 1), while accepting this area, disputes the reading of the name. He has, apparently, had no knowledge of Tiesenhausen's original publication (*Num. Zeit.*, 1871, p. 168) with a careful delineation of the mint-name. Leggett (*loc. cit.*) states that there was a coin of this mint in Rogers Bey's collection. I can find no trace of such.

p. xxviii) equated it with the district west of Baghdad called the Upper Astān (الاستان الأعلى).

‘Askalān (عسقلان)

This mint, the Biblical Ascalon in Palestine, appears on the coins as *Askalān Filistīn* (عسقلان فلسطين)¹ since it lay in the *Jund Filistīn*. Only copper coins of the Post-Reform type are known during the Umayyad period. Ascalon had a long history as a mint in classical times.² Its re-appearance under the Arabs is interesting (see p. xciii for other instances).

‘Akkā (عكا)

This mint, the modern Acre, on the coast of Palestine, lay in the military district of the Jordan (*Jund al-Urdunn*). Only a few copper coins of Post-Reform type are known of this mint under the Umayyads. In classical times there was a mint here, at Ace-Ptolemaïs.³ Once again we witness the rebirth of an ancient mint under the Arab conquerors (see p. xciii).

‘Umān (عُمان)

This is the modern Oman on the Persian Gulf. As mentioned on p. 168, the mint-name has at times been confused with *‘Ammān* (q.v.), which has the same outline in Kufic script. The sole relic of the Umayyad mint of Oman is a *dirham* of the year 90 (*Ties.*, 16, p. 168).

‘Ammān (عَمَّان)

This mint, the modern Amman, capital of the present-day Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, lay in the military district of Filistīn (q.v.). Only copper coins of this mint are known under the Umayyads,⁴ both of Arab-Byzantine (pp. 29, 38–39) and Post-Reform types (pp. 274–5). In classical times there was also a mint in this region called *Philadelphia*, the Biblical *Rabbath-bene-Ammon*.⁵ Once again we have an example of an ancient mint that had been dormant for centuries being brought to life again under Arab control (see p. xciii).

¹ The mint-name *‘Usfān* (عسفان) located by Sorot (*Éléments*, p. 142, no. 345 bis = *Ties.*, p. xxviii = Codrington, *Manual*, p. 171) as an Umayyad mint near Medina looks suspiciously like a misreading of عسقلان.

² Hill, *B.M.C. Palestine*, p. xlvi.

³ Hill, *B.M.C. Phoenicia*, pp. lxxvii ff.

⁴ See above, under *‘Umān*.

⁵ Hill, *B.M.C. Arabia*, p. xxxix.

Ghazza (غَزَّة)

This mint, the Biblical Gaza in Palestine, appears on the coins as *Ghazza Filisfīn* (غَزَّة فلسطين), since it lay in the *Jund Filisfīn*. Only copper coins of the Post-Reform type are known under the Umayyads (p. 275). Gaza, like Ascalon ('Asḳalān, q.v.), had a long mint history in classical times.¹ For other examples of ancient mints recreated by the Arabs see p. xciii.

al-Furāt (الفرات)

This rare mint, situated near Baṣra in the district of Bahman Ardashīr, is sometimes known as Furāt al-Baṣra.² The Kufic form of the mint-name has been wrongly read by some of the early oriental numismatists as al-Farāb.³ It is correctly identified by Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1922, p. 3). Only silver coins are known of this mint in Umayyad times, ranging from 81 to 97.⁴

Fasā (فَسَا)

This rare mint lay in the province of Fārs in the district of Dārābjird (q.v.). Only *dirhams* of this mint are known under the Umayyads, ranging from 79 to 81.

al-Fusṭāṭ (الْفُسْطَاط)

This was the new capital of Egypt built by the Arab conquerors in an area which is one of the oldest parts of Cairo today. It thus displaced Alexandria, al-Iskandariya (q.v.). The name is derived from the Byzantine *φοσδάτον*, 'encampment', as on this spot 'Amr ibn al-'Āṣ, the Arab general, had pitched his tent. On the very rare copper coins of this mint under the Umayyads (pp. 275-6) the name occurs in conjunction with the Arab name for Egypt (*Miṣr*). The other contemporary mints for Egypt are *Atrib*, *al-Iskandariya* (?), and *al-Faiyūm* (q.v.).

Filisfīn (فلسطين)

This was the name of the military district of Palestine (*Jund Filisfīn*). Its chief town was at first Ludd (q.v.), later al-Ramla (q.v.). Jerusalem, then called Īliyā (q.v.), was secondary in status. Other mints in this *Jund*, in addition to the foregoing, were Bait Jabrīn (or Jabrīn), 'Asḳalān, 'Ammān, *Ghazza*, and Yubnā (q.v.). There is one *dirham* with the name of

¹ Hill, *B.M.C. Palestine*, pp. lxvi ff. and lxxxiii ff.

² Ya'kūt, *Mu'jam al-Buldān*, iii, p. 861.

³ e.g. Lavoiz, no. 390 and Nützel, no. 400, Lane-Poole, X, p. clxviii, gives both. In his *Khedivial Catalogue*, p. 20, he gives the correct reading.

⁴ Recently a new date 90 has been published by Dominique Sourdel, *Inventaire des monnaies musulmanes anciennes du Musée de Caboul*, Damascus, 1953, p. 1, no. 5.

Filistīn of the year 132 recorded (see p. 170), but, on the face of it, it appears unlikely. *Filistīn* does not appear on silver coins until more than a hundred years later under 'Abbāsīd rule. Discounting this specimen, all the Umayyad coins with the name *Filistīn* are copper (p. 276).¹

Fil (فيل)

This mint has been located in the province of *Khwārizm*, but, as has been pointed out in Vol. I, p. cxxvi, there are historical objections to this. The very rare *dirhams* recorded with this mint-name are all of the year 79. See under *al-Manṣūra*.

al-Faiyūm (الفيوم)

This is the name of a rich province in Egypt, south-west of Cairo, with its chief town of the same name *Madīnat-al-Faiyūm*. It occurs on a unique copper coin (P. 141, p. 276) of the end of the Umayyad régime. Other contemporary coins of Egypt (*Miṣr*) are of Atrīb, al-Iskandariya (?), and al-Fustāṭ (q.v.). Certain Roman coins of the Arsinoite nome were minted in this area.²

Kurṭuba (قرطبة)

Although this name nowhere occurs on the Umayyad coins of Spain (*al-Andalus*) it can be deduced that the mint lay here in the capital at Cordoba, at any rate after A.H. 100.

Kinnaṣrīn (قنسرین)

This was a city, in the military district of the same name (*Jund Kinnaṣrīn*), in Syria. Copper coins of Arab-Byzantine type are known (pp. 39 f.) as well as of Post-Reform type (pp. 277-8). In classical times this had been a mint under the name of Chalcis.³ See other examples of the same revival of ancient mints (p. xciii).

Kūrus (قورس)

There is only one copper coin known of this mint in Umayyad times, of Arab-Byzantine type (J. 2, p. 40). This Syrian town was also a classical mint under the name of Cyrrhus.⁴ For other examples see p. xciii.

¹ There is a curious Arab-Byzantine coin with this name repeated (see P. 7, p. 25), but it is probably an erratic example of the mint of Iliya.

² *B.M.C. Alexandria and the Nomes*, p. 357.

³ Wroth, *B.M.C. Galatia, etc.*, p. liv. See also pp. 46 f. of the present Catalogue.

⁴ Wroth, *B.M.C. Galatia*, pp. li f.

Kūmis (قوس)

This was the name of a small province west of *Khurāsān*. Its chief town was *Damaghān*. *Kūmis* appears as a mint-name only on the *dirhams* of the Umayyads between the years 91 and 95.

al-Kairawān (القيروان)

Although this name nowhere occurs on the Umayyad coins of North Africa, no doubt their gold and silver pieces emanated from this town, the capital of *Ifrikiya* (q.v.).

Kirmān (كرمان)

This is the name of a town in the province of the same name east of *Fārs*. The capital was at *al-Shirajān* (variant *al-Sirjān*), which may have been a mint-town in the Arab-Sassanian series (see Vol. I, p. cxxxviii). It is possible that the Umayyad Post-Reform coins were actually minted here and not at the town, *Kirmān*. Only *dirhams* are recorded with the name *Kirmān* during the Umayyad period, ranging from 90 to 103, followed in 129 by an isolated piece.

Kaskar (كسكر)

This was the name of a district, with a town of the same name, in *ʿIrāk*.¹ There is only one coin, a *dirham*, known of this mint (AUB. 3, p. 173) of the year 97.

al-Kūfa (الكوفة)

This important place was a garrison city founded by the Arabs in the province of *ʿIrāk*. No Arab-Sassanian coins are known of this mint-city, though there are examples from its nearby rival, *al-Baṣra* (q.v.). Both silver and copper coins are known of *al-Kūfa*. The silver ranges from 79² to 129 but with many gaps. *Kūfa* was captured by the *ʿAbbāsīd* partisans in 127 and held until 129, when Umayyad rule returned for a few years. How account then for the *dirham* of 128 (no. 471)? Sourdél (*Inventaire*, p. 8, f.n. 1) has suggested that this is either due to an error in the chronicles, or else the coin was antedated in order to efface the memory of the revolt.

al-Lādhīkiya ? (اللاذقية)

This mint-name, *Laodicea* in Syria, may be intended on the copper coin in the Thorburn Collection (Th. 2, p. 41). There was a classical mint here.³

¹ See Zambaur, *Num. Zeit.*, 1922, p. 3.

² See above, p. lxxv.

³ Wroth, *B.M.C. Galatia, Cappadocia, and Syria*, p. lxxvii.

Ludd (لُدّ)

This appears on copper coins of the Umayyads as *Ludd Filisṭīn* (لُدّ فلسطين), since it lay in the *Jund Filisṭīn*. This place, which lies about 11 miles south-east of Jaffa on the way to Jerusalem, was at first the headquarters of the provincial governor, but was superseded by al-Ramla (q.v.). In classical times there was a mint here under the name of Diospolis.¹ Other mints in the same *Jund* were İliyā, Bait Jabrīn (or Jabrīn), al-Ramla, 'Asḳalān, 'Ammān, Ghazza, and Yubnā, most of which had appeared as mints in antiquity (see p. xciii).

Māh al-Baṣra (ماه البصرة)

This town, in the Jibāl province, was the old Sassanian Nihāvand. It issued Arab-Sassanian coins under the Umayyads (see Vol. I, pp. cxxiii-cxxv). Its Post-Reform *dirhams* are only known for two years, 79 and 81, both unique specimens (p. 175). The place was called *Māh-al-Baṣra* because its revenues were set aside for the inhabitants of al-Baṣra (q.v.) and especially for the payment of soldiers' pensions (cf. *Māh al-Kūfa*).

Māh al-Kūfa (ماه الكوفة)

This town, in the Jibāl province, is only known as a mint from one specimen (see f.n. 3, p. 175) and that may have been due to a misreading. Its other, and older, name was Dīnawar. It was called *Māh al-Kūfa* because its revenues were allotted to the inhabitants of al-Kūfa (q.v.), especially for the garrison (cf. *Māh al-Baṣra*).

Māhī (ماهی)

The identity of this mint is problematical. It has been located near Merv, in *Khurāsān* province, as well as in the neighbourhood of Hamadhān, in the province of Jibāl. Only *dirhams* are known of this rare mint, ranging from 90 to 98. It reappears as a mint under the 'Abbāsīd partisans in 129.

al-Mubāraka (المباركة; المبركة)

This mint has been located in various provinces, e.g. Ifrīkiya (Soret), *Khwarizm* (Codrington), and 'Irāq (Zambaur). The unusual annulets on no. 482, which are paralleled on coins of Wāsiṭ, might point to the latter as being the correct attribution. Only *dirhams* are known of this mint, ranging from 107 to 120.

¹ Hill, *B.M.C. Palestine*, p. xxiii. Its Biblical name is Lydda.

Madīna Balkh al-Baiḍā (مدينة بلخ البيضاء)

See under *Balkh al-Baiḍā*.

al-Madīnat-al-'Atīka (المدينة العتيقة)

This mint, the 'Old Town', was no doubt part of the ancient capital of Ctesiphon in 'Irāk lying on the east of the Tigris, south of Baghdad. It is an excessively rare mint, only found on *dirhams* (P. 99, p. 179).

Marw (مرو)

Marw, or Merv, was the name of a district, with capital of the same name, lying in the province of *Khurāsān*. It also minted Arab-Sassanian *dirhams* (Vol. I, p. cxxii). Only *dirhams* are known of this mint under the Umayyads—there is some considerable doubt about the copper pieces that have been ascribed to it—ranging from 79 to 110. The coins dated 73 and 76 which were described by Lavoix (nos. 202 and 203) can be proved to be intended for 93 and 96 (see f.n. 1, p. 179, no. 493, p. 181, and P. 100, p. 182).¹

Miṣr (مصر)

This is the name, still in use at the present day, for Egypt. It is found on certain rare and late Umayyad copper coins, issued from four mints, Atrīb, al-Iskandariya (?), al-Fuṣṭāṭ, and al-Faiyūm (q.v.).

Miṣr: Atrīb (مصر اتريب)

See *Atrīb*.

Miṣr: al-Iskandariya (مصر الاسكندرية)

See *al-Iskandariya*.

Miṣr: al-Fuṣṭāṭ (مصر القسطنطينية)

See *al-Fuṣṭāṭ*.

Miṣr: al-Faiyūm (مصر الفيوم)

See *al-Faiyūm*.

Ma'dīn Amīr al-Mu'minīn bi'l-Hijāz (معدن امير المؤمنين بالحجاز)

i.e. 'The Mine of the Commander of the Faithful in the Hijāz.' Only a very few excessively rare *dīnārs*, all of the year 105, are known bearing this

¹ The statement by Lane-Poole (in *Coins and Medals*, London, 1885, p. 165) that there are 'silver coins struck at Damascus and Merv between A.H. 60 and 70' is fantastic.

remarkable legend. This 'Mine' of the Caliph has been located in Arabia, south-west of Medina and north-west of Mecca. Miles (*R.I.C.*, p. 21) has even pin-pointed it more accurately.

Ma'arrat Miṣrīn (معرة مصرين)

This mint lay in the *Jund Ḳinnasrīn* in Syria. Only copper coins of this place are known, both of Arab-Byzantine (pp. 30-31) and Post-Reform type (p. 281).

Manādhīr (مناذر)

This was the name of two districts and towns in *Khūzistān* province called, respectively, Great and Little *Manādhīr*. Only *dirhams* are known of this mint, ranging from 80 to 97.

Manbij (منبج)

This mint lay in the *Jund Ḳinnasrīn* in Northern Syria. Copper coins of Arab-Byzantine type are known under the Umayyads (pp. 31, 40-41), and there has recently come to my notice a unique copper coin of the Post-Reform Coinage (see *Addenda*, p. 294). There was a mint here in classical times, for Manbij was the ancient Hierapolis, called in early days Bambyke, the latter name surviving in the Arabic.¹

al-Manṣūra (المنصورة)

This is an exceedingly rare Umayyad mint. Only copper pieces of *al-Manṣūra* are known (no. 927 and Th. 16, p. 282). Soret (*op. cit.*, p. 131) classifies it as a mint of the Umayyad Governor of Sind. He quotes Sykes² in support of this. Caetani (*Chronographia Islamica*, p. 1507) records that the town of *al-Manṣūra* in Sind was founded by the newly appointed Governor, 'Amr ibn Muḥammed ibn al-Ḳāsim al-Thaḳafī, in A.H. 120. But as coins of *al-Manṣūra* are known dated 116 there is some discrepancy. In fact, this may not be the correct location of the mint. It has been pointed out by Tiesenhausen (p. xxix, no. 92) that *al-Manṣūra* was another name for the mint of *Fīl* (q.v.), said to be in the province of *Khwārizm*. When the Arabs under Ḳutaiba ibn Muslim conquered this area in A.H. 93 they changed the name of the capital *al-Fīl*, 'the Elephant',

¹ Wroth, *B.M.C. Galatia*, pp. lii ff. See p. xciii for other cases of old mints reappearing under the Arabs.

² W. Y. Sykes, *Illustrated Journal*. I have been unable to trace this.

to al-Manṣūra, 'the Victorious (City)'.¹ This chronology would be more in keeping with the coin evidence.

al-Mawṣil (الموصل)

Al-Mawṣil, the modern Mosul in 'Irāk, lay in the province of al-Jazīra. Only copper coins are known from this mint, some of them with dates, some with the names of governors, e.g. al-Walid ibn Talid and al-Walid ibn Bukair. The coins of al-Mawṣil bearing the name of al-Daḥḥāk (e.g. Miles, *R.I.C.*, p. 33) are not Umayyad, but belong to the series of the 'Abbāsid partisans, to be dealt with in a subsequent volume.

Maisān (ميسان)

This was a sub-district in Lower 'Irāk near al-Baṣra. A neighbouring sub-district was *Dašt-i-Maisān* (q.v.), which also appears as a mint-name. Only *dirhams* are known of Maisān, ranging from 79 to 97.

Niṣībīn (نصيبين)

Niṣībīn, or Naṣībīn, lay in the province of al-Jazīra in Upper 'Irāk. Under the Umayyads it is known only on one coin, a *fals* of the year 92. In antiquity it was a known mint.² Other examples of ancient mints revived under the Arabs are assembled on p. xciii.

Nahr-Tirā (نهر تیری)

This town, in the province of *Khūzistān*, also minted *dirhams* of Arab-Sassanian type (Vol. I, p. cxxiv). Only *dirhams* of the Reformed Coinage are known of this mint, ranging from 80 to 97.

Harāt (هراة)

Harāt, the Herat of modern Afghanistan, was the name of a district, with capital of the same name, in the great province of *Khurāsān* in Umayyad times. It minted *dirhams* of Arab-Sassanian type (Vol. I, p. cxviii). Only *dirhams* are known of this mint of the Reformed Coinage, ranging from 90 to 99.

Hamadhān (همذن)

This was the name of a district and city in the province of Jibāl. It minted *dirhams* of Arab-Sassanian type (Vol. I, p. cvi). Its name under the Sassanians was Ahmaḍān, the Ecbatana of classical writers. Only

¹ See Le Strange, *The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate*, pp. 447-8.

² Hill, *B.M.C. Arabia*, pp. cviii f.

dirhams are known of this mint of the Reformed Coinage, ranging from 80 to 98.

Wāsiṭ (واسط)

This important garrison-city half-way between al-Kūfa and al-Baṣra in the province of 'Irāk was built by the famous Umayyad Viceroy al-Ḥajjāj ibn Yūsuf in A.H. 84. Only *dirhams* and *fulūs* of the Reformed Coinage are known of this mint. The silver ranges from the year of its foundation, in A.H. 84, almost without a break until the end of the Umayyad Dynasty in 132. With regard to the so-called *dīnār* of Wāsiṭ see p. 103. The importance of the mint of Wāsiṭ under the Umayyads is considered on pp. lxiv ff. above.

Wabā'a (وابأة)

There is only one coin known of this mint, a *dirham* of the year 93 (P. 113, p. 201). Lavoix located the mint in the Yemen following a statement in Yāḳūt. Its location, at any rate, is more likely to have been here than in Palestine as given by Codrington (*Manual*, p. 194).

Yubnā (يُنبى)

Yubnā, or Yibnā—the Ibelin of the Crusaders—is a town in the *Jund Filistīn*, lying between Jaffa and Ascalon ('Asḳalān, q.v.). Only two coins of the mint, both copper, are known to me (p. 288). Both belong to the Post-Reform Coinage.

Additional Mint Observations

Damascus, the capital of the Umayyad Caliphate, will have been responsible for the minting of most of the *gold coins*. The exceptions are discussed elsewhere (pp. lv ff.).

In the case of the *silver coins* there is a host of mints apparently operating in 'Irāk and Persia, following the old Sassanian mint tradition, which was taken over by the early Arab Governors in the Eastern Caliphate. (See Vol. I, pp. cxl f.).

In the Western Caliphate no mint-towns appear on the *dirhams*,¹ only the names of the two provinces Ifrīqiya and al-Andalus (q.v.). In the middle section of the Caliphate, i.e. Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, and Egypt, there is only one mint-name on the *dirhams* and that is Damascus, the Umayyad capital.

In the case of the *copper coins* it is different. Mints producing *fulūs* are recorded all over the Caliphate, and not confined to one area. And prob-

¹ Unless al-Mubāraka (q.v.) is in Africa.

ably many more will be found. It is only in comparatively recent years, for example, that copper coins of the Umayyad period have come to our notice bearing the following mint-names: Baisān, Sābūr, and al-Sūs, all the product of excavations. See also Ox. 8, p. 294.

One surprising feature of the plethora of mints issuing copper coins in the middle section of the Caliphate after the Arab conquest is the contrast with the Byzantine practice. The Byzantines in that region had apparently been content with two main mints, Antioch and Alexandria. The Arabs introduced an increasing number, as the list on p. xciv indicates. It is of interest to observe that in many instances the freshly created mints were really ancient, pre-Byzantine, mints of Classical times resuscitated, a truly remarkable phenomenon. Here is a list of them.

<i>Arab name</i>	<i>Classical name</i>	<i>Arab name</i>	<i>Classical name</i>
(1) Atrīb	Athribis	(13) Šaffūriya	Sepphoris
(2) al-Iskandariya	Alexandria	(14) Šūr	Tyre
(3) Īliyā	Aelia Capitolina	(15) Ṭabariya	Tiberias
(4) Buṣrā	Bostra	(16) 'Askalān	Ascalon
(5) Ba'labakk	Heliopolis	(17) 'Akkā	Ace-Ptolemais
(6) Bait Jabrīn	Eleutheropolis (Baitogabra)	(18) 'Ammān	Philadelphia (Rabbath-bene-Ammon)
(7) Baisān	Scythopolis (Bethshan)	(19) Ghazza	Gaza
(8) Harrān	Carrhae	(20) Kinnasrīn	Chalcis
(9) Ḥalab	Beroea	(21) Kūrus	Cyrrhus
(10) Ḥimṣ	Emesa	(22) Ludd	Diospolis (Lydda)
(11) Dimishk	Damascus	(23) Manbij	Hierapolis (Bambyke)
(12) al-Ruhā (Urfa)	Edessa	(24) Niṣībīn	Nisibis

The following is a List of Mints striking copper coins in the Near East under the Umayyads. The stratification is intended to be geographical from north to south, roughly following the military provinces created by the Arabs, as follows:

- I. The Jund Kinnasrīn, with part of the province of al-Jazīra in Upper 'Irāk included, since these coins form a natural group
- II. The Jund Ḥimṣ
- III. The Jund Dimishk
- IV. The Jund al-Urdunn
- V. The Jund Filistīn
- VI. Egypt (*Miṣr*)

	<i>Imperial type</i>	<i>Standing Caliph type</i>	<i>Post-Reform type</i>
I		Kūrus Manbij al-Ruhā Ḥalab Harrān Ma'arrat Miṣrīn Ḳinnasrīn Sarmin	Ḥalab al-Ruhā Ma'arrat Miṣrīn Harrān Ḳinnasrīn Sarūj Sarmin al-Mawṣil
II	Ḥimṣ Tartūs	Ḥimṣ	Ḥimṣ
III	Dimishk Ba'labakk	Dimishk Ba'labakk	Dimishk Ba'labakk Buṣrā
IV	Scythopolis (Baisān) Ṭabariya		al-Urdunn (= Ṭabariya) Ṭabariya Ṣaffūriya 'Akkā Ṣūr Baisān
V		ʿIliyā Filistīn 'Ammān Jibrīn	Filistīn (= Ludd, later al-Ramla) ʿIliyā Ludd al-Ramla A'mmān Bait Jibrīn (= Jibrīn) 'Aṣḳalān Ghazza Yubnā
VI	Alexandria? See p. 53, fig. 10.		al-Iskandariya? Atrīb al-Fuṣṭāṭ al-Faiyūm

The close family resemblance in the coins of the various provinces can be seen by referring to the Table of Reverse Symbols on p. xxxiii. Note should also be made of the similarity in fabric and die engraving of the coins of the Filistīn mints ʿIliyā, Ludd, al-Ramla, 'Aṣḳalān, Ghazza. There is, for example, on some the same spelling error (see P. 132, p. 256, nos. 903, 908, 911, and 924). The late group of Post-Reform coins from Egypt have also got similar features, e.g. disposition of legends and the dumpy fabric that was characteristic of their Byzantine and sub-Byzantine predecessors. Cf., for example, those barbarous coins (mentioned on p. 53) which were probably minted under the Arabs at Alexandria. There is sufficient evidence in all this to suggest that the dies were engraved in certain provincial centres before being distributed to the mints, or else that the mints were, in fact, not so numerous as their names would suggest. Similar thoughts have been stirred by the evidence of the *dirhams*, for which see pp. lxiv f. above.

It is interesting to note that the large module of the Baisān coins lasts regularly in the Jund al-Urdunn and the neighbouring Jund Filistīn into the Post-Reform period. A very instructive specimen of a Baisān (Scythopolis) coin restruck for the mint of 'Asḳalān was illustrated by the present writer in *Num. Chron.*, 1935, Pl. IX. 4.

IV. METROLOGY

The average weight of the Post-Reform *dīnār* was about 4.25 gm. This agrees with the average weight of the Arab-Byzantine *dīnārs* of North Africa and Spain. The very rare Arab-Byzantine *dīnārs* that were no doubt minted at Damascus shortly before the Post-Reform gold coinage began in A.H. 77 are heavier, e.g. B. 2, p. 18, is as much as 4.50.¹

The *dīnār* weight was called a *mithkāl* and was made the fixed basis of the monetary system. The Arab chroniclers, who mention the early coinage, state that the relationship of the *dirham* to the *mithkāl* was 10 to 7, so that the average weight of the Post-Reform *dirham* should be 2.97 gm. In fact the actual average weight of the specimens in this Catalogue, ignoring those clipped or holed, is nearer 2.90, which is not far off. This is considerably less than the average weight of the undamaged Arab-Sassanian *dirhams*, that preceded them (see Vol. I, p. cxlvii).

With regard to the copper coins (*fulūs*), they must be looked upon as token currency with no fixed weight. No doubt they would be checked by weight and not by number in the course of mercantile transactions. They were there in order to supply the need amongst the populace for small change. Note the rare copper pieces which were actually designated as 'For the alms of Allah' (see above, p. lxviii).

Monsieur Marcel Jungfleisch (*Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, xxix (1948), pp. 13-17) has described as Arab-Byzantine a glass weight with two Imperial effigies without legend. Its weight, 2.91 gm., and other considerations, have led him to conclude that it was intended as an Arab-Byzantine weight for a *dirham* of the Post-Reform coinage. This opinion seems to me to be too speculative to be acceptable, and why should the Pre-Reform Arab-Byzantine appearance be continued at that late date?

Most of the coin-weights that can definitely be attributed to the Umayyad period are made of glass and are of Egyptian origin. Glass weights had long been in use in Egypt before the Arab conquest. The practice of Ptolemaic and Byzantine days was followed by the Arabs. In

¹ Mr. Grierson's specimen, he informs me, weighs 4.42. His 'Standing Caliph' *dīnār*, however, only weighs 3.99, but then it is somewhat defective. See pp. xxv and xxxvii.

the special study of these early Arab glass coin-weights all previous publications have been superseded by Dr. George C. Miles's monograph on the subject.¹

Apart from the glass specimens Umayyad coin-weights are very rare. Examples are mentioned in iron, but none has so far turned up. A unique bronze piece was published by the present writer in 1935.² This bore the name of the great Umayyad Viceroy in the Eastern Provinces, al-Ḥajjāj ibn Yūsuf. It was intended to be the weight of six *mithkāl*s, or *dīnār*s. It was probably made not earlier than the year A.H. 77 (the date of the earliest Post-Reform *dīnār*) and not later than A.H. 95 (the year when al-Ḥajjāj died).³ Metal weights, however, being subject to corrosion were not found to be so suitable as those made of glass.

V. EPIGRAPHY AND LEGENDS

There are four languages represented on the coins of this volume, namely, (a) Greek; (b) Latin; (c) Pehlevi; and (d) Arabic, the latter in an early form of Kufic script, for the most part without diacritical points.

(a) Greek Legends

These are confined to the coins of Group A (pp. 1-53). Many of them are names of mints, which are quite unknown to the preceding coinage of Byzantium, though they are by no means all new to numismatic history (as will be seen by a reference to 'Mint-Notes' (p. xciii), e.g. ΚΥΘΟΠΟΛΗC at Scythopolis (Baisān), ΔΑΜ and ΔΑΜΑΚΚΟC at Damascus (Dimishk) ΗΛΙΩΠΟΛΕ at Heliopolis (Ba'labakk), ΕΜΕCIC, ΕΜΙCΗC, ΕΜΗCIC, ΕΜΙCIC at Emesa (Hims), ΤΗΒΕΡΙΑΔΟ at Tiberias (Ṭabariya), and ΑΝΤΑΡΧ at Antarados (Ṭartūs). ΝΙΚΟ, abbreviation for Nicomedia, is, of course, not an Arab mint-name, but merely part of the legend on the Byzantine prototype, which the invaders slavishly copied, just as they did the denominational symbol Μ or Ϻ (discussed on pp. xxii ff.).

An interesting Greek legend is seen on the coins of Emesa, namely, ΚΑΛΟΝ, and its variant ΚΑΛΩΝ peculiar to the rare coins of Ṭartūs (p. 19), with its translation on the reverse in Arabic طيب 'good'. But the commonest, and most elusive, legend of all on the coins of Group A is the one now to be considered. This is the ΛΕΟ legend, and its variants,

¹ *Early Arabic Glass Weights and Stamps*, N.N.M., no. 111 (1948); and *Supplement*, N.N.M., no. 120 (1951).

² *Num. Chron.*, pp. 246-8.

³ It is of interest to note another unique weight of the early Umayyad period, which was published by Miles in 1939 (N.N.M., no. 87, pp. 1-11). This was a Byzantine weight of two ounces (οὐγκίαί δύο), which had later been 'validated' by the Caliph al-Walīd (A.H. 86-96).

which has been the subject of much speculation. It occurs frequently on certain of the coins of Group A. II (a-b),¹ i.e. amongst the earliest coins issued under the Arabs in Syria following the Conquest, say about A.D. 650 or a little earlier. It occurs on the obverses of coins of Damascus and Baalbek. Sometimes its accompanying reverse legend is Graeco-Latin; at other times it is a mixture of Greek and Arabic (e.g. at Baalbek), or else pure Arabic.

The legend varies somewhat, e.g. ΛΕΟ, ΛCO, ΛCΦ, &c., which Karabacek (*Num. Zeit.*, ii, 1870, p. 57) interpreted as the initial letters of ἀσφαλές 'authentic (in weight)', corresponding to the Arabic وَفِيَّة 'full weight', a legend which occurs on certain of the reverses. Sometimes the legend is ΛΕΦ, which Lavoix (I, p. xii-xiii) equally ingeniously read as ΛΕΦΤON (for ΛΕΠΤON), i.e. = Arabic فلس *fals*, 'copper coin'. Neither explanation appears convincing. Cottevieille-Giraudet (*Rev. Num.*, 1934, p. 216), on the other hand, boldly regards ΛΕΟ as the name of a Byzantine governor of Damascus, who had placed his name on the coins during the reign of Heraclius, and whose coins were afterwards copied, with variations, by the Arabs. There is no historical evidence for this, and C.-G. was unaware that the name also occurs on coins of Baalbek. This attribution can be dismissed along with the earlier interpretations of Sestini and other pioneers.²

It has occurred to me that ΛΕΟ or ΛCO might be a relic of a much longer legend, perhaps a remnant of ΔΑΜΑΚΚOC (e.g. ΔΑΜΑΚΚOC), but against this is the fact that the coins with ΔΑΜΑΚΚOC on the obverse have all got Arabic legends on the reverse, whereas ΛΕΟ occurs already on the, presumably, earlier examples without Arabic legends. Nor can it be a corruption of ΔNO (see no. 26) for the same reason. Bellinger (*op. cit.*, p. 140) favoured the view that it was due to a misunderstanding of the ΝΕΟ of the legend ΑΝΑΝΕΩΣΙΣ 'on the reverse of coins of Constans II' (*B.M.C.*, pp. 268 f). This seems unlikely. In fact it appears that the conclusion of De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1839, p. 443) still holds. *Le mot ΛΕΟ des pièces de Damas est donc condamné à rester encore sans interprétation.*

The other vestiges of Greek in this series are: (a) IB and BI on the gold coins described on p. 18. Lane-Poole (*J.R.A.S.*, 1875, p. 256) regarded this—on the advice of his uncle Reginald Stuart Poole—as IB = 12 νομμία, a 'value-index peculiar to the coinage of the Alexandrian mint'. Whether the mint was Alexandria he hesitated to affirm.

Prince Philippe de Saxe-Cobourg (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1891, pp. 305 ff.)

¹ The coin Ox. 1 on p. 44, Pl. IX, may belong to this sub-section.

² Cf. Karabacek, *op. cit.*, pp. 54 ff.

interpreted it as B-I (βδικτιῶνος) i.e. the 2nd indiction = A.D. 674 = A.H. 55, i.e. in the reign of Mu'āwiya. This is highly improbable, and, moreover, the coin is about twenty years later in style, as can be seen by comparing it with the *dīnārs* on pp. 42-43 dated 76 and 77 (A.D. 695-7).

Again, the opinion of Ghalib Edhem¹ that it equals (A.H.) 21 is quite out of the question, on grounds of style, type of Arabic legend and reverse symbol, if nothing else. It seems to me that the letters can be accounted for as a blundered form of the monogram on the Byzantine prototype as illustrated on Pl. V.

Another puzzle is 15 on coins of Ḥarrān (pp. 25-26) and on those without mint-name (pp. 29-30). This occurs previously as an exceptional denominational mark = 16 *nummia* on the Byzantine coins of Thessalonica.² This is how Stickel³ has interpreted it. This seems unlikely, but no alternative explanation is forthcoming.⁴

As for the Greek legends appearing on the uncertain and probable Arab-Byzantine coins of Subdivision V (pp. 44 ff.) sufficient is said about them in the text of the Catalogue. Many are very suspect.

(b) *Latin Legends*

A few of these occur in conjunction with Greek on certain of the coins in Group A. I-II and V, e.g. ANNO, or defectively ANO.⁵ along with Latin numerals, which do not seem to have any chronological significance so far as the Arab copiers were concerned. In the case of the coins produced at Scythopolis (Baisān) the prototype coin of Nicomedia of the year 411 (8) seems to be the one favoured, unless, of course, the uncertain pieces mentioned on p. 44 were also produced by the Arabs at the same mint. On the latter, the date is X11 (12). As the Arab victory at Baisān was not until A.H. 13, this cannot be the date of the coins. In the case of the early coins of Damascus the Latin number is X411. Apparently, then, this should not be regarded as a date in terms of the Hijra era, as some authorities have done,⁶ but as merely part of the general design copied by the Arabs, in fact, it is as stereotyped as the denominational M or the Imperial portraiture. Definite Hijra dates do not appear until later.

Most of the Latin legends, however, appear on the coins of Group B, Byzantine (Latin) Type, with the exception of subdivision II with the

¹ Istanbul Catalogue, no. 50; also Halil Ethem, *İslāmî Nümismatik için bir Bibliyografi Tecdübesi*, Ankara, 1933, pp. 12-13.

² e.g. Wroth, i, pp. 41-42.

³ *Handbuch*, ii, p. 33.

⁴ See above, p. xxxvi.

⁵ It is interesting to note that the same spelling defect is found in the Graeco-Arabic papyri from Egypt written under the early Arab governors; see *Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer*, Führer, Vienna, 1894, p. 19, no. 79.

⁶ e.g. De Saulcy, Lavoix, Stickel, Caetani. They invariably interpret this date as 17, but it is probably really 18, as on a Byzantine coin such as Wroth, i, no. 191, p. 208.

name of al-Nu'mān and dated A.H. 80, which have full Arabic legends. It is interesting to observe that Latin, however, persisted on these coins of North Africa and Spain as late as A.H. 98 (A.D. 716-17).

The legends for the most part are the Latin counterpart of the usual Arabic ones discussed in a later section. But they also exhibit distinctive phrases that are not quite paralleled in the Umayyad coinage of the Middle East. This is another indication of the independent attitude of the governors of North Africa and Spain.¹

That some of the legends have been read at all is a remarkable tribute to the scholarship and ingenuity of De Saulcy, Longpérier, and Lavoix chiefly, for, not only is the script at times slipshod and ambiguous, but the legends themselves are in an abbreviated form, often without vowels. It is not correct, however, to say with Lavoix² that the suppression of vowels was in conformity with Arab usage, for the earlier coins, as well as the lapidary inscriptions, of North Africa, did the same,³ and, moreover, as will be seen, all vowels are not suppressed.

The characteristic legend is NONESTDSNISIIPSESOLCISN, i.e. NON EST DeuS NISI IPSE SOLus CuI Socius Non est, the equivalent of the Arabic *kalima*, or creed, لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له, a direct tilt at the Christian Trinity. There are variations of this *dictum*, which are noted in the text of the Catalogue, e.g. NNE2D2NI2V52CVIN2A, i.e. NoN EST DeuS NISi Unus DeuS CVI Non Socius Alius. Or a still longer form, e.g. NNE2D2NI2VN2D2CVINN2A12IMIA12, i.e. NoN EST DeuS NISi UNuS DeuS CVI NoN eSt (or Socius) ALIus SIMILIS, the end of the legend expressing the Arabic ولم يكن له كفوا احد. One noticeable phrase in these legends is INNDNI, i.e. IN NomiNe DomiNI 'in the name of the Lord' (بسم الرب) instead of the more usual 'in the name of Allah' (بسم الله) that occurs on the coins of the Eastern Caliphate.⁴ Another peculiar phrase—unparalleled, so far as I am aware, on any other Islamic coin—is INNONETVO6S, i.e. IN NomiNE TVO DeuS, 'In Thy name, O Allah'. This is the equivalent of the Arabic بسمك اللهم. This is an old Meccan form as can be seen in the account of the signing of the treaty of Ḥudai-biya⁵ in which it was substituted for the one Muḥammad preferred to use.

The obverse legend on the *third-dinār* recorded on p. 58 (P. 21) has been

¹ See also pp. I and lvii.

² p. xxxix. Jaime Lluís y Navas in his article in *Numisma*, 1953 (iii, no. 8), makes the same mistake.

³ *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (Africa), Index, pp. 1103 ff., and Müller, *loc. cit.*

⁴ It is odd that these coins do not carry over the form INDNE, INDINME, &c., In Dei Nomine, that is usual on the Visigothic pieces.

⁵ Ibn Hishām كتاب سيرة رسول الله (ed. Wüstenfeld, 1859, i, p. 747).

differently read by Lavoix (no. 98) as OISVVIET, i.e. In nomine tuO IVSsV IECiT. This does not accord well with the fuller legend on coin no. 144. It involves regarding ISVV as an engraver's error for IVSsV. The legend is the same as that on the reverse of the *half-dīnār*, no. 144, p. 55. I would suggest the following interpretation (by transposing ε and C) INNONTVOδSVVICETMI, i.e. IN NOmiNE TVO DeuS ViViFiCus (or ViViFiCans) ET MiSericors, 'In Thy name O Allah, the Lifegiver and the Merciful' being the equivalent of *بسمك اللهم المحيى الرحمن*. Both epithets are found amongst the ninety-nine beautiful names of Allah (الاسماء الحسنی) e.g. *vivificus* = *المُحْيِ* (Koran xli. 39) and *misericors* = *الرحمن* (at the head of each chapter of the Koran, except the 9th). Other 'beautiful names' of Allah also found in these coin legends are: MAGnus = *العظيم* 'The Mighty'; ETernus = *الصمد* 'The Eternal'; OMNiA Noscens = *العليم* or in the Koranic phrase (ii. 27) *بكل شيء عليم* 'Omniscient'; SAPIENS = *الحكيم* 'The Wise'; OMNium CReAtor = *الخالق* 'The Creator of all', or Koran vi. 102 *خالق كل شيء*; also UNuS = *الواحد* 'The One'.

On the gold SΔΔ for SoLiDus is used in the sense of 'gold coin', since it is found on the fractions as well as on the *dīnārs*. NVM for NVMus¹ occurs on the copper and possibly is the equivalent of *فلس*.

The legends on the coins of Mūsā ibn Nuṣair (pp. 59–61) vary somewhat in epigraphy, both uncial and cursive forms of the letters being used. They can be summarized in their expanded form as follows: (a) *IN Nomine DomiNI NVMus IN TRiPoLi FAKTus* (sic) = *بسم الرب ضرب فلس في طرابلس*; (b) *IN Nomine DomiNI JVSsIT MVSE AMIR Africae* = *بسم الرب امر به موسى امير افريقية*; (c) *MUSE Filius NVSIR AMIR Africae* = *موسى بن نصير امير افريقية*. The occurrence of K before the consonant in *faktus* is paralleled in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, e.g. AKZVCIA, no. 5271,² C is usual before a vowel, e.g. *Misericordis* and *Africa* (see note to P. 42, p. 72), though K is also so used, e.g. p. 76.

The unusual legend on the coins of Subdivision III, pp. 62–64, is commented on above, p. xlv.

The legends in Subdivision IV sometimes indicate the region where they were minted, either Africa or Spain, e.g. SoLiDus FeRiTus IN AFRIca, or else IN SPANia (with variants). One outstanding feature of some of these coins is the expression of the date according to indiction numbers, following Byzantine usage. This chronology is dealt with on pp. xlviii f. above. The indiction numbering is confined to the *dīnārs* as on the Byzantine

¹ Longpérier (*Œuvres*, i, p. 414) read NN on a gold coin as *Novorum numorum*, and Codera (p. 47) as *Novus numus*, but they are wrong. See Lavoix, p. xlii.

² As pointed out by Lavoix, p. 41.

coins of Carthage. Sometimes two dates are given alongside one another, e.g. indiction numbering and the Hijra date introduced by *ANNo*. Last of all the Hijra date is expressed in Arabic alongside the remains of its Latin equivalent. This is in A.H. 98 in Spain.

One noticeable omission in the Latin legends is any attempt to mention Muḥammad or his apostolic claim.¹ Only when in this group Arabic begins creeping in at a late date do we find him mentioned as such, e.g. P. 30, p. 63, and no. 184, p. 78.

(c) *Pehlevi Legends*

These are largely confined to the excessively rare coins of Group C (pp. 81–83). Not all of them are decipherable. Readers unfamiliar with the script may realize the difficulties of elucidation by consulting the table on p. clii of Vol. I. Pehlevi legends also occur on certain *dirhams* of Merv (pp. 179–80) and *fulūs* of al-Raiy (p. 261) and of al-Sūs (p. 265).

(b) *Arabic Legends*

These are found throughout both parts of this Catalogue, and almost exclusively so in Part Two. The table on p. cii, which shows the main shapes of the Kufic script, should be compared with that given on pp. cliv–clv in Vol. I.

Mention has already been made of the existence of certain points on the coins of this series, which can sometimes be regarded as instances of the use of diacritic points in early Kufic script. An especially interesting example is the pointing of شريك on no. 359 by means of three dots in a row above the first letter, a form which is paralleled in early Koranic manuscripts. Care, however, must be taken in this matter, e.g. the small pellet, in place of the usual star, on the coins of Emesa (no. 71) was wrongly taken by Karabacek as the earliest example of vocalic punctuation on an Umayyad mint.² I do agree, however, with Karabacek (*Wien. Num. Mon.*, iv, p. 18) that the Arabic coins *sind übrigens für Palaeographie höchst bedeutungsvolle Monumente*.

Lane-Poole (in *Num. Chron.*, 1873, pp. 54–59) wrote an interesting article on certain mint-characteristics of Arabic coins, which opens one or two avenues for further epigraphic study.³

¹ Pace Karabacek (*Num. Zeit.*, 1870, p. 469) whose misinterpretation of a Latin legend is pointed out by Lavoix (p. xl f.n.).

² See Stickel, *Handbuch*, ii, p. 21, no. 10 and p. 39, no. 29.

³ His observations on the minting of *dinārs* at Damascus must be altered in the light of subsequent coin evidence.

KUFIC SCRIPT ON ARAB-BYZANTINE AND POST-REFORM UMAIYAD
COINS

No.	MODERN ARABIC	COIN FORMS
1	a	L L l I l
2	b	
3	t	- - - - -
4	th	
5	j	
6	h	+ + + + +
7	kh	
8	d	
9	dh	
10	r	
11	z	
12	s	
13	sh	
14	s	
15	d	
16	t	
17	z	
18	'	
19	gh	
20	f	
21	k	
22	k	
23	l	
24	m	
25	n	
26	h	
27	w	
28	y or i	
lām alif	la	

Certain of the more unusual Arabic legends have already been commented on, e.g. *لِزَكَةِ اللَّهِ، نَفَقَةٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ*, &c. (p. lxviii). So also have the distinctive Eastern and Western legends, which enable the *dīnārs* and their fractions to be classified (p. lvii). The other legends have been translated somewhere in the text of the Catalogue, and can be found from the page references in the Index of Inscriptions. One or two legends that call for special notice are the following: ضرب دمشق جائز (no. 12) 'Damascus minting; current, or allowable'. The usual phrase is ضرب . . . ب or في 'minted in . . . or at . . .'. A similar use occurs at Ṭabariya (B. 51, p. 267) and Ḳinnasrīn (no. 914) ضرب طبرية and ضرب قنسرين (of) the minting of Ṭ or Ḳ. جار 'current' also appears on coins of Irminiya (no. 746) and Ḥarrān (no. 785). The legend on ANS. 1 and ANS. 2 (p. 8) is curious, 'Damascus; full weight' (وفية). This word is the feminine of واف (cf. [فلس] واف 'a fals of full weight' on p. 33) and should refer to a feminine noun, presumably the enigmatic word on the left, which I can only suggest is درهم (for دراهم), i.e. 'dirhams', which as a broken plural could be qualified by a feminine adjective. But this interpretation hardly fits in with such a copper coin.

Besides the common title امير المؤمنين 'Commander of the Faithful' there is the rarer خليفة الله 'Caliph (or Vicegerent) of Allah'. This title (p. 31) is usually peculiarly written as خلفه الله or even خلفت الله. The spelling with ت instead of ة is by no means without parallel at this early date,¹ but the defective spelling of خلفه for خليفة is more unusual. The title is one that is given in the Koran (ii. 28) to Adam. The Umayyad Caliph in applying the title to himself regarded himself as the representative of Muḥammad, who claimed to be the last of the long line of prophets beginning with Adam (see above, pp. xxxvi f.).

The other title used by the Umayyad Caliph is عبد الله 'Servant of Allah', which, as I have tried to show (above, p. lv), was introduced by 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān for a special reason.

The legend beginning بِسْمِ اللَّهِ مَا أَمَرَ on the rare coins A. 5 and A. 6 on p. 43 may be literally translated as: 'In the name of Allah, [this coin is] of what the Servant of Allah, 'Abd al-Malik, Commander of the Faithful, ordered'. A variant phrase (هَذَا أَمْرٌ بِهِ) is found on the coins of al-Nu'mān (see no. 164), or fuller مَا أَمَرَ بِهِ 'This is what so and so ordered' (p. 271). Sometimes it is simply . . . أَمْرٌ بِهِ 'So and so ordered it'. When it comes in the form . . . أَمْرٌ without the بِهِ it should be rendered as 'the order of so and so' (e.g. p. 283). P. 128, p. 246 has بِأَمْرِ 'By the order of so and so'.

These introductory phrases are used by Caliphs or their representatives.

¹ See Littmann's *Arabic Inscriptions*, Leyden, 1949, p. 64.

Occasionally the phrase *على يدي* 'At the hands of . . .' precedes the name of the Prefect or Finance Director, by whose agency the order was executed (e.g. ANS. 37, p. 227, and §§, p. 263).

The Arabic denominations that occur on certain of the coins in this volume are: *الدينار* *al-dīnār* with its fractions (see above, p. lix); *الدرهم* *al-dirham* and *الفلس* *al-fals* (see above, p. xxxix). The plural of the latter, *فلوس* *fulūs*, appears on no. 885, perhaps anticipating the modern colloquial use of the term for 'cash'.

The legends on the *dirhams* are more or less expanded variants of those on the *dīnārs* of the Eastern type (given above, p. lvii), except that the marginal legends are transferred from the obverse to the reverse and *vice versa*. On the *dīnārs* the date legend is on the reverse; on the *dirhams* it is on the obverse. On the *dirhams*, too, the marginal legend has the additional phrase *ولو كره المشركون* 'even if the syntheists dislike it'. Unlike the *dīnārs* and the *fulūs* the *dirhams* have, practically, the same conventional legends throughout the length and breadth of the Umayyad Caliphate. Only occasionally do we find supplementary legends (e.g. P. 70, p. 127 and nos. 486-9). No personal names or titles appear on any of the *dirhams* in this volume, unlike those described in Vol. I.



FIG. x



FIG. xi

[Enlargement of coin no. 98 (Fig. x) alongside drawing of Bedouin wearing the Arab head-dress (Fig. xi) for comparison (see p. xxx)]


CATALOGUE

PART ONE

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A. BYZANTINE (GREEK) TYPE				
I. JUSTIN II AND SOPHIA (A.D. 565-78)				
Byzantine prototype (a) Emperor and Empress enthroned				
(a)	180.6 11.70	Æ 1.1	Justin II and the Empress Sophia, nimbate, seated facing on double throne, holding cruciform sceptres; cross between their heads; legend beginning bottom l. clockwise DNIVSTI NVSP PAVG; all within circle.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">M</div> <div> Above, cross; l. downwards ANNO; r. downwards 411; below exergual line NIKO; officina mark A; all within circle. </div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">Pl. I.</div>
<i>Arab imitations of the above circa A.D. 650</i>				
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">M</div> <div>reverse</div> </div>				
Obverse: <i>Emperor and Empress Enthroned</i>				
Mint: Scythopolis (Baisān)				
(<i>Graeco-Latin Legend</i>)				
1	168.3 10.91	Æ 1.15	Two Imperial figures enthroned as on prototype (a) though the nimbus has merged into the crown; but legend in Greek CKYΘΘ ΠΟΛΗΣ.	<div>As prototype (a); but the o of the mint abbreviation has strayed from the exergue into the column on the r.</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">Pl. I.</div>
2	88.3 5.75	Æ 1.05	As above.	<div>l. downwards ANNO; NIKO as on prototype (a); traces of outer circle.</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">Pl. I.</div>

(a) Prototype in B.M. (= Wroth, i, p. 87, no. 140).

1-2. Prof. A. R. Bellinger presented 1938 (from Jerash excavations 1928-34).


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
3	79.9 5.18	Æ 1.15	As No. 1.	r. downwards ANN; in exergue INO (with OX straying into column on l.); l. downwards date reversed. Pl. I.
A. 1	226.0 14.64	Æ 1.05	As above.	As no. 2, but O of NIKO has strayed into the column on r. Pl. I.
A. 2	91.0 5.89	Æ 1.1	As above.	As no. 1, but • instead of O at bottom of column l. and r. Pl. I.
A. 3	82.0 5.31	Æ 1.15	Legend begins at top l. downwards and retrograde ΔΗΛΟΠ ΟΟΝΚΟ (sic).	As no. 3; but r. downwards ΔΙΠΠΟ; l. downwards ЧИ; in exergue ΟΧΙΠ (sic). Pl. I.
Bel. 1		Æ 1.3	As no. 1.	As no. 1, but legend in r. column downwards } (? a cursive form of the date). Pl. I.
(Graeco-Latin and Arabic legends)				
Mint: Scythopolis—Baisān				
Bel. 2		Æ 1.05	As no. 1, overstruck on rev. of same type (?);	As no. 1; l. downwards AN NO; r. downwards NIK; in exergue in Kufic script  i.e. BAISĀN; overstruck on obv. of same type. Pl. I.

3. A. S. Kirkbride, Esq. presented 1935 (from Jerash excavations). There is a similar one in the Collection of Mr. P. D. Whitting of London.

A. 1, 2, 3. Amman Museum, Transjordan, corresponding to nos. I–III of *Num. Chron.*, 1935, pp. 120–3.

Bel. 1. Prof. A. R. Bellinger's *Monograph: Coins from Jerash*, 1928–1934, no. 504. See his Plates VI–VIII for other examples of these early Arab copies of Byzantine coins. A few more coins, almost certainly of the Arab period, are grouped below in section V, Pl. IX.

Bel. 2. Bellinger, *ibid.*, no. 514 (wrongly numbered 515 on Plate). See the copper coin of this mint of pure Muḥammadan type on p. 240.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(b)			II. HERACLIUS AND FAMILY Heraclius I, A.D. 610-41 (-A.H. 20) (Sons) { Heraclius Constantine, died A.D. 641 (A.H. 20) { Heraclonas, banished A.D. 641 (A.H. 20) (Grandson) Constantine III (or Constans II), A.D. 641-68 (A.H. 20-48)	
			Byzantine prototype? (b) Emperor Enthroned Although the <i>rev.</i> can be paralleled on certain of the coins of Heraclius, there is no precise prototype for the <i>obv.</i> here in the Imperial Byzantine bronze. The seated figure of the Emperor Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582-602) on certain of his gold coins may have suggested the type to the moneyers employed by the Arabs. On the other hand, it may well be an innovation on their part. However, for purposes of comparison the <i>obv.</i> of a <i>solidus</i> of Maurice Tiberius is included (Pl. II, b. 1) as a possible prototype. Needless to say the imitation, if any, did not extend in this case to the <i>rev.</i> Another possible prototype might be found in the bronze coins of Justinian I struck (c. A.D. 529-39) at Antioch (Pl. II, b. 2), where elements of both <i>obv.</i> and <i>rev.</i> may have lent themselves to imitation. As the coins of this small section are closely linked with those that follow (section c) I have classified them under the heading of Heraclius and family.	
			<i>Arab imitation of the above circa A.D. 650</i>	
			<div>Mreverse</div>	
			Obverse: (a) <i>Emperor Enthroned</i>	
			Mint: Damascus	
			(Graeco-Latin Legend) ¹	
4	50.8 3.29	Æ ·8	Imperial figure seated on throne, facing, wearing long robe and crown with cross; in r. hand he holds a sceptre, sloping over r. shoulder; in l. a globe, both	 outer circle.

(b) b. 1 = Wroth i, p. 127, no. 1; b. 2 = *ibid.*, p. 54, no. 277.

¹ Although these coins, like most of those in the previous group I, have no Arabic legends, there is internal evidence, discussed in the Introduction, which points to their having been struck by the Arab invaders.

4 = Lane-Poole, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, Add. IX. 3. 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			objects surmounted by cross; in field r., downwards ΛΕΟ; l. bird (blundered copy of eagle?) on T-top of standard; outer circle.	Pl. II.
5	63.7 4.13	Æ ·8	On l. above the bird, uncertain emblem; over the sceptre from two pellets descend two parallel streamers; the uprights of the throne have been separated from the spherical tops;	Monogram debased and reversed (9); additional crosses over the legs of the M; officina mark [^] ; to l. and r. in vertical columns <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ΑΧ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ΗΔ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ΙΙ </div> <traces (presumably="" 4="" above)="" as="" below="" exergual="" line.<br="" mint-name="" no.="" of="" same="" the=""></traces> Pl. II.
Byzantine prototypes? (c) Emperor Standing				
c. 1	142.0 9.20	Æ ·95	Emperor standing facing, wearing crown with trefoil ornament or cross, cuirass and paludamentum; with his r. hand, upraised, he is leaning on a long cruciform sceptre; his l. hand holds globus surmounted by cross; legend, clockwise, beginning bottom l. ΕΝΤΑΥΤΟΝΙΚΑ; outer circle.	M Above, l. and r. ✠; below exergual line, CRTQ (= Carthage); outer circle. Pl. II.
c. 2		Æ	As above, but Emperor is wearing a crown with a pronounced cross, and an Imperial robe.	As above. Pl. II.

c. 1. This rare piece is in the collection of Mr. Philip Grierson, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. For the very plausible arguments of Mr. Grierson ascribing these anonymous coins to the period A.D. 608-10 see *Num. Chron.*, 1950, p. 86. If his case is proved, and I believe it is, then the standing figure is not strictly speaking an 'Emperor' but Heraclius previous to his assumption of the purple.

c. 2. J. Sabatier, *Monnaies Byzantines*, i. Pl. XXVIII. 26, p. 269, no. 21.


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p><i>Arab imitations of the above circa A.D. 650</i></p> <p>M reverse</p> <p>Obverse: (b) <i>Emperor Standing</i></p> <p>Mint: Baalbek¹</p> <p>(Greek and Arabic Legends)</p>	
6	117.1 7.59	Æ ·85	<p>Emperor standing, facing, and wearing long robe and diadem with cross; with his r. hand, upraised, he is leaning on a long cruciform sceptre; his l. hand holds globus surmounted by cross; in the field r., downwards, Λ ΕΟ; the outline of the robe is continued to the r. by a conventional line almost touching the bottom of the Ε; l. of field almost obliterated; traces of outer circle r.</p>	<p>M Above, cross (✠); officina mark ∩; to r. and l. in vertical columns (with Π for Η) ΗΑΙΣ|ΠΟΛΕ; below exergual line Kufic legend بعلبك (بعلبك); traces of outer circle.</p> <p>Pl. II.</p>
			<p>Mint: Damascus²</p> <p>(Graeco-Latin Legends)</p>	
7	44.8 2.9	Æ ·8	<p>As no. 6, but in field l. traces of bird on T-top of standard (cf. no. 4); r., downwards, Λ Ε(?)Ε Ο; traces of outer circle bottom l.; (coin split l.).</p>	<p>As no. 4, only date partly cut off top r.</p> <p>Pl. II.</p>
8	50.9 3.3	Æ ·7	<p>Bird clear and elongated; field r. obliterated; outer circle top l.</p>	<p>Date obliterated on r.</p> <p>Pl. II.</p>

¹ Heliopolis; *Arabice* Ba'labakk.

² Damaskos; *Arabice* Dimishk or Dimashk.

7. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 4. 2.

8. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 4. 3.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
9	56.9 3.69	Æ ·8	Outline of robe falls below Emperor's feet; traces of [ΑΕ]O; palm-branch in place of bird on standard; outer circle.	Date and mint-abbreviation very clear. Pl. II.
10	39.8 2.58	Æ ·8	Outline of robe as usual; faint traces of legend r. and of palm-branch on standard, l.;	Mint-abbreviation ΔΑΜ ⁺ . Pl. II.
11	48.5 3.14	Æ ·8	Legend clearer r. but symbol in field l. uncertain; (holed).	l. downwards ΑΝΟ; mint-abbreviation obliterated.
<i>(Greek and Arabic Legends)</i>				
12	57.1 3.70	Æ ·8	As no. 7 but in field l. bird on T-top of standard as on no. 8; legend beginning top r., clockwise, ΔΑΜΑΚ OC; outer circle.	As no. 4, only in place of Graeco-Latin legends, Kufic legends; r. downwards حدر; in exergue دمسق; l. downwards جاند; (i.e. جائز ضرب دمشق); outer circle. Pl. II.
13	64.8 4.20	Æ ·75	Die var.	Die var.
14	81.8 5.30	Æ ·85	No bird on T-top standard l.; obscure legend (perhaps ΔΑΜΑΚ? reversed, beginning bottom r.); below globus, seven-pointed star; traces of outer double circle.	Monogram  ; officina mark ∪; l. column جائز (جائز) written upwards; outer double circle. Pl. II.



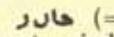







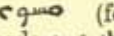


9. Dr. C. Davis Sherborn presented 1933. There is one in the Philip Grierson Collection like this, but with the outline of robe as usual.

11. A. N. Clemenger, Esq. presented 1936.

12. Lord Northwick's Collection (Sotheby, 1860) = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 5. 9.

13. G. Eastwood, 1857 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 5. 10.

14. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 5. 14.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
15	82.2 5.33	Æ ·8	Faint traces of bird l.; obscure legend r. clockwise; APONΩ (?); robe-line doubled r.; outer circle r.	Monogram  ; officina mark  ; l. upwards  (= جائز); traces of outer circle below. Pl. III.
16	77.2 5.00	Æ ·8	Same die as above; T-top of standard clearly visible l.; outer circle bottom.	Monogram  ; officina mark as on no. 12; legend obliterated r.; l. upwards  ; outer double circle top.
17	32.6 2.11	Æ ·8	Above T-top l. a palm-branch (?) [cf. no. 9]; obscure legend beginning from six-pointed star r. clockwise IHΩ ⊙; traces of outer double circle.	Monogram  ; officina mark  (?); l. downwards  (= جائز reversed); traces of outer double circle; [unusually thin fabric]. Pl. III.
18	81.7 5.29	Æ ·8	As above; but r. clockwise Λ*Ω ?	Monogram  ; officina mark  ; bottom  (for دمشق); l. upwards  (= جائز); outer double circle.
19	78.2 5.07	Æ ·8	As above; but bird on T-top; legend r. Λ*Ω O; traces of outer circle.	Same rev. die as above. Pl. III.
20	55.5 3.60	Æ ·7	Above T-top a palm-branch; legend r. downwards ΛCΦ; robe-line reaches bottom of C; outer circle top r.	As no 12. Pl. III.
21	56.0 3.62	Æ ·8	Above T-top uncertain object; r. downwards Λ ΕΦ; robe-line reaches Ε; outer circle bottom r.	As above, but blurred; l.  written upwards; traces of outer double circle.

15. G. Eastwood, 1857 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 5. 11.

16. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 5. 12.



17. G. Eastwood, 1857 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 5. 13.

18. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946.

19. J. R. P. Stewart, Esq., presented 1938.

20. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 4. 4.

21. M. J. Borrell, 1852 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 4. 5.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
22	73.2 4.74	Æ ·75	l. elongated bird on tiny T-top; r. downwards Λ ΕΟ; robe-line reaches Ε; O worn to a pellet; outer circle.	As no. 12 but blurred; officina-mark ∩ (?) outer circle. Pl. III.
23	66.0 4.27	Æ ·8	Bird on standard replaced by debased form Ψ; r. downwards Λ Ε.	Officina mark ∩; traces of outer double circle r.
24	66.0 4.27	Æ ·7	Bird on T-top standard as on no 19; legend r. almost obliterated.	Officina mark ∩.
25	64.6 4.19	Æ ·7	T-top outside flan; two dots : l. of robe; traces of ΕΟ of legend on r.	As above, but officina mark ∩; legend almost obliterated at bottom.
ANS. 1		Æ ·85	l. T-top standard below Emperor's elbow; l. of his r. hand, instead of palm-branch or bird, there is a long oval object; top l. above sceptre a pellet; r. downwards Λ ΕΟ; the robe-line reaches the bottom of Ε; at bottom r. C almost obliterated by outer circle.	 <p>(i.e. ? درهم وفية دمشق); outer circle.</p> Pl. III.
ANS. 2		Æ ·85	l. T-top standard alone; legend r. almost obliterated, traces of Λ top r.	 <p>outer circle.</p> Pl. III.
ANS. 3		Æ ·8	As above, but all that remains of legend r. is ΕΟ.	As above, but partly obliterated. Pl. III.




22. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 4. 7.

23. Lord Northwick's Collection (Sotheby, 1860) = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 5. 8.

24. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 4. 6.

25. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

ANS. 1-3. American Numismatic Society, New York.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 1	69.8 4.52	Æ ·8	l. palm-branch without T-top; r. downwards Λ ΕΘ	As above, but without L at l. of monogram.
P. 2	64.8 4.20	Æ ·85	l. eight-pointed star beneath the Emperor's right arm; legend ΔΑΜΑΚΚΟ written from l. anti-clockwise into the r. field; outer circle.	As above.
(Graeco-Latin and Arabic Legends)				
Date? A.H. 23 = A.D. 643				
26	73.5 4.76	Æ ·85	Emperor with sharp-pointed beard; l. bird on T-top standard; below Greek letters reversed ΝΓ (i.e. 23); outline of robe begins half-way down on l.; r. downwards below six-pointed star ΑΝΘ; traces of outer double circle.	As ANS. 2 above.
Pl. III.				
P. 3	57.1 3.70	Æ ·85	As above.	As above; but l. downwards  and no L to l. of monogram.
Mint: Emesa ¹				
(Greek and Arabic Legends)				
27	50.9 3.30	Æ ·8	Emperor standing, ² facing, and wearing long robe and diadem surmounted by a	 Above,  with ' on r. and ' on l; officina mark almost

P. 1. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 35, Pl. I).

P. 2. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 34, Pl. I).


See the drawing of a specimen given by De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1839, vii. Pl. I. 6) where ΛΕΘ is apparently written from bottom upwards. It is more likely, however, to be a variety of no. 15, as witness the double robe-line on the *obv.* See also Karabacek, *Num. Zeit.*, 1870, p. 53.




26. Capt. Mauro da Villa, 1856 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX.* 5. 15. Cf. the similar coins of the mint of Tiberias below, p. 11, P. 4.

P. 3. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 33, Pl. I). A similar specimen was illustrated by De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1871, xviii, p. 209) with fantastic interpretations. See also *Ties.*, p. xlix.

¹ Emisa or Emesses; *Arabice* Hims.

² The coin in the Khedivial Library, Cairo (Lane-Poole, no. 756), said to show the Emperor as 'throned' does not. In fact, Lane-Poole equates it with *B.M.C.* *Add. IX.* 6. 16 which is no. 32 below. The Khedivial Library coin is the one formerly in the cabinet of E. T. Rogers Bey described in *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 204, no. 4.

27. = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX.* 6. 17. De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1839, Pl. I. 11, gives a similar specimen with officina mark .

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			cross; with his r. hand, up-raised, he is leaning on a long cruciform sceptre; his l. hand holds globus with cross; in the field r. above globus a small crescent, below, downwards, ΚΑΛΟ[N] (= good); in the field l., downwards بسم الله.	obliterated; to l. and r. in vertical columns <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ΕС </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> МІ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Ε[C] </div> below exergual line  (= طيب = good); traces of outer circle top l. Pl. III.
28	68.3 4.43	Æ ·8	Above globus Δ instead of crescent; legend r. downwards [KA]ΛΟΙ; Kufic legend on l. practically off the flan; traces of outer circle top.	On either side of monogram a star (?); officina mark  ; third letter of ΕΜΕCIC practically off the flan. Pl. III.
29	61.7 4.00	Æ ·85	Outline of robe continued to r. below globus, with six-pointed star in field above; legend r. reading upwards from the bottom ΚΑΛΟΝ; l. downwards بسم الله [سم]; traces of outer circle top r.	Top of monogram off the flan; officina mark Δ; first letter of mint-name cut off; Kufic legend in exergue much debased; outer circle bottom r. Pl. III.
30	54.1 3.51	Æ ·75	Head of Emperor debased to  ; in field r. upwards KA[ΛΟΝ] partly obliterated; l. بسم الله downwards.	Star l. and r. of monogram; officina mark as above; mint-name spelt ΕΜΗCIC Pl. III.
31	57.7 3.74	Æ ·9	As no 29.	As above, but mint-name clearer; outer circle bottom. Pl. III.

28. G. Eastwood, 1857 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 6. 18.

29. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 6. 19.

30. H. P. Borrell Collection, 1852 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 6. 20.

31. J. Harrison Ball, Esq., 1938. Mr. P. D. Whitting of London has one with rev. like this but *obv.* has no Arabic legend, and the Greek is arranged ΚΑΛΙ and ΟΝ r. of Emperor. There are also crescent above and uncertain symbol r. of globus.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
32	56.7 3.67	Æ ·8	In field r. top small crescent; downward <div style="text-align: center;"> I € O I A I </div> outer circle top r.	Star r. crescent l. of mono- gram; officina mark Δ; mint- name as above, but partly off flan; the exergual legend is quite off the flan; outer circle top l. Pl. III.
33	66.0 4.28	Æ ·75	As no. 29, but legend on r. off flan; outer circle l.	As no. 29, but legend l. €MH, legend r. off flan; outer circle bottom l. Pl. III
34	56.0 3.63	Æ ·8	Traces of legend r. down- wards K AΛO[N]?; outer circle.	Top partly cut off; officina mark half-way between A and Δ; l. and r. <div style="text-align: center;"> ∩ ∩ I M ∩ H </div> outer circle bottom r. Pl. III.
B. 1		Æ ·8	As no. 27.	As no. 27, but mint-name as EMI | CIC
Mint: Tiberias ¹ (Greek and Arabic legends)				
P. 4	67.9 4.40	Æ ·8	As no. 26 (note the same be- ginning to the imperial robe l.), but no legends.	As no. 26 (but impossible to say whether there was a small L top l.), in place of star officina mark C; l. down- wards and below exergual line THBEPIAΔO; r. down- ward in Kufic script طبرية (unpointed). Pl. III.

32. S. Birch, Esq., presented 1836 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 6. 16.

33. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = N.O.I., no. ccciii.

34. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, IX. 6. 21.

B. 1. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 11). See Comte Jean Tolstol: *Monnaies Byzantines*, v, p. 720, no. 468, for variant spellings of the mint-name in Greek.

¹ Arabice Tabariya.

P. 4. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (Lavoix, no. 21, illustrated by De Saulcy in J.A., 1839, Pl. 2, no. 22. There is a similar specimen in the collection of Mr. P. D. Whitting of London.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse								
Byzantine prototype (d) Emperor and Son												
(d)	154.6 10.02	Æ 1.2	Emperor Heraclius on l. and his son Heraclius Constantine on r. standing facing, each wearing a crown with cross and long robes, and each holding in r. hand a globe surmounted by cross; above, between them, a cross; around, imperial name and titles; outer circle.	<p>M Above, cross; officina mark B; l., downwards ANNO, r. downwards Ψ II, below exergual line, mint-name $\Theta\epsilon\varsigma$ (= Thessalonica);¹ outer circle.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. IV.</p>								
<i>Arab imitations of the above, circa A.D. 650</i>												
<p>M reverse</p> <p>Obverse: (c) <i>Emperor and Son</i></p> <p>Mint: Baalbek²</p> <p>(Greek and Arabic Legends)</p>												
35	51.7 3.35	Æ .8	Emperor and son, both standing, facing, and wearing robes and crowns; each holds a cruciform sceptre in his r. hand sloping over his r. shoulder; the figure on the r. holds a cross-surmounted globus in his l. hand; the conventional (dotted) outline of their robes ends in a tail to r. and l.; above, between the two figures, a small cross; traces of outer circle top and bottom.	<p>M On either side of cross a small pellet; legend l. and r. in vertical columns:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>H</td><td>Π</td></tr> <tr><td>Λ</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>Λ</td></tr> <tr><td>δ</td><td>Ε</td></tr> </table> <p>below exergual line mint $\omega\lambda\beta\kappa$ (= بعلبك); outer circle.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. IV.</p>	H	Π	Λ	O	I	Λ	δ	Ε
H	Π											
Λ	O											
I	Λ											
δ	Ε											
36	66.4 4.30	Æ .8	Cross distinctly visible on diadem of Emperor r.; out-	Traces of small star (?) l. and circle r. of +; officina mark								

¹ The prototype might equally well have been of another Byzantine mint. The coin illustrated = Wroth, *op. cit.*, p. 213, no. 218.

² Heliopolis; *Arabice* Ba'labakk.

35. G. C. Haines, Esq., presented 1924. Various small differences from, and additions to, the prototype will be observable, and the Arab coins are considerably smaller. Mr. P. D. Whitting of London has one like no. 35, with small bird facing r. on the l. of the cross on the rev. and Λ (?) on the r. The Arabic is also written بعلبك.

36. = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX.* 7. 22.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			line of robes not dotted; faint traces of cross (or star?) between figures above; traces of outer circle.	⊂; traces of outer circle bottom r. Pl. IV.
P. 5	57.9 3.75	Æ .75	As no. 36, but star between the two figures.	As no. 36.
37	42.4 2.75	Æ .75	Tops of diadems outside flan; no trace of cross between the figures above, outline of robe plain; traces of outer circle bottom.	Π and Η interchanged in legend; officina mark apparently as above; outer circle. Pl. IV.
38	60.7 3.93	Æ .8	Badly worn specimen, but cross visible between the two figures; without globus r. (?); outer circle; (pierced).	Officina mark as above; on r. downwards, ΗΟΛΕ for ΠΟΛΕ; traces of outer circle r. Pl. IV.
39	70.9 4.59	Æ .75	Badly worn specimen: die reversed, sceptres over l. shoulders; traces of outer circle top.	As above, but ΗΟΛΕ for ΠΟΛΕ. Pl. IV.
40	71.6 4.64	Æ .8	As no. 36.	Officina mark ⊅; ΗΟΛΕ for ΠΟΛΕ. Pl. IV.
41	52.4 3.40	Æ .75	As no. 36, but in place of globus Η, with small ο below the tail of the robe r., traces of outer circle.	As no. 36, but ΗΟΛ on r. for ΠΟΛΕ Pl. IV.


P. 5. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix* no. 24).

37. Hamburger Collection, 1908. *Nützel*, no. 16, Pl. I, is a clearer specimen of this reverse.

38-39. Marsden Collection presented 1834. Mr. P. D. Whitting of London has one like no. 39, but rev. legend l. ΠΑΙΣ, r. ΗΟΛ[Ε].

40. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

41. = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX.* 7. 23. Cf. the *obv.* legend with that on no. 26 above.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ANS. 4		Æ ·85	Between the two figures a tall cross on a base of three steps; no sceptres; globus faintly visible on r.; outer circle.	As no. 35, but officina mark replaced by a six-pointed star; outer circle. Pl. IV.
Mint: Damascus (<i>Arabic Legend</i>)				
42	56·5 3·66	Æ ·65	As no. 36, but no trace of globe and cross on r.	As no. 36, but r. downwards in unpointed Kufic ضرب (دمشق) in exergue مشق (for دمشق) and l. upwards جائز Pl. IV.
P. 6	48·5 3·14	Æ ·7	As above, but very faint.	As no. 14, but legend almost obliterated l.
 * reverse				
No mint indicated (<i>Arabic Legends</i>)				
Kh. 1		Æ	Two Imperial figures standing, facing, each holding sceptre. Between them reading downwards محمد رسول الله margin: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له	Transformed cross on three steps with star on each side; marginal legend as on <i>obv.</i>

ANS. 4. American Numismatic Society, New York. A similar example in the Borgia Collection, Rome, was illustrated by St. Quintino (*Delle monete dell' Imperatore Giustiniano II*, Turin, 1845, Pl. VI. 10), though wrongly attributed. Cf. the coins in Group IV below, which have a transformed cross on steps between the twin figures of Standing Caliph type.

42. Philip Grierson, Esq., presented 1948. Cf. the Arabic legends on nos. 12-25 above. Mons. Jungfleisch of Cairo has also very kindly informed me of another in his own collection.


P. 6. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 25).

Kh. 1. Khedivial Library, Cairo (Lane-Poole, no. 758). This is the coin formerly in the cabinet of Rogers Bey described in *Num Chron.*, 1883, pp. 203-4, no. 3. Mons. Jungfleisch of Cairo has a specimen with cross on four steps. Note the type of legend, which is common on coins of later date. The rev. type of 'cross on steps' would also place these coins in the period, say, A.D. 660-80.




No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Byzantine prototype (e) Emperor and Two Sons¹				
(e)	168.2 10.9	Æ 1.1	Emperor Heraclius in centre, with his sons Heraclius Constantine (on r.) and Heraclonas (on l.) standing facing, each wearing a crown with cross and long robes, and each holding in r. hand a globe surmounted by a cross; traces of outer circle.	M Above, cross; officina mark B; l. downwards ANNO (the last letter straying into exergue); r. downwards S; below exergual line mint-signature NIKO (= Nicomedia); outer circle. Pl. IV.
<i>Arab imitations of the above, circa A.D. 650</i>				
M reverse				
Obverse: (d) <i>Emperor and Two Sons</i>				
Mint: Tiberias ²				
<i>(Greek and Arabic Legends)</i>				
43	94.2 6.10	Æ 18	Three Imperial figures (said to be Heraclius bearded in centre flanked by his sons Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas) standing facing, and wearing long robes and cross-surmounted crowns; each holds in his r. hand a small globe with cross; below, exergual line; outer circle.	M l. anti-clockwise THBEPIAΔO; r. clockwise in unpointed Kufic script طبرية; outer circle. Pl. IV.
44	83.7 5.42	Æ .9	As above; but larger flan.	As above; but officina mark C. Pl. IV.

¹ The prototype might equally well have been another imperial Triad, namely, Heraclius with his wife Martina and his son (by a former marriage) Heraclius Constantine. This was the type De Sauley chose (*J.A.*, 1839, Pl. 2, 19), as exemplified on coins from Cyprus. The Arab copies, which I have seen, all seem to suggest three males. I have, therefore, chosen the above prototype (= B.M.C. i, p. 218, no. 246), though Wroth regards the third figure even here as Martina represented like Heraclius Constantine. See the gold specimens of later date with 'cross on steps' reverses, p. 18. See also Byzantine (Pehlevi) imitations, p. 81.

² *Arabice* Ṭabariya.

43. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 8. 24. Cf. Pl. III, P. 4 where the monogram above is more clearly .

44. G. Eastwood, 1857 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 8. 25.


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
45	69.4 4.50	Æ ·9	As no. 44.	As no. 44; officina mark C.
46	49.1 3.18	Æ ·7	As above, but badly worn; (smaller flan).	Small officina mark c.
47	43.7 2.83	Æ ·75	As above.	As above, but defective spelling THEIAO (<i>sic</i>).
48	76.6 4.96	Æ ·95	As no. 43, but larger flan.	Monogram  ; officina mark A; spelling TIBEIIAΔO (sic). PL. IV.
49	72.5 4.70	Æ 1	As above.	Officina mark  ; spelling TIBEIIAΔOC (<i>sic</i>).
50	36.1 2.34	Æ ·85	Crosses no longer visible; exergual line omitted; worn and pierced; thin fabric; (holed).	Monogram  ; officina mark A; طبرية almost obliterated r.; Greek reduced to THOIA PL. IV.
51	35.8 2.32	Æ ·8	Crosses scarcely visible.	Monogram +; officina mark A; Arabic legend almost obliterated; Greek much debased LH O -- (<i>sic</i>). PL. IV.
No mint indicated (<i>Arabic Legend</i>)				
52	44.4 2.88	Æ ·8	Three Imperial figures as on no. 43, but much worn; small flan.	As no 43; monogram +; officina mark ⊂ almost obliterated; r. column downwards محمد; below exergual


45. J. P. Graham, Esq., presented 1933.

46. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

48-49. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936. In Paris there is one (*Lavoix*, no. 32) which has THBERIAOC (*sic*). Mr. P. D. Whitting of London has one with name TIBEPIAΔOC. See *Ties*, no. 20.

51. G. Eastwood, 1857 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX.* 8. 26. Similar to that illustrated by De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, pl. 2, no. 21).

52. Dr. C. Davies Sherborn presented 1933. Mons. Jungfleisch of Cairo has one with monogram  and officina mark ⊂.




No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				line رسول; l. column obliterated, presumably الله; outer circle. Pl. IV.
53	45.2 2.93	Æ ·8		Monogram +; officina mark A; Arabic almost obliterated r. and bottom, but الله clearly visible in column l. Pl. IV.
J. 1		Æ	As no. 52, but to the r. of the group of figures *	Monogram †; officina mark indistinct; Kufic legend clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك [له]
Byzantine prototype (f) Emperor and Two Sons				
				reverse ¹
			<i>Solidus</i>	
(f)	68.8 4.46	A ·75	Emperor Heraclius in centre, with his sons Heraclius Constantine (on r.) and Heraclonas (on l.) standing facing, each wearing a crown with cross (the cross being in this specimen detached from the crown of Heraclonas) and long robes, and each holding in r. hand a globe surmounted by a cross; outer circle.	Cross potent on three steps; legend around, anti-clockwise, beginning bottom l. VICTORIA AVQB; in field l. †; on r. †; below CONOB (i.e. Constantinople); outer circle. Pl. V.

53. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 8. 27. Cf. Lavoix, no. 28.

J. 1. Jena University Collection (Stickel, *Handbuch*, ii, no. 15, Pl.). Cf. Lavoix, no. 27, though the *obv.* is very indistinct.

¹ See the earlier copper coins with M reverses, pp. 15-17.

(f). = Wroth, p. 190, no. 54.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p><i>Probable Arab imitation of the above, circa A.D. 690</i></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">reverse</div> </div> <p>SOLIDUS or DĪNĀR</p>	
54	68.9 4.46	A ·75	As above, but all traces of the crosses have been eliminated.	<p>Transformed cross potent on three steps; legend as above; in field l. l, r. B; mint-name as above; traces of outer circle top r.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V.</p>
			<p><i>Arab imitation of the above before A.D. 693</i></p> <p>GOLD DĪNĀR</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">reverse</div> </div>	
B. 2	69.5 4.50	A ·75	Three Imperial figures as on no. 54; but uprights on diamems completely eliminated; the cross on each globe has become a pellet; traces of outer circle.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Marginal legend in Kufic, clockwise, beginning at top r: بسم الله لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسول الله</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V.</p>

54. Rollin, 1904. I can only suggest that the B is a debased form of the monogram on the Byzantine prototype which has changed places with the l. Another explanation was given by Lane-Poole in *J.R.A.S.*, 1875, p. 256. The elimination of the Christian emblems on the *obv.* would strongly point to Muslim influence. Cf. B. 2 below.

B. 2. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 21, Pl. I, where it is wrongly marked Æ, ex Guthrie Collection). This very rare piece was first published by Lane-Poole in *J.R.A.S.*, 1875, pp. 256-7, no. 8, Pl. See also Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 26) and Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 50). These very rare pieces in all probability were struck a year or two before that mentioned above on p. vi, which is dated A.H. 74 = A.D. 693/4. The earliest Arab dinār with pure Muhammed type is dated A.H. 77 (see Part II, A below).





No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Byzantine prototype (g) Imperial Bust				
(g)	143.6 9.31	Æ 1.2	Bust of Heraclius with short beard facing, wearing helmet with cross, paludamentum and cuirass; in r. hand a globe surmounted by cross; legend ΘΗΕΡΑ ΚΛΙ ΠΕΡΡΑΥΓ ; outer circle.	M Above, cross; on l. downwards ΑΝΝΟ , on r. ΙΙ ; officina mark Γ ; beneath exergual line CON (i.e. Constantinople); outer circle. Pl. V.
<i>Arab imitations of the above circa A.D. 640</i>				
M reverse				
Obverse: (e) <i>Imperial Bust</i>				
Mint.: Ṭartūs ¹				
(Greek and Arabic Legends)				
55	55.6 3.60	Æ .85	Bust of the Emperor (Heraclius?) bearded, facing, wearing diadem (?) surmounted by cross, paludamentum, and cuirass; in the field r. downwards ΚΑΛΩ[N] ; l. downwards ? بطردوس (= بطردوس); outer circle.	M Above, cross; officina mark Ω or Δ ; on l. and r. respectively of cross faint traces of crescent and star (cf. no. 56); Greek legend downward l. ΑΝΤ and r. ΑΡΧ ; Arabic legend in bungled script طيب = طيب (= good); traces of outer circle. Pl. V.
56	61.6 3.99	Æ .9	A more worn specimen; the cross on the crown has become a cross-bar; in field r. Greek legend complete.	Crescent and five-pointed star clearly visible; officina mark Δ . Pl. V.

(g) = Wroth, p. 197, no. 110.

¹ *Graece* Antarados; Tortosa of the Crusaders.

55. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 9. 32. Lane-Poole considers the bust to be that of Constans II. Mr. Philip Grierson has suggested to me that the *obv.* is based on a gold coin-type of Constans II. This may be so; in which case cf. what has been said in connexion with prototype (b) on p. 3.

56. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 9. 33.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			 reverse	
			Obverse: (e) <i>Imperial Bust</i>	
			Mint: Emesa ¹	
			(Greek and Arabic Legends)	
57	70.3 4.56	Æ ·95	Bust of Emperor (Constans II?), facing, wearing a diadem surmounted by cross, paludamentum, and cuirass; in his r. hand he holds a globus with cross; in field l. and r. respectively: <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> K A O N </div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">  </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> (i.e. KAAON بحمص 'good in Emesa'); outer circle. </div> </div>	 (Kufic legend below exergual line = طيب 'good'); outer circle.
				Pl. V.
58	65.2 4.22	Æ ·9	As above, but smaller die.	As above, but smaller die; legend in exergue blurred.
59	70.6 4.57	Æ ·85	As no. 57, but l. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> A Λ NO </div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">  </div> </div>	As no 57.
				Pl. V.
60	62.9 4.08	Æ ·85	As above.	As above, but star above omitted.
				Pl. V.
61	57.0 3.69	Æ ·8	As above, but legend and globus l. partly obliterated at bottom.	As no. 57.
62	70.0 4.53	Æ ·8	As no 59, but V for Λ	As no. 57.
				Pl. V.

¹ Emisa or Emesses; *Arabice* Hims.

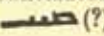


57. Eastwood, 1857 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 9. 31.

58. Ebeian, Beyrout, 1938.

59. G. C. Haines, Esq. presented 1924.

60. Eastwood, 1857 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 9. 30.

61. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
63	59.4 3.85	Æ ·9	As no. 59, but small star bottom r.	As no. 57.
64	64.3 4.17	Æ ·8	As no. 57, but legend l. A ^K Λ ^O N	As no. 57.
65	53.5 3.47	Æ ·85	As no. 59, but ⊙ bottom r.; Kufic legend r. almost obli- terated.	As no. 59, but at top ⊙ * ⊙; legends partly obliterated bottom r.; below  (?) • • Pl. V.
66	61.4 3.98	Æ ·85	As no. 59, but top r. ∪ and bottom r. a small star.	As no. 59, but at top ∪ * ∪ Pl. V.
67	55.0 3.56	Æ ·85	As no. 63.	As above. Pl. V.
68	60.0 3.88	Æ ·8	As above, but legend partly obliterated bottom l.	As above, but legend partly obliterated at top.
69	60.3 3.91	Æ ·8	As no. 59.	As no. 59, but first letter of طيب a little more correctly drawn. Pl. V.
70	63.2 4.10	Æ ·85	As above, but small star re- placed by a pellet; top of coin partly obliterated; glo- bus  (sic).	As no 59, but faint in parts.
71	78.3 5.07	Æ ·85	As no. 59, but tiny pellet in place of small star bottom r.; Greek legend l. in- distinct.	As no. 59; in exergue  (sic). Pl. V.

63. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

65. Dr. C. Davies Sherborn presented 1933.

66. H. P. Borrell, 1852. De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, Pl. I. 15) illustrated one like this, only
rev. legend was ΕΜΕ downwards on the l. Cf. Tolstov, *op. cit.*, p. 721, no. 471.

67. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

68. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

69. H. P. Borrell, 1852 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX.* 9. 29.

70. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

71. H. P. Borrell, 1852 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX.* 9. 28.



No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
72	57.8 3.75	Æ ·7	Traces of Greek legend l. A ^K Arabic legend r. A almost obliterated; O traces of outer circle H l.	Tiny circle l. and r. of star at top; mint-name reversed: C 3 H M C l in exergue حلب . (= طيب); traces of outer circle. Pl. V.
<p>III. THE UMAIYAD CALIPH</p> <p>Obverse: <i>Standing Figure of Caliph</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Without Caliph's Name or Titles</i></p> <p>circa A.D. 670-685</p> <p>m reverse</p> <p>Mint: Īliyā Filistīn¹</p> <p>(<i>Arabic Legends</i>)</p>				
73	46.9 3.04	Æ ·8	Bearded figure of the Caliph standing, facing, and wearing long robe and native head-dress, the folds of the latter falling on either side of his shoulders; his r. hand is placed on his sword in the attitude prescribed for the Imām at the recitation of the public sermon (khutba); the bands of his girdle hang down on the l.; in field l., downwards محمد , r., upwards, سول الله ; outer circle.	m Above, a long, and below, a short horizontal line; to l. and r. in vertical columns: (i.e. إيليا فلسطين); outer circle; (flan irregularly cut). Pl. VI.
74	44.3 2.87	Æ ·8	Same die.	Same die.

72. Dr. C. Davies Sherborn presented 1920.

¹ i.e. Jerusalem.

73. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

74. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 10. 34.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
75	45.2 2.93	Æ 1.0 ×.65	(Partly cut off at bottom by reason of the irregular cutting of the flan.)	No horizontal line over the index letter; longer bar underneath. Pl. VI.
76	43.7 2.83	Æ .75	(Pierced and partly obliterated at top r.)	As above.
Bel. 3		Æ .85	As no. 73, but Arabic on r. written inverted from bottom upwards.	As no. 75. Pl. VI.
77	39.1 2.53	Æ .8	As no. 73, but taller figure, and Kufic legend on r. more vertical.	 Kufic legend r. as on no. 73, but l. more correctly written فلسطين ; no horizontal bar above index letter. Pl. VI.
ANS. 5		Æ .8	As no. 73.	As no. 73, but no horizontal bar above index letter, and فلسطين written downwards r.; l. upwards الباء (sic). Pl. VI.
78	51.9 3.36	Æ .75	As above.	 Above, ب ; l. upwards الباء (sic), r. downwards فلسطين (partly obliterated at foot). Pl. VI.
79	51.9 3.36	Æ .8	As above.	As above, but smaller crescent, and tiny pellet; legend and outer circle complete. Pl. VI.

75. Col. Maasy (ex Reichardt Collection), 1925.

76. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 10. 35.








77. P. Thorburn (ex Coll. Prince Henry of Coburg-Gotha), 1934. There is a similar specimen in the American Numismatic Society, New York (Wood Collection).

Bel. 3. Prof. A. R. Bellinger Collection.


ANS. 5. American Numismatic Society, New York (E. T. Newell Collection).


78. Rev. G. Chester presented 1867 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 10. 37. Mons. Jungfleisch has one like this. He suggests the pellet below the bar on the *rev.* indicates the officina. But cf. no. 82, which has five.

79. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 10. 36.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Ties. 1		Æ	As above.	As no 78, but ايليا written correctly as on no. 77.
80	47.7 3.09	Æ ·85	As above, but taller figure.	As no. 78, but index letter as on no. 73.
81	53.4 3.46	Æ ·7 × ·9	As above.	As no. 79, but only faint trace of pellet at bottom; legend r. upwards  (= ايليا inverted and reversed), l. upwards  (= فلسطين reversed). Pl. VI.
82	54.9 3.56	Æ ·85	As no. 79.	As above, but no crescent above; legend r. upwards  (sic); l. upwards  ; below the horizontal bar a row of five pellets. Pl. VI.
83	52.7 3.41	Æ ·85	As no. 77, but badly obliterated.	As no 79, but eight-pointed star in place of crescent; l. and r. columns (partly obliterated).   traces of outer circle at top. Pl. VI.
84	45.9 2.97	Æ ·75	As above.	As above, but star (?) indistinct; below horizontal bar at foot  .


Ties. 1. Tiesenhausen, *Monnaies des Khalifes orientaux*, Pl. I, 5 = Tolstoi, *op. cit.*, p. 721, no. 472.





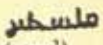


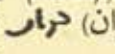



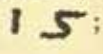
80. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection). *Nützel*, no. 36, has a variety with additional vertical line between  and the index letter.

81. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1890. *Nützel*, nos. 34-35, are similar only with  correctly written rückläufig. Mons. Jungfleisch has one with three pellets below, which he suggests indicates the officina. Cf. no. 78 above.

82. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. See Østrup, no. 23, Pl. 1, for another rev. with pellets.

83. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

84. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection). Cf. Lavoiz, no. 47, which has  on rev. at bottom.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
85	48.0 3.11	Æ ·95 × ·6	Very roughly drawn figure of the Caliph in which the head-dress has assumed the appearance of a halo; traces of Kufic legend l. downwards [محمد?], r. upwards سوله (sic); irregular flan.	 r.  ; l. obliterated. Pl. VI.
I. 1		Æ 1 × ·7	Similar halo-type; l. downwards  (sic); r. legend obliterated.	 l. downwards  (but cut off at end). Pl. VI.
ANS. 6		Æ ·8	As above, but legend on l. less distinct.	As above, but traces of mint-name l. Pl. VI.
Filistīn ¹				
P. 7	47.9 3.10	Æ ·85	As no. 73, but legend r. almost obliterated.	As no. 75, but on l. upwards  (sic).
‘Cross on Steps’ reverse				
Mint: Ḥarrān ²				
(Arabic Legends)				
Vat. 1		Æ ·8	Standing figure of the Caliph in the same attitude as on no. 73, but no girdle bands; in field l. downwards  (محمد); r. downwards  (حاران); outer circle.	 In field l. monogram  ; r. downwards  (= محمد); below the steps  ; outer circle. Pl. VI.

85. P. Thorburn, 1934. Although it has no trace of mint-name this coin belongs here. Cf. a similar rough type of coin in *Nützel*, no. 38, which has traces of the name Filistīn.

I. 1. Istanbul Museum, *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 52; see also, *ibid.*, no. 915.




ANS. 6. American Numismatic Society (Newell Collection), New York.

¹ Palestine.

P. 7. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 54). Although there is no mention of Iliyā, there is no reason to suppose that it was not struck at Jerusalem (cf. the preceding). See the coin illustrated by De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, Pl. I. 2), also in his *Recherches sur la Numismatique Judaïque*, Paris, 1854, Pl. XIX. 7.

² The Carrhae of the ancients.

Vat. 1. Vatican Collection. See *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 53, for a similar specimen though he mistakenly read the mint-name as حراز or حيران. See also *Ties*, 52.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 8		Æ	As Vat. 1; but legend r. upwards.	As Vat. 1.
				
			FIG. 1	
ANS. 7		Æ ·75	As Vat. 1.	As above, but name of Muhammad written in nor- mal Kufic script as on the obverse.
			Fig. 1.	
			Mint: Ḥalab ¹	
			Mint: Dimishk ²	
			(Arabic Legends)	
86	48·4 3·14	Æ ·8	Standing figure of the Caliph with his r. hand on his sword; Kufic legend, clockwise, beginning top, r.: بسم الله لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسول الله [لله]; traces of outer circle bottom l.	 r. downwards دمشق (= دمشق); marginal legend, clockwise, be- ginning top r.: لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسول الله traces of outer circle.
			Pl. VI.	
87	50·9 3·30	Æ ·8	Marginal legend obscured in part, but apparently like the above.	 Mint written defective- ly: دمشق (= دمشق); marginal legend also deficient, thus: لا اله الله [وحده] محمد سول الله (sic).
			Pl. VI.	

P. 8. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (published by Casanova in *Revue Numismatique*, 1893, pp. 185 ff.). For a criticism of Casanova's views see *Introduction*. See coin no. 98 below of uncertain mint, but with characteristics which link it with these coins of Ḥarrān; also the Damascus coin no. 91.





ANS. 7. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.* 60, Pl. IV.



¹ Aleppo. The coin of this type ascribed to this mint by Lane-Poole (Add. IX. 10. 38) has been transferred to Sarmin below, no. 95.

² Damascus.

86. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 11. 39.











87. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 11. 40.




No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
88	38.6 2.50	Æ ·75	Marginal legend partly obliterated, but begins top r. [- . . .] لا اله الا الله	 <p>Mint written defectively as on no. 87; marginal legend practically obliterated r.; l. upwards (sic)  (for محمد رسول الله).</p> <p>Pl. VI.</p>
89	33.5 2.17	Æ ·7	Dumpy figure; legend defective: لا اله الا اله ومحمد (sic) رسول الله	<p>As no. 87, but marginal legend corrupt; outer circle r.</p> <p>Pl. VI.</p>
90	45.8 2.97	Æ ·8	Head of Caliph enlarged; marginal legend obscure.	<p>As no. 86; marginal legend bungled; outer circle at bottom.</p> <p>Pl. VI.</p>
91	41.3 2.68	Æ ·7	Marginal legend l. downwards  , r. almost obliterated but looks like  (cf. the coins of Harrân above, p. 25); outer circle.	<p>Marginal legend bungled very like as on no. 89.</p> <p>Pl. VI.</p>

88. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 11. 42. Mons. Jungfleisch of Cairo informs me that he has one with *rev.* like this only the deficiency in the mint-name is supplied by  (= ) reading downwards on the l. See also Stickel (*Handbuch*, ii. no. 17, Pl.). As for his elaborate interpretation on pp. 28 ff. of the bungled legend, it is better to abstain from observation.

89. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 11. 41. This would appear to be the coin formerly in the cabinet of De Saulcy (see *J.A.*, 1839, viii, p. 493, fig. 21, Pl. II).

90. Dr. C. Davies Sherborn presented 1920.

91. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 15. 62. Lane-Poole professed to read the *rev.* marginal legend as    . There is, as can be seen, a great number of corrupt forms of the letters and words of the legends, but, judging from the specimens which I have examined, the *obv.* legend with one exception, no. 91, is either as on no. 86, in full, or as on no. 88, curtailed; while the *rev.* legend is as on no. 86, allowing for debasement. De Saulcy (*J.A.* 1839, viii, p. 487, Pl. I, no. 8) professed to read a new legend on the *obv.* of certain specimens (see also his Pl. II, no. 20) ending with the words   'Mahomet est vainqueur par lui'. In this he was followed by Lavoix (no. 49). This interpretation I find very unacceptable.  is medial, instead of initial, and   for  unlikely. Moreover, the phraseology is inept.


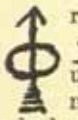
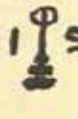
No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Mint: Al-Ruhā ¹				
92	48.7 3.16	Æ ·95	As no. 86, but no girdle bands; in field l. downwards, دسولاله , r. دسولاله ; outer plain circle; (irregular flan).	 r. downwards الرھا ; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top: بسم الله لا اله الا [الله]; outer plain circle. Pl. VI.
93	50.3 3.26	Æ ·85	(Same die); legend almost obliterated r.	 Mint-name downwards on l.; marginal legend: بسم الله لا اله الا [الله]; outer plain circle. Pl. VI.
Mint: Sarmin				
94	70.0 4.53	Æ ·75	Standing figure of the Caliph with l. hand grasping sheathed sword and r. hand laid on pommel; marginal legend obscure, r. downwards: (?) حده ; l. downwards, (?) الاله ; traces of outer beaded circle.	 r. downwards سار (= Sar), l. downwards مين (= Min inverted); marginal legend, clockwise, beginning at top r. حده [the legend would appear to continue on the l. of the <i>obv.</i>]; outer beaded circle. Pl. VII.
95	41.8 2.71	Æ ·85	(Same die); top of Caliph's head almost obliterated.	As above, but l. upwards سار (?); marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا (sic) Pl. VII.

¹ Edessa.92. Col. C. Stuart, 1853 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 12. 43. Cf. De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1839, p. 488, Pl. I. 9) where the *rev.* legend is complete, and the mint-name is l. downwards of the symbol as on no. 93.

93. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 12. 44. Cf. the coin of uncertain mint below (no. 98).

94. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

95. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 10. 38, where it was ascribed to the mint of Ḥalab. The close relationship, however, with no. 94 rules this out. The legend in the field on the *rev.* on the r. may actually be **سرمين** with the end obliterated; while the curious legend on the

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Mint: 'Ammān				
96	44.5 2.88	Æ 75	Small standing figure of Caliph as on no. 88; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r.: لا اله الا الله (sic) وحده محمد رسول الله; traces of outer circle top r.	 <p>r. downwards mint-name لعم (= عنان); l. eight-pointed star; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا الله حده (sic) رسول الله; outer circle.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VII.</p>
Uncertain mint				
97	50.6 3.28	Æ 75	Standing figure of Caliph; three bands hanging from his right arm; top of coin partly obliterated; marginal legend corrupt, clockwise, beginning top r.; traces of outer circle l.	 <p>r. downwards جاند (= جائز? = 'current'); l. upwards سوس (? mint-name); marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا الله . . . الله; outer circle top r.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VII.</p>
Without mint-name				
98	50.8 3.29	Æ 9	Standing figure of Caliph, with head enlarged, head-dress clearly delineated; wide scabbard; no girdle bands; legend in vertical columns downwards, r. دسول الله , l. محمد ; outer circle.	 <p>Marginal legend, clockwise, beginning at bottom: سم الله لا اله (sic) وحده. Above the S faint traces of ه¹ which might be the remains of محمد as on the coins of Ḥarrān above, p. 25.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VII.</p>




l. may be meant for ضرب. Both coins are, I believe, attributed to this mint for the first time. The obscure *obv.* legend on nos. 95 and 96 may be a form of that on nos. 99-103, in which case they should be classified under the following subdivision (b). See also the coins of this mint with the name of 'Abd al-Malik (nos. 123-5). Sarmin is also known as an Umayyad mint in the Pure Muhammadan type of copper (see Part II c).




96. Rev. G. Chester, 1873 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 12. 45.

97. Rev. W. Wright, 1877. The unusual spear-point of the symbol may be due to the Y of the legend being merged with the top of the transformed cross on steps.

98. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 13. 47.


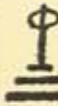
¹ This was taken by Casanova as a Sabaeen letter (Rev. Num. 1893, p. 185). For a criticism of this see Introduction. A similar coin in the Paris Collection is given by De Sauley (J.A., 1839, viii, p. 491, Pl. II, fig. 16) = Lavoix, no. 55. The same coin—from the same dies as the B.M. specimen—is illustrated by Cotteville-Giraudet in Rev. Num., 1935, Pl. VIII. 17.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
B. 3			As above.	As above, but l. and r. of the symbol  and  respectively; marginal legend obliterated in places, but apparently as on no. 98, though the  is written correctly.
(b) Without Caliph's Name but with Titles				
circa A.D. 670-90				
'Cross on Steps' reverse				
Mint: Ma'arrat Miṣrīn				
(Arabic Legends)				
99	40.9 2.65	Æ 75	Usual standing figure of Caliph, partly off the flan at top; traces of legend downwards, r.: [خليفة الله] ¹ , l.: [اميرالمومنين] (double-struck).	Top of cross on four steps outside the flan; first part of mint-name downwards r.: معره, second part l. outside the flan; marginal legend clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا الله وحد[ه]; remainder of legend outside the flan l.; slight traces of outer circle bottom r.; (double-struck).
Pl. VII.				

B. 3. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 45, Pl. I). In this coin the Byzantine marks of value have been reversed. The iota on the r. has been engraved on the top of the . A further specimen resembling no. 98 is illustrated by Tiesenhausen, Pl. I. 6. Cf. coins of al-Ruḥā mint above, nos. 92 and 93. The significance of the letters  (or ) on these coins is puzzling. Marsden's interpretation (*N.O.I.*, p. 287) as the initial letters of the Greek for Jesus Saviour can be disregarded. It is worth noting that these letters also occur on the rare coins of Harrān (p. 25).

99. C. Ready, 1877 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 13. 46. Lane-Poole is, however, wrong in his reading of the *obv.* legend. See Ties. 2681. A coin of this type, but with the two halves of the mint-name transposed on the *rev.*, is illustrated by Casanova in *Rev. Num.*, 1893, p. 188. His interpretation of the bungled legends as Himyarite letters is fantastic in the extreme. Cf. *Nützel*, no. 43, Pl. I, for another example of this mint. The Istanbul coin (*Ghalīb Edhem*, no. 916) whose mint-name was read as بارض عاتكة (a highly improbable interpretation) shows a definite family resemblance to the above, and should be ascribed accordingly.


¹ The missing parts of the legend are deduced from a comparison of coins such as nos. 101 and 102.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
100	35.6 2.31	Æ ·8	Standing figure of Caliph within the flan; traces of beginning of خليفة الله r.; legend l. downwards (sic) أمير الله; traces of outer circle l.	 r. downwards a corrupt form of معره, l. upwards مصور (i.e. مصرين); marginal legend (sic) لا الله الله وحده محمد; outer circle bottom r. Pl. VII.
101	41.5 2.69	Æ ·7	Legend r. downwards حاه لله (for خليفة الله); l. downwards as no. 100; faint traces of outer circle top.	r. downwards ممد (for معره); l. upwards مصور (for مصرين); marginal legend لا الله (sic) الا الله وحده محمد Pl. VII.
Mint: Manbij				
102	49.3 3.19	Æ ·85	Standing figure of the Caliph; r. downwards خليفة الله (for خليفة الله); l. downwards أمير الله (for أمير الله); trace of outer circle r.	 r. upwards مصر (= منبج) l. upwards (واف); marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا الله وحده محمد Pl. VII.
103	44.7 2.90	Æ ·85	As above, but worn.	As above, but worn.
B. 4		Æ ·85	Details of Caliph's dress different, and legend r. looks more correctly written.	Cross on step has an additional row of pellets underneath; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning at top: لا اله الا الله رسول الله

102. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 13. 48. He did not note the misspelling.

103. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 13. 49. See Stickel, *Handbuch*, ii. p. 42.

B. 4. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 44, Pl. I). Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1864, xviii, p. 608) noted one that came from Blau which had the preposition : in front of the mint. See also his *Handbuch*, ii, p. 40, no. 31, though I cannot agree with his dating of these pieces (p. 41). De Sanley illustrated one (in *J.A.*, 1839, viii, Pl. II, no. 13), but interpreted the *obv.* legend as خليفة النبي. Manbij also minted Æ with the name of 'Abd al-Malik (no. 136) as well as Æ of Pure Muḥammadan type (p. 294).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p>(c) <i>With Caliph's Name and Titles</i></p> <p>'Abd al-Malik (ibn Marwān)</p> <p>A.D. 685-705</p> <p>M reverse</p> <p>Without mint-name¹</p>				
104	51.0 3.30	Æ ·65	Small standing figure of Caliph in the customary attitude; faint traces of marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r., but almost off the flan (presumably لعبد الله عبد الملك امير المؤمنين).	Below M officina mark $\overline{\Lambda}$; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top: لا اله الا الله [وحدته] محمد رسول الله; outer circle at top.
<p>'Cross on Steps' reverse</p> <p>Mint: Ba'labakk (Baalbek)</p>				
Vat. 2		Æ ·8	Standing figure of the Caliph in customary attitude; in field r. an eight-pointed star; marginal Kufic legend, clockwise, [بسم الله] لعبد الله عبد الملك اميرا (the end of the legend missing for want of room); traces of outer circle.	 <p>In field r. downwards mint-name يعليكَ; marginal Kufic legend, clockwise, beginning top r.: [الله لا] بسم الله وحده محمد . . . (the end of the legend missing for want of room); traces of outer circle l.</p>
B. 5		Æ ·75	As above; legend still truncated at end (امير المو).	As above, but, in addition, in field l. ع

Pl. VII.


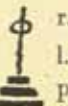
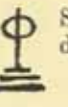
Pl. VII.

¹ Style and fabric would point most probably to the mint of 'Ammān in Transjordan (cf. no. 96, especially the *obv.* of nos. 96 and 126 ff.)

104. M. J. Borrell, 1852. A similar coin (in the cabinet of Mons. de Lagoy) is recorded by De Sauley in *J.A.*, 1839, viii, p. 491, Pl. II. 15. He attributes it to the mint of Damascus, but, as mentioned above, it recalls the workmanship of the 'Ammān mint. Miles, *R.I.C.* 61, Pl. IV, illustrated another in the American Numismatic Society.

Vat. 2. Vatican Collection.

B. 5. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 47, Pl. I). On *Nützel*, no. 48, the *obv.* legend ends امير. There are two specimens in the Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, nos. 57 and 58). The former was illustrated by De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, Pl. I. 3). It resembles the Vatican specimen.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Mint: Jibrin				
105	60.4 3.91	Æ ·7	Usual standing figure of the Caliph; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r., partly obliterated: لعبد الله [عبد الملك امير المؤمنين]	 Partly effaced at top; mint-name r. downwards حدربر; l. upwards واو; traces of marginal legend, clockwise: الله وحده محمد رسول... Pl. VII.
I. 2		Æ ·8	As above, with traces of same marginal legend.	As above; but l. upwards حدربر (? = يجبرين); r. downwards, واو; traces of same marginal legend. Pl. VII.
Mint: Ḥalab (Aleppo)				
106	46.5 3.01	Æ ·8	Usual standing figure of the Caliph; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لعبد الله عبد الملك امير المؤمنين; small star above r. shoulder; traces of outer circle.	 r. downwards واو; l. upwards حلب (note ب point under second); marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top: لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسول الله; traces of outer circle. Pl. VII.
107	37.1 2.40	Æ ·85	Same legends, but less distinct; no star.	 Same legends, but less distinct.

105. Marsden Collection presented 1834. It had been overlooked by Lane-Poole as a worn duplicate of the mint of Ḳinnasrīn. A comparison with the coins of the mint below (nos. 132-5) should clearly show that this is not so. The first coin of Arab-Byzantine type with this mint-name was published by Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1914, p. 115, without illustration). See the Æ of Pure Muhammadan type of the mint of Bait-Jibrin.

I. 2. Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 917). *Ghalib Edhem* read the mint as حُرَيْن Hurrain.

106. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 50.

107. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
108	42.2 2.73	Æ ·85	As no. 106, but legend obliterated bottom r.; above star a small point.	As no. 106, but r. downwards يحلِب (without points); l. upwards و١٩ ; marginal legend partly obliterated and off the flan. Pl. VII.
109	44.4 2.88	Æ ·85	As above, but legend even more obliterated and part of flan gone.	As above, legend clearer, particularly bottom r.
110	43.7 2.83	Æ ·9	As no. 106, but without star; no girdle-band; arrangement of legend: . . . لعبد ملك امير المؤمنين	As no. 106, but mint-name يحلِب (without points); marginal legend beginning top r. لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسو Pl. VII.
111	27.7 1.79	Æ ·7	As no. 106, but without star; legend practically off the flan l.; (small flan).	As above; but marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده ; outer margin of dots clearly defined bottom r. (pierced).
112	55.1 3.57	Æ ·8	Usual standing figure of Caliph; girdle-band on l. a straight line; marginal legend almost off the flan r.; l. لملك امير	As no. 106, but mint-name without point; marginal legend partly obliterated; (flan irregularly shaped). Pl. VII.
113	70.5 4.57	Æ ·7	Small standing figure of Caliph as on no. 111; marginal legend partly obliterated and bungled: لعبد الله عبد . . . ملك الله لمو ; traces of outer circle top l.	As no. 108, but marginal legend partly obliterated and off the flan.










109. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 51.

110. Rollin (ex Subhi Pasha), 1884.

111. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

112. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 50^a.

113. Freudenthal Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 54.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
114	44.5 2.88	Æ ·7	As above; because of small flan only traces visible of marginal legend: لعبد الله عبد الملك (sic) أمير المؤمنين; in field l. 	 Partly cut off at top; legends as on no. 106, but partly off the flan; no point under mint-name. Pl. VII.
115	48.4 3.14	Æ ·75	Small standing figure of Caliph; marginal legend: لعبد الله عبد الما (sic) أمير المؤمنين	As above; but r. downwards  (i.e. حلب); l. upwards  ; usual marginal legend partly obscured r. Pl. VII.
116	48.7 3.16	Æ ·8	As no. 106, but without star; marginal legends almost obliterated.	As above; l. upwards  ; marginal legend mostly obliterated. Pl. VII.
117	40.2 2.60	Æ ·7	As no. 114, but additional band hanging from sleeve like a maniple;  in field on r. instead of l.; only part of legend visible r.	As above; r. downwards  (i.e. حلب reversed); l. in place of legend in the field, a six-pointed star; traces of usual marginal legend. Pl. VII.
Mint: Ḥimṣ (Emesa)				
118	61.9 4.01	Æ ·85	Standing figure of the Caliph in usual attitude; no girdle-band; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لعبد الله عبد الملك أمير المؤمنين; outer circle.	 r. downwards  (i.e. بحمص); marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r.: لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسول الله (the final

114. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 52.

115. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

116. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 55.

117. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 53. De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, p. 484, mentions one in the Paris Cabinet with 'cross on two steps', but there is no mention of such a one in Lavoix's Catalogue.118. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection). A similar specimen is illustrated by Castiglioni (*Monete Cufiche dell' I. R. Museo di Milano*, Milan, 1819, Pl. I. 10).



No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				letter coincides with the blob on the top of the cross); outer circle. Pl. VIII.
119	60.2 3.90	Æ ·9	As above, but band hangs down from r. fore-arm; flaw in the legend l.	As above, but eight-pointed star on l.; marginal legend partly obscured, but at end (<i>sic</i>) رسول الله is detached from the cross. Pl. VIII.
120	39.3 2.55	Æ ·9	As above; legend bungled at beginning (<i>sic</i>) لعبد الله	As above, but six-pointed star; marginal legend partly obliterated or else off the flan. Pl. VIII.
ANS. 8		Æ ·7	As no. 119, but figure smaller; legend almost obliterated or off the flan except for لعبد الله	As above, but in place of star ضرب (i.e. ضرب) downwards.
Th. 1		Æ	As above.	As above, but 'cross' on five steps.
Mint: Dimishk (Damascus)				
GOLD COINAGE				
The gold coins of this type described below (P. 13 and 14, pp. 42-43), although they have no mint-name, were almost certainly struck at the Umayyad capital, Damascus, and under 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān.				

119. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 15. 60. See also Tolstol, *op. cit.*, p. 722, no. 473.

120. Lord Northwick's Collection (Sotheby, 1860) = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 15. 59.

ANS. 8. American Numismatic Society, New York. There is a similar specimen in the Thorburn Collection. Castiglioni (*op. cit.*, Pl. XIV. 10) illustrated the first example, and (p. 47, no. LXI) correctly read the legend on the l. of the cross-on-steps as ضرب. De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, Pl. I. 6) illustrated one in the Paris Cabinet, but wrongly criticized Castiglioni's reading and believed the word was طيب 'good'. Lavoix (no. 70) has restored the proper interpretation. There is apparently a tiny crescent on the top of the rev. symbol.

Th. 1. Philip Thorburn Collection, Cranleigh, Surrey. Cf. Lavoix, 69.


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER COINAGE				
121	74.3 4.81	Æ ·9	Standing figure of the Caliph in usual attitude; long band falls from r. forearm; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لعبد الله عبدا لملك امير المؤمنين (legend partly obliterated bottom l.); outer circle.	 r. downwards دمسو (i.e. دمشق); marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا الله وحده [محمد رسول] الله Pl. VIII.
122	40.2 2.60	Æ ·75	Badly worn; traces of marginal legend bottom l. ... وحده ...	Marginal legend: عبد الله [عبد الملك] امير المؤمنين (note absence of the preposition at the beginning, cf. nos. 126 ff.). Pl. VIII.
Mint: Sarmin				
123	46.0 2.98	Æ ·7	Small standing figure of Caliph in usual attitude; marginal legend partly obliterated or off the flan, but presumably the same as on no. 118.	 (Faint at top); r. downwards سر (i.e. Sar); l. obliterated; marginal legend, partly obscured: ... لا اله (sic) وحده محمد الله traces of outer circle top. Pl. VIII.
124	50.8 3.29	Æ ·7	Badly obliterated; end of legend visible on l.	Top of symbol clear; mint-name r. downwards, as above; l. downwards, م (= مین); faint traces of marginal legend as above. Pl. VIII.

121. Col. Stuart (Sotheby), 1853 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 15. 61.

 122. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 15. 62. Note the transference of the *obv.* and *rev.* legends.

 123. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 57. This, and the following two, were attributed by Lane-Poole to the mint of Halab. The beginning of the mint-name is سر and not بر as given in *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 918.

 124. Marsden Collection, 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 58. See fn. to no. 123. De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, Pl. II, no. 18) illustrated a clearer specimen, but was unable to identify the mint. In a footnote (*ibid.*, p. 492) Reinaud successfully determined the reading Sarmin. The coin is *Lavoix*, no. 72.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
125	39.1 2.53	Æ 75	Head of Caliph and legend obliterated.	As above; marginal legend mostly obliterated except for the end = (sic) محمد الله Pl. VIII.
Mint: 'Ammān				
126	50.7 3.29	Æ 7	Small standing figure of Caliph in usual attitude; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r: عبد الله ; عبدًا [المك] أمير المو ; the rest of the legend منين is continued in field r. downwards; trace of outer circle at top.	 r. downwards عمار (slightly obliterated by flaw in die); l. eight-pointed star; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا الله [وحده] محمد رسول اله (sic); traces of outer circle top l. Pl. VIII.
127	45.7 2.96	Æ 6	Three bands hang from Caliph's fore-arm.	Mint-name (sic) عما ; marginal legend ends رسول لله (sic). Pl. VIII.
128	56.8 3.68	Æ 6	Badly obliterated, but remains of المؤمنين clear top l.	Marginal legend outside the flan l.
129	56.1 3.64	Æ 7	Figure as on no. 127; marginal legend, retrograde, anti-clockwise, beginning top l. محمد طاهر (rest obliterated).	Marginal legend as on no. 126, but ending correctly written رسول الله Pl. VIII.
130	44.0 2.85	Æ 65	As above, but more obliterated.	Marginal legend obliterated in part and defective at end.



125. Marsden Collection, 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 14. 56. See fn. to no. 123. Cf. the other coins of Sarmin above, nos. 94 and 95. Mons. Jungfleisch has written to me of a coin of Sarmin, which is in the Abdine Palace Collection (no. 383), Cairo. He assures me that the two halves of the mint-name are written *horizontally*.

126. Rev. G. Chester, 1873 = Lane-Poole, IX. 16. 64. Lavoix, no. 75, has cross on three steps and the *obv.* legend begins **لحمد**.


127. G. Eastwood, 1864 = Lane-Poole, IX. 16. 63.

128. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 16. 65.

129. Miss Reynolds presented 1907. See also *J.A.*, 1839, p. 488, Pl. I, no. 10. Lavoix, no. 76, is like this but with **لحمد**.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
131	50.6 3.28	Æ ·7	As no. 128, but badly obliterated.	Marginal legend as on no. 129.
A. 4		Æ ·75	As no. 126, but four bands hanging from fore-arm; legend: عبد الله عبد الملك امير المؤمنين	 <p>Mint-name upwards l.; eight-pointed star r.; marginal legend, retrograde, clockwise, beginning bottom l.: لا اله الا الله (sic) ...؟ صلا</p> <p>Pl. VIII.</p>
Mint: Kinnasrīn				
132	47.6 3.08	Æ ·75	Standing figure of the Caliph in usual attitude; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r.: لعبد الله عبد الملك امير المؤمنين	 <p>r. downwards لعنسر (sic); (i.e. بقنسرین); l. upwards لا اله الا الله عبد الله وحده [محمد رسول الله]; outer circle top r.</p> <p>Pl. VIII.</p>
133	43.2 2.80	Æ ·7	لعبد الله عبد الملك [امير المؤمنين]	Mint-name لعنسر (sic); part of marginal legend off the flan.
134	22.6 1.46	Æ ·7	لعبد الله عبد الملك امير المؤمنين	Mint-name written l. upwards لعنسر (i.e. بقنسرین); r. downwards لا اله الا الله عبد الله وحده [محمد رسول الله] (sic); the initial لا appears over the symbol.



131. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

A. 4. Amman Museum, Transjordan. Mons. Jungfleisch has one of this type, but in place of star r.  (1).

132. Rev. G. Chester, 1873 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 16. 66.

133. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 16. 67.



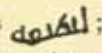
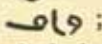





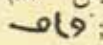
134. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 16. 69. Lane-Poole attributed this to Egypt (Miṣr), which is highly improbable. Tiesenhausen (no. 58) suggested perhaps Maisān (ميسان). A similar coin is mentioned by De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, pp. 492-3. Pl. II. 19). He notes

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
135	45.1 2.92	Æ ·95	As no. 133, but larger and thinner flan.	Mint-name l. upwards, indistinctly (<i>sic</i>) ميسر ; r. downwards ١٩ ; marginal legend complete, but faint in places.
Mint: Kūrus				
				
FIG. 2				
J. 2		Æ ·8	Standing figure of the Caliph in usual attitude; traces of marginal legend l. and r. عبد الله عبد الملك عبد امير المؤمنين top.	Mint-name r. downwards, بقورس (?); l. downwards واف ; traces of marginal legend لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسول الله Fig. 2.
Mint: Manbij				
P. 9	44.0 2.85	Æ ·8	Usual standing figure of the Caliph; girdle-band; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. عبد الله عبد امير المؤمنين outer circle.	 r. upwards منبج (i.e. منبج); l. upwards ١٩ ; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لا اله الا الله وحده محمد (<i>sic</i>) outer circle.

its resemblance to the coins of Kinnasrīn, and to this mint I have ascribed it. De Sauley (*ibid.*, p. 490) mentions an example in the *cabinet du roi* which had the *obv.* legend beginning with بسم الله. I have been unable to trace such a coin. It is not in *Lavoix*. It is impossible, by reason of the worn condition of the coin, to be certain that the cross is on three or four steps. Cf. *Lavoix*, nos. 78 and 79, and *Nützel*, nos. 57 and 58, which would rather suggest the former.

J. 2. De Sauley (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, p. 489, Pl. II, no. 11) interpreted the mint-name as قودس Kūds (for القدس i.e. Jerusalem). Reinaud, however, in a footnote (*ibid.*) suggested more feasably Kūrus, Cyrrhus in Syria. The coin was then in the cabinet of M. de Lagoy. Via the Soret Collection it passed into the Jena University cabinet (see Stickel, *Handbuch*, ii, p. 37). Unique.


P. 9. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 84 = De Sauley, *J.A.*, 1839, viii, p. 490, Pl. II. 14).


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
136	56.6 3.67	Æ ·8	Marginal legend reversed, anti-clockwise, beginning top l. 	As above, but legend clearer except at end. Pl. VIII.
J. 3		Æ	As P. 9; legend: لعبد [بد] الله عبد الملك	As above, but mint-name r. downwards.
Uncertain Mints				
Th. 2	28.5 1.85	Æ ·8	Standing figure of the Caliph in usual attitude; marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top r. لعبد الله عبد الملك امير المؤمنين (partly effaced); outer circle.	 r. downwards  l. upwards  marginal legend, clockwise, beginning top: لا اله الا الله [وحده] محمد رسول الله (partly effaced at end). Pl. VIII.
P. 10	47.4 3.07	Æ ·7	Traces of legend: لعبد الله ... الموه	r. downwards  (i.e.  ?); traces of usual marginal legend; (double-struck). Pl. VIII.
P. 11	47.4 3.07	Æ ·75	All that remains of the marginal legend is the ending منين top l.	 l. upwards  (i.e.  ?); r.  ; traces of usual marginal legend. Pl. VIII.




136. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

J. 3. Jena University Collection (*Stichel*, ii, no. 30). See the other Æ issues of this mint, pp. 31 and 294.

Th. 2. Philip Thorburn Collection. The style of the coin would point to some place in N. Syria. (Cf., e.g., no. 108 of the mint of Halab.) Perhaps the mint-name is a bungled form of Al-Lādhiqiya (اللاذقية), i.e. Laodicea.

P. 10. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 86). Lavoix interpreted the mint as  for Sarāj.

P. 11. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 87, Pl. I). Lavoix interpreted the mint as  Sirin.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Without Mint-name				
P. 12	51.7 3.35	Æ ·7	Standing figure of the Caliph in usual attitude; traces of marginal legend as on Th. 2 above.	 r. downwards  ; traces of usual marginal legend. Pl. VIII.
(d) <i>With Dates</i>				
'Cross on Steps' reverse				
GOLD				
Without Mint-name ¹				
Year 76 = A.D. 695/6				
P. 13	69.1 4.48	A ·75	Standing figure of the Caliph wearing Arab head-dress, and robes, and with his hand on the sword in the customary attitude; marginal Kufic legend, clockwise, beginning top r.: بسم الله لا اله الا الله و/حده محمد رسول الله (i.e. In the name of Allah there is no god but Allah alone; Muhammad is the Apostle of Allah); (pierced).	 Marginal Kufic legend, clockwise, beginning top r.: بسم الله ضرب [هذا] الدينار سنة ست وسبعين (i.e. In the name of Allah, this dinār was struck in the year 76); outer circle. Pl. VIII.

P. 12. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 88). This specimen was previously illustrated by De Saulcy (*J.A.*, 1839, viii, p. 492, Pl. II, no. 17), who claimed to see the letter *alif* in the field r., but it would appear to be part of the marginal legend. Cotteville-Giraudet (*Rev. Num.*, 1934, pp. 203-4, Pl. V. 1) purported to find another one like this in the Decourdemanche Collection now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. An examination of his plate will show that it is not a coin with 'Abd al-Malik's name, but one similar to the B.M. specimen, no. 89 above, of the Damascus mint.

¹ The dinārs of this Arab-Byzantine type, like most of their successors of pure Muḥammadan type (pp. 84 ff.), were almost certainly minted at the Umayyad capital Damascus.

P. 13. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 1677). This is the coin first published by Sauvage in *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1860, pp. 325 ff., Pl. XV. 1. Lavoix, however, regarded the Caliph as being bare-headed. See p. vi above.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">Year 77 = A.D. 696/7</p>				
P. 14	68.1 4.41	Æ ·8	Figure of the Caliph more clearly detailed; outer circle.	Marginal legend complete, but سبع وسبعين i.e. 77. Pl. VIII.
<p style="text-align: center;">IV. TWIN STANDING FIGURES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān (A.D. 685-705)</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;"> M reverse Without Mint-name¹ </p>				
A. 5	128.3 8.31	Æ 1.05	Two figures standing facing, each girt with a sword; each has his hand on the pommel in the attitude of the Caliph (see coins nos. 73 ff.); between them, on three steps, a tall standard with globe ² ; outer circle of dots.	<p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">M</p> With six-pointed star above; officina mark A; marginal legend; [ما ا مر به] بسم الله [عبد الله] عبد الملك امير المؤمنين outer circle of dots. Pl. IX.
A. 6	171.0 11.08	Æ 1.05		Less clear, though the words الله عبد الله quite clear in exergue. Pl. IX.

P. 14. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoiz*, no. 56). There is also a similar dinār of this date in the Jena cabinet illustrated by Stickel (*Handbuch*, ii, Pl. no. 34). This is also the date of the earliest known dinār of pure Muḥammadan type (see below, p. 84).

¹ The style and fabric would point to the mint of Baisān (Scythopolis). Cf. nos. 1 ff.

² Although this central object resembles a spear, we know from a comparison with other Arab-Byzantine coins that the prototype was a tall cross erected on three steps. See ANS. 4, Pl. IV.

A. 5 and 6. Amman Museum, Transjordan. These two remarkable coins were first published by the present writer in *Num. Chron.*, 1935, pp. 124-5. The twin standing figures have taken the place of the Emperor and Empress on the Byzantine prototype (a) (Pl. I), although they are not depicted enthroned. See translation on p. ciii.









No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
V. UNCERTAIN AND PROBABLE ARAB-BYZANTINE				
(a) M reverse				
G. 1	134.8 8.73	Æ 1.15	Two Imperial figures as on the coins of Scythopolis (pp. 1-2); above, in place of cross an eight-pointed star; remains of Greek legend top l. € , r. downwards ⲡ.ⲁⲟⲩⲛ ; outer circle.	As no. A. 1, p. 2, but officina mark Γ , r. downwards * X II, and mint-signature reversed ⲟⲩⲛⲓⲛ as on A. 3. Pl. IX.
A. 7	161.0 10.43	Æ 1.05	As above, but faint; little trace of legend; large countermark bottom l. ط (= طيب 'good').	As above; legend r. almost off the flan. Pl. IX.
ASK. 1		Æ ·85	Imperial figure standing facing, holding in r. hand long cross, in l. cruciform globe; wears crown with cross and long robes. In field r. palm surmounted by star; above the globe a small crescent; outer circle r.	M above, cross with star r., crescent l.; officina mark A ; legend l. downwards € V, r. A I; in exergue legend cut off; outer circle. Pl. IX.
Ox. 1	63.2 4.10	Æ ·7	Imperial figure as above, only wearing military dress; l. of long cross small bird (?) on T-standard; below r. arm ⬥; Greek legend r. downwards (A) € O; outer circle l.	M above, cross; officina mark Υ ; below Ⲛ ; Greek legend l. A r. ϥ ⲟ \ Λ O Pl. IX.




G. 1. Philip Grierson Collection, Cambridge.

A. 7. Amman Museum, Transjordan. First published in *Num. Chron.*, 1935, pp. 123-4. If this is not an Arab-Byzantine coin, like those described above (pp. 1-2), it was certainly afterwards sanctioned for currency by the Arabs. For other examples see Bellinger's nos. 508 and 509 (Pl.).

ASK. 1. Sir A. S. Kirkbride in his article 'Coins of the Byzantine-Arab Period' (in the *Quarterly of the Dept. of Antiquities in Palestine*, 1947, p. 59, no. 1). Presumably the coin is in the Amman Museum, Transjordan. The only other specimen in his article with uncial **M** reverse is his no. 60, which purports to have the legend **CTA**, but it is by no means clear.



Ox. 1. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
X ¹		Æ		
			FIG. 3	
			<p>This is a reproduction of a coin illustrated by De Saulcy (<i>J.A.</i>, 1839, vii, Pl. II. 24), which he ascribed to Tripoli (<i>Tarabulus</i> in Syria) because of the alleged <i>obv.</i> legend downwards ΤΡΕΠΟ, but, as he himself declared, the letters were <i>très barbares</i> (p. 441). The <i>rev.</i> Kufic legends were said to read possibly, r. downwards  (= ضرب?), in exergue , l. upwards . But it is better to suspend judgement until a clearer specimen turns up, and in the meantime include it amongst the Arab-Byzantine coins of uncertain mint.</p>	
X ²		Æ		
			FIG. 4	
			<p>Another coin of the same uncertain class (fig. 4) was illustrated by De Saulcy (<i>ibid.</i>, Pl. II. 25) with an <i>obv.</i> showing three Imperial figures as on nos. 43 ff. above. There was apparently an Arabic legend in the exergue () of uncertain significance. De Saulcy could not suggest any explanation for the Greek legend l. and r.</p> <p>Stickel (<i>Handbuch</i>, ii, p. 24) reported a second example of this coin in Vienna, communicated to him by Karabacek, with a variety of legend, which he interpreted as ΙΑΗΕ, i.e. Iliyā (Ælia), Jerusalem. In the Arabic of the exergue he proposed to find traces either of القدس or فلسطين. All this appears highly improbable.</p> <p>De Saulcy (<i>ibid.</i>, Pl. II. 26) illustrated a barbarous specimen with two Imperial figures and with a Greek legend, which he suggested might be ΛΑΘΚΙ (= Laodicea?). There was no sign of any Kufic legend. He himself admitted that this interpretation was very doubtful.</p>	

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>(b)  reverse</p>  <p>FIG. 5</p>  <p>FIG. 6</p>	
		Æ	<p>This (fig. 5) is the reproduction of a coin published by De Saulcy in 1839.¹ It shows on the <i>obv.</i> the usual Imperial figure standing (as on ASK. 1). De Saulcy professed to see l. and r. of the figure 'des traces insaisissables d'une légende arabe, qui sans doute contenait le nom قنسرین', i.e. <i>Ḳin-nasrīn</i>, the ancient Chalcis. On the <i>rev.</i> he read l. and r. of the cursive <i>Μ</i> downwards, the name <i>XAAC</i>, an abbreviation of Chalcis (<i>sic</i>). In the exergue is an illegible word, which appeared to him to supply the letters . . OMA He hesitated, however, to interpret this as the name of the Caliph Omar.</p>	
J. 4) J. 5)		Æ	<p>Fig. 6 above is a composite drawing by Stickel² based on two specimens in the Jena University Collection, namely, J. 4, the specimen published by De Saulcy in 1839 (fig. 5 above), which passed from the cabinet of Mons. De Lagoy, via the Soret collection, to Jena; and, J. 5, a second example acquired by Soret in 1852.</p> <p>Stickel was able to convince himself that the <i>obv.</i> contained traces of Arabic l. and r. which he read as عمر بن الخطاب 'Umar ibn al-<i>Ḳhaṭṭāb</i>, i.e. the second Caliph (A.H. 13-23). He accepted De Saulcy's interpretation of the reverse legend as Chalcis, and had no hesitation in reading OMAR in the exergue.</p>	

¹ *J.A.* vii, pp. 439-40, Pl. II, no. 23. Now in the Jena University Collection. See J. 4 below.

² *Handbuch*, ii, p. 8, no. 1, Pl. See also *Z.D.M.G.*, 1869, xxiii, pp. 175-7, Pl. no. 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>In 1871 De Sauley,¹ while noting Stickel's acceptance and elaboration of his (De Sauley's) interpretation, indicated that he had changed his mind about XAAC occurring twice on the <i>rev.</i> of the coins in question. He noted that in Greek the town's name would be XAAKIC and, therefore, XAA C(IC), i.e. <i>χάλσις</i>, would be impossible.</p> <p>He suggested that, perhaps, on the one side was the word XAAE (for XAAEΔ, i.e. <i>Khālid</i>) and on the other, XAAK (for XAAKIC, i.e. <i>Chalcis</i>). To reinforce this opinion, he reproduced a coin, which he had acquired in Jerusalem in 1869, bearing, as he believed, the name XAAEΔ in full (see fig. 7).</p>	
				
			<p>FIG. 7</p>	
				
			<p>FIG. 8</p>	
			<p>The <i>obv.</i> legend of this De Sauley read as TIBEIIA (for TIBEPIA, i.e. the mint Tiberias). But the <i>rev.</i> legend stretched his ingenuity to the limit. Here he read XAAEΔ BONAAAN for XAAEΔ BO ZAIMAN, i.e. <i>Khālid abū Sulaimān</i>. In this name he found that of the famous conqueror of Syria <i>Khālid ibn al-Walīd</i>, whose <i>kunya</i> was <i>Abū Sulaimān</i>.²</p> <p>Another interpretation of the <i>rev.</i> legend was propounded by Prince Philippe de Saxe-Cobourg,³ namely, XAAEΔ NOB AAAN, i.e. <i>Khālid Bon(us) Amān</i>, taking it as a mixed Latin and Arabic legend: '<i>Khālid</i>, good, a security.' It seems unnecessary to demonstrate the absurdity of this.</p>	

¹ *J.A.* xviii, pp. 204 ff.

² This ingenious effort has even found its way into such a reputable historical work as Müller, *Der Islam im Morgen- und Abendland*, Berlin, 1885, i, p. 276, from which it has passed into such a compilation as Père Anastase, *An-Nuqūd al-'Arabiyyeh wa 'Ilm an-Nummiyydt*, p. 91.

³ *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1893, pp. 273 ff. For other far-fetched theories of his see *op. cit.*, 1891, pp. 297 ff.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			For one thing, the Arabic امان (<i>amān</i>) 'security' is not likely to have been transliterated into Latin script, and the expression 'good' would have appeared either in Arabic (طيب) or in Greek (KAAON) on the coins of this region, or in both, as on the coins of Emesa (see pp. 9-11).	
P. 15	66.9 4.34	Æ 8	<p>In 1887 Lavoix published a near relative of this coin in the Paris Cabinet des Médailles, but, unfortunately, did not illustrate it. A drawing of it, however, was given years afterwards by Cottevieille-Giraudet.¹ This has been reproduced here above (fig. 8). For comparative purposes a photograph of a cast of the same coin has been added (Pl. IX).</p> <p>Lavoix read the <i>obv.</i> legend as TIBEII? without comment. The <i>rev.</i> legend he read downwards I. and r.: KAIC | AREA (for KAICAREIA, i.e. Caesarea). He expressed no opinion about the NOB of the exergue. Cottevieille-Giraudet, following Lavoix's reading, interpreted somewhat as follows: (a) the <i>obv.</i> legend is possibly a faulty spelling of the name TIBERIO, i.e. Tiberius, one of the sons of Constans II, who was associated with his father as Caesar in A.D. 659, or else the Emperor Tiberius II himself, who gave the name Caesarea to the place formerly called Mazaca; (b) Caesarea is not the Caesarea in Palestine, since it had already fallen into Arab hands before 640, but must be Caesarea in Cappadocia. He concluded that the coin was not a product of Arab minting, but provincial Byzantine.</p> <p>Bellinger² has pointed out against this that Tiberius the son of Constans II, 'never appears elsewhere on the coins even associated with his father, and it is out of the question that he should in this case appear alone, which none of the other princes ever did'. As for Tiberius II, 'his coins are so very different in type, size and style that he is eliminated'.</p> <p>But what appears to be the most convincing piece of evidence is that the shape of the cursive Ϟ on the <i>rev.</i>, with pellets between the uprights, is similar to that on certain of the coins from Transjordan recently published by Sir Alec Kirkbride,³ which, almost certainly, belong to the Arab period. So that, if Caesarea were the correct reading, which Bellinger accepts, it would be the Caesarea in Palestine.⁴</p>	

P. 15. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 38).

¹ *Rev. Num.*, 1934, p. 210, fig. 2.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 141.

³ *Op. cit.*, nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, to mention the most obvious ones.

⁴ N. G. Nassar (in *Quart. Dept. Antiq. in Palestine*, 1948, p. 121, note 1), while noting the doubtful attribution to Caesarea, does not regard the coin in question as emanating from a Moslem mint.



No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>It seems to the present writer, however, that the above reproductions (figs. 7 and 8) must be regarded as varieties of the same object, and that none of the foregoing elucidations is completely acceptable. The legends are probably blundered, and even if a particularly clear specimen were to turn up, might not make sense. The one portion that is certain is that in the exergue •NOB• This is, perhaps, a truncation of a common Byzantine exergual legend CONOB,¹ a mint-signature, which is not confined to Constantinople.</p>	
P. 16	35.5 2.30	Æ ·8	Standing Emperor with traces of ΕΝ ΤΩΤΟ ΝΙΚΑ legend (as on c. 1, p. 4).	Star above symbol; l. downwards Α Φ Α; r. downwards ΑΝΑ; below exergual line, traces of letters.
P. 17	31.0 2.0	Æ ·8	As above, but legend practically obliterated.	As above; l. downwards Α Ν Ο [which Lavoix interpreted as ΚΑ=21 with the ο as the final letter carried from the column on the r. of ΑΝΝ(Ο)]; below exergual line — [which he takes as the د of دمشق; all very highly unlikely].
B. 6		Æ ·8	As P. 16.	As above, but legend l. clearer [and interpreted by Nützel as ΑΚΟ, i.e. Akko Ptolemais, the modern Acre on the Palestine coast]; in addition above, ΝΑΝ.

¹ Cotteville-Giraudet, *ibid.*, p. 219, noted this also.

P. 16. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 41). This is the coin illustrated by De Sauley (*ibid.*, 1839, Pl. II. 27). He attributed it (p. 442) to Apameia and linked it with the neighbouring town of Emesa (see nos. 27 ff.). Lavoix regarded it as amongst the uncertain. His no. 40 appears to be a variety of the same with ΝΦΝ.

P. 17. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 37).


B. 6. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 14, Pl. I). See also his no. 15 which has an Arabic counterstamp بسم الله.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				
			FIG. 9	
P. 18	63.2 4.10	Æ ·75	Standing Emperor; in field r. quadruped facing l. [ram? cf. P. 15 above]; l. < [= Λ?]; outer circle.	Above symbol, cross flanked by four pellets l. and r.; uncertain legend l., r. and below exergual line. Fig. 9.
137	52.2 3.38	Æ ·7	Imperial figure as on ASK. 1; bungled legend r. downwards ∪ < T O; outer circle.	Symbol surmounted by cross with pellets between limbs as on P. 15 above; l. ∪ r. A A Π N /
				in exergue ∪ O?; outer circle. Pl. IX.
†	60.3 3.91	Æ ·9	Imperial figure as above; above globe, a small circle, below, a small star; outer circle.	As no. 142 below.
ASK. 2		Æ ·85	Imperial figure as on ASK. 1; in field top r. ∘; outer circle.	 l. A r. ∫ N O C in place of exergual line ~~~~~; outer circle. Pl. IX.

P. 18. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 39). This is the coin published by De Sauley in *J.A.*, 1871, viii, p. 207. The rev. legend on r. he interpreted as = ΖΔ = Yazid (ibn Abi Sufyān), and the exergual legend as (O)MA = Omar or (A)MA = 'Ammān. See Tiesenhansen, p. xlix. He also believed that the signs between the limbs of the symbol ∪ were a date = A.H. 16. Lavoix wisely refrained from an interpretation.

† P. D. Whitting Collection, London.

ASK. 2. Sir Alec Kirkbride (*ibid.*, no. 2).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ASK. 3		Æ ·85	Imperial figure as on no. 22, with palm-branch in field r.; above globe, Λ; in field l. elongated figure of eagle (?); outer circle.	As above, but six-pointed stars between limbs of cursive Μ in place of pellets; no legends visible; bottom  Pl. IX.
ASK. 4		Æ ·8	Imperial figure as on no. 10; in field r. downwards O €; outer circle.	No pellets or stars between limbs of cursive Μ; r. palm-branch; l. uncertain symbols; below exergual line row of seven dots; outer circle. Pl. IX.
ANS. 9	61·9 4·01	Æ ·8	Imperial figure as on ASK. 4; in field top r. o; outer circle.	Cursive Μ with pellets between limbs as on ASK. 2; l. and r. uncertain symbols or letters; below exergual line, Arabic legend: الوفاء لله (= الوفاء لله, i.e. 'honesty (belongs) to Allah'); outer circle. Pl. IX.
ASK. 5		Æ ·75	As ANS. 9.	As ANS. 9, but between each of the limbs of Μ in place of pellets three wavy lines; l. downwards ANO; r. ?; in exergue Arabic legend.
*		Æ ·7	As above, but no o in field.	As above, but space between limbs of Μ blank; l. Α; r. ? Pl. IX.
ANS. 10		Æ ·75	As ANS. 9.	As ANS. 9; traces in exergue of الوفاء لله. Pl. IX.

ASK. 3. Sir Alec Kirkbride (*ibid.*, no. 12).





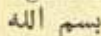
ASK. 4. Sir Alec Kirkbride (*ibid.*, no. 20).

ANS. 9. American Numismatic Society, New York (E. T. Newell Collection) = Miles, *R.I.C.*, 60, Pl. IV. These and the following coins with Arabic legends belong properly to section II (b) above, though their *revers* agree with some of the coins of II (e), but are conveniently grouped here along with similar coins, which were probably also of Arab origin. There is a similar specimen in the Collection of Mr. P. D. Whitting, London.

ASK. 5. Sir Alec Kirkbride (*ibid.*, no. 17). The Arabic legend is almost certainly as on ANS. 9 above.

* Cast of coin from Baisan dig, present whereabouts unknown.

ANS. 10. American Numismatic Society, New York (E. T. Newell Collection).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
138	45.9 2.97	Æ ·65	As above, but faint.	As above, but faint.
139	54.3 3.52	Æ ·75	Standing (Imperial?) figure facing as on ASK. 1 (p. 44) but cruciform sceptre has been displaced by tall staff like a shepherd's crook; traces of outer circle top r.; [flan cut rectangularly].	Cursive Μ with Ψ above and traces of Arabic (?) legend l. and bottom; traces of outer circle. Pl. IX.
140	51.4 3.33	Æ ·65	As above, but top of figure and staff obliterated; remains of Kufic legend downwards l.  = عص?; traces of outer circle bottom; [rectangular flan].	As above, but beginning of Arabic word clearly visible bottom  = Muḥammad? Pl. IX.
ASK. 6		Æ ·65	As above, but Arabic legend downwards on l.  = Muḥammad; [rectangular flan].	As above, but no trace of legends.
141	36.2 2.35	Æ ·95	Traces of standing figure with Arabic legend visible r. upwards . . .  = مَا شَاءَ [الله]; [irregular flan].	Traces of cursive Μ with cross above; no vestige of any legend. Pl. IX.
ASK. 7		Æ 1	As above, but nearly obliterated.	As above; but below exergual line Arabic legend  Pl. IX.

138. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

ASK. 6. Sir Alec Kirkbride (*ibid.*, no. 62), though he has mistakenly interpreted the Arabic legend on the *obv.* as a 'loop instead of a cross'.

141. In style and fabric this particular coin resembles those of ʿĪlīyā Filistīn (p. 25).

ASK. 7. Sir Alec Kirkbride (*ibid.*, no. 59). I understand this coin was found at Jerash.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Seated figure on obverse				
142	51.3 3.32	Æ ·7	Imperial figure seated facing (cf. no. 4 above) holding in r. hand a sceptre, in l. a cruciform globe; symbols or letters in field indistinct; traces of outer circle.	Cursive Μ with small cross above and pellet between each leg; below four pellets above exergual line; legend l. downwards O r. Α Μ all within circle. Pl. IX.
ASK. 8		Æ ·65	As above, but clearer in detail; cross above crown and bird on T standard l. clearly defined.	Cursive Μ with three crosses above and pellet between each leg; below exergual line traces of letters NN?; l. star above palm-tree(?); r. obliterated; outer circle. Pl. IX.



FIG. 10

In addition to the foregoing, there are certain barbarous imitations of Byzantine coins of Alexandria (Egypt), which quite conceivably were minted under the Arab usurpers. They have been so included by Lavoix (nos. 94-95) and Wroth in his *B.M. Catalogue* (i, p. 227, Pl. XXVI. 18 = fig. 10 above) conceded that some of these pieces might have been issued 'immediately after the Saracenic conquest (in the early part of the reign of Constans II)'. He wisely repudiated Sabatier's explanation of the exergual legend **ΑΒΑΖ** (*Monnaies Byzantines*, i, p. 44), and regarded it as a blundered form of **ΑΛΕΞ**. (As previously pointed out by De Lagoy in *Rev. Num.*, 1859, p. 240, though he definitely attributed these coins to the Arabs.) See Kubitschek (*Num. Zeit.* xxix, 1898, p. 195) for speculations regarding these and other puzzling pieces, which he believed were issued in provincial mints during the siege of Alexandria by the Arabs.

142. Cf. Ratto Sale Cat., no. 1354, where legend on r. of rev. was read as Θ—Η. The ο on the l. may be a bungled Α. I hesitate to suggest that the legend may be a version of the mint-name 'Ammān'. Cf. coin † on p. 50 for a similar rev. with a 'standing figure' obv.

ASK. 8. Sir Alec Kirkbride (*ibid.*, no. 11), though he has not observed that it is not the usual standing figure.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 19	30.8 2.00	A'	As no. 144, but pellet l.; legend: . . . NESΘVS.ETAA (i.e. Non EST DeUS nisi Deus ET ALius non est?)	As no. 144, but without pellet; to r. 7; legend, clockwise: INNOMINETVO ΘSO.(?) (i.e. IN NOMINE TUO DeuS Omnipotens? according to Lavoix).
P. 20	30.1 1.95	A'	As no. 144; but legend: ERICORΘIS (i.e. In nomine domini misERI-CORDIS?)	As no. 144; legend: NINESTΘSNISISOAVS (i.e. In nomine domiNI Non EST DeuS NISI SOLUS?)
145	32.7 2.12	A' ·5	As no. 143; but legend is slightly varied: NONEST ΘNISIIPSESOLCIS (i.e. NON EST Deus NISI IPSE SOLus CuI Socius non est?); (pierced r. and l.)	As no. 144, but without pellet; legend: ΘESNCIPASM A[ET]OMNAINS (i.e. DEus SNEIPAS [= SAPIENS retrograde] MAGnus ETernus OMNAI [for OMNIA] No-Scens?) Pl. X.
THIRD DĪNĀR (or TREMISSIS)				
<i>Minted in North Africa before A.H. 85</i>				
146	21.3 1.38	A' ·5	As no. 143, but smaller busts; legend: INNOMINE TVOVN (i.e. IN NOMINE TUO UNus?)	I Marginal legend beginning at top, clockwise: ΘEΘNMCIASMAEP (sic for T)OMNAIN (i.e. a bungled rendering of Deus Sapiens Magnus Eternus omnia No-scens?) Pl. X.
G. 2	22.2 1.44	A' ·5	ETVONABNI (? [In nomin]E TUO Non ALius [B for L?] NIsi . . .).	ASMAETOMNAIN Pl. X.
147	21.8 1.41	A' ·5	Same die as G. 2; marginal legend mostly off the flan; top l. VONAB; traces of other letters at bottom.	Same die as G. 2; PASMAETOMNAIN . . . Pl. X.

P. 19. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 97). Cf. third dīnār no. 155 below.

P. 20. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 96).

145. Spink, 1940.

146. Blacas Collection 1867 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 22. 78.

G. 2. Philip Grierson Collection, Cambridge. See no. 147.

147. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906. Die axis ← G. 2 ↓.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
148	21.7 1.41	A ·5	Traces of marginal legend r.: ΔSCVIS . . .	Pellet in field r.; ASMAETOMNAIN Pl. X.
149	21.2 1.37	A ·45	Marginal legend on the flan only on l.: . . SESOLCISEI (probably a form of legend on no. 145); traces of outer beaded circle l.	Pellet in field top l. and two pellets(?) r. of steps; . . . ASMAETOMNAN; traces of outer beaded circle l. Pl. X.
C. 2	21.0 1.36	A ·5	As above; legend: N PSESOLCISEI	As above; legend as on no. 146. Pl. X.
150	20.4 1.32	A ·4	Figure on r. slightly larger than its companion; legend on flan only on bottom l.: [ΔVS]NETAAIVS [N?] (i.e. . . . DeUS uNus ET ALIUS Non est?)	No pellets; legend: ΔVSTV ΕΙ(sic)ΔVSETAAIVSN (i.e. DeUS TUus EST(?) Deus UnuS ET ALIUS Non est). Pl. X.
151	20.1 1.30	A ·4	Same die as that of the half- dīnār no. 144; ΔVST [VSΔVETAV]SNONE (i.e. DeUS TUus Deus UnuSET AliUS NON Est?); traces of beaded circle top l.	Pellet below steps with tiny point r.; legend bungled and partly off flan: [ΔINNOM] INETVOΔ (i.e. IN NOMINE TUO Deus . . . ?); traces of beaded circle bot- tom l. Pl. X.
C. 3	20.4 1.32	A ·4	As above; legend: AVSNONE	As above but no additional pellet or point; legend: . . . VSETAAIVS . . .
152	21.1 1.37	A ·4	Most of legend is off the flan: INNO SVVIET	As no. 151, but only pellet below steps; most of legend is off the flan: ΔSNI SISOAVS . . . (i.e. Non Deus NISI SOLUS Deus); traces of outer circle at bottom. Pl. X.

148. Spink, 1940.

149. Spink, 1940.


 C. 2. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 44).

150. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 22. 79.

 151. Spink, 1940. Cf. J. 5^a, p. 55.

 C. 3. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 42).

 152. Rollin, 1863 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 22. 81. Cf. what appears to be a similar
legend on the reverse of no. 144 above.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 21	20.8 1.35	A 4	... ΔSVVIECT	As above; legend: . . . NΔSNISISOAVS
153	20.8 1.35	A 4	1 S(?)ENQVS; traces of beaded circle l.	As no. 150; legend: SVSETAAIVS Pl. X.
C. 4	20.2 1.31	A 4	Same die as above; legend: IET(?) NQVS; traces of beaded circle top l.	Same die as above; legend: .. STVEQSVSETAAIVS Pl. X.
154	20.4 1.32	A 4	Same die as above, with part of legend visible r.	As no. 150; legend: ΔVSETAAIVS . . ; traces of beaded circle bottom l. Pl. X.
155	20.6 1.33	A 4	As half-dīnār P. 19 above; legend: VS • ETAAIVS traces of beaded circle bot- tom l.	As half-dīnār P. 19 above; legend: INNO VOΔSPNS(?); traces of beaded circle l. Pl. X.
COPPER COINAGE (<i>Fals</i> plur. <i>Fulūs</i>)				
<i>Minted in North Africa before A.H. 85</i>				
156	37.0 2.39	Æ 55	Two Imperial busts as on no. 143; legend obscure: ANISES?	 Legend beginning at the top, clockwise: ΕSNCIPI ASMAETOMNI (cf. no. 147 above). Pl. X.
P. 22	35.5 2.30	Æ	As above, but legend: NMINE . . .	As above, but four steps with point r.; legend: ΔΕSNEIP- ASMAET OMNINIM
P. 23	62.5 4.05	Æ	As no. 156; legend: SESOLCISN . . .	As no. 156; legend: ΔΕNEIP ASMAETOMNASNM

P. 21. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 98, Pl. I). His reading is suspect.

153. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849. Same die as C. 4 and no. 154.

C. 4. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 43).

154. Duke of Devonshire Collection, 1844.

155. Spink, 1940.

156. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 23. 87.

P. 22. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 115, Pl. I).

P. 23. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 116, Pl. I).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
C. 5		Æ ·55	As no. 156; legend:..... OLCISETALIVS; outer plain circle r.	As above; legend: . . . CII·ASMAET Pl. X.
157	27·2 1·76	Æ ·55	Smaller busts; legend: $\delta\epsilon\nu$ SNONESTAAIVS $\delta\varsigma$ (i.e. DEus UnuS NON EST ALIVS DeuS)	Legend beginning at the top r., clockwise: [IN]NOMINE TVOV $\delta\varsigma$ (i.e. INNOMINE TUO Unus DeuS); outer plain circle l. Pl. X.
G. 3	34·0 2·20	Æ ·45	As above, but only a few letters of the legend visible on r.:..... SVO Λ ^v $\delta\varsigma$.	Legend beginning at the top: $\delta\epsilon\nu$ SNONESTAAIVS $\delta\epsilon\nu$ (i.e. DEus UnuS NON EST ALIVS DEVs). Pl. X.
158	38·5 2·49	Æ ·45	As no. 157 (but dumpier fabric); legend partly off the flan:..... TAAIVS δ SNST (?)	As no. 157; legend partly off the flan: . . . NOMINETV; traces of outer beaded circle bottom l. Pl. X.
(b) With Name of Governor				
MŪSĀ IBN NUṢAIR				
COPPER COINAGE c. A.H. 80-85				
Tripoli				
159	35·6 2·31	Æ ·55	Two Imperial busts as on no. 143; but that of Hera- clius on r. and that of his son on l.; marginal legend beginning at top r, clock- wise: . . . ΔMINVM[INT] RPLFAK[T] (i.e. In nomine DoMinI NVMus IN TRI- PoLi FAKTus)	I Legend beginning top r., clockwise: [I]NNAN[II] V ϵ I δ MV ϵ . . . (i.e. IN Nomine DomINI IVSsIT MVS[E] . . .) [See P. 24, p. 60, for complete legend.] Pl. X.

C. 5. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 57).

157. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 23. 88.

G. 3. Philip Grierson Collection, Cambridge.

158. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 23. 89.

159. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 23. 91. Both forms T and δ occur on the same coins of this section.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
160	32.5 2.11	Æ ·5	Smaller busts as above, but larger one on l.; legend mostly off the flan: [T]RPLFAKT	As above; legend partly off the flan, apparently began at the bottom: . . . ΔNIIVΣIΣM; traces of plain circle at top. Pl. X.
P. 24	69.5 4.50	Æ ·65	Legend: . . . ΔNINVMINT RIPFAK VX	As above, but on four steps; legend: INN∇NIIVSIΣMV ΣEAMIRA
P. 25	51.7 3.35	Æ ·65	Legend: ΔMINVM . . TRPLF . . X	As above, but on three steps; legend: IHNΔN . MV . . AMIRA
P. 26	48.6 3.15	Æ ·6	Legend: . . . MINTPLEAKT (sic)	As above; but . . NIIVΣIΣ MVΣEA
ANS. 11	44.7 2.90	Æ ·6	Legend: ∇NI KT+VX	As above. RIM . . VMΣIS- VIINΔN . . (i.e. the same legend as on P. 24 above, but retrograde). Pl. X.
Without Mint Name				
161	37.6 2.44	Æ ·5	Two Imperial busts as on no. 160; marginal legend, partly outside the flan, beginning at top, clockwise: IN[.]VN∇ΣΣΣΩV (i.e. IN [Nomine DoMINI] UNUS DSEU[= DEUS?]; traces of plain circle bottom l.	I Marginal legend partly outside the flan, beginning at top, clockwise: M[.]ΣIRAMIRA (i.e. M[VSE Filius NV]SIR AMIR A[fricæ?]. ¹ Pl. X.
162	32.6 2.11	Æ ·5	As above, but busts transposed as on no. 159; legend, partly outside the flan, clockwise: INIVN ∇ΣΣΣ . . ; traces of plain circle bottom l.	As above; legend beginning top l, clockwise: MVΣEFN VSIRAMIRA Pl. X.

160. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 23. 90.


P. 24. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 121). *Lavoix* suggests final VX as part of a date. This is unlikely.P. 25. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 122).P. 26. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 123).

ANS. 11. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles RIC, no. 57, Pl. IV.

¹ The interpretation of this legend was a brilliant discovery made by De Saulcy (*J.A.* 1839, vii, p. 502). The *obv.* DZΩV might stand for Deus Eternus.

161. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 23. 84.

162. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, 23, 85.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 27	46.3 3.0	Æ ·6	INNOMINIVNVΣΔΖΩV	As no .162.
163	37.3 2.42	Æ ·55	As no 161; legend partly outside the flan, beginning at the top, clockwise: ΣΔΖ [. . .] ΔΝΕΜΟΝ . I (i.e. apparently a retrograde variant of the legend on the above coins).	As above, but four steps; legend, retrograde beginning at top l., anti-clockwise: ΩVΣΔΖNVSIRA MIRA[A]; traces of double plain circle at the bottom. Pl. X.
Cod. 1		Æ	As no. 161, but legend: IN NDOMINIVNVΣΔΖΩV	As no. 161, but legend beginning bottom l.: MVΣEFNV ΣIRAMIRA
II. IMPERIAL BUST ¹ COPPER COINAGE WITH THE NAME OF AL-NU'MÂN Date: A.H. 80 = A.D. 699/700				
164	50.3 3.26	Æ ·7	Imperial bust (? after Constant II), bearded and facing, wearing paludamentum fastened over r. shoulder; on head a flat diadem surmounted by a triple ornament; Arabic legend, in Kufic script, l. downwards ع سنة ; r. downwards في سنة ثمانين (i.e. = In the year 80); traces of outer plain circle at bottom.	 Marginal legend in Arabic in Kufic script, beginning at the top, anti-clockwise: بسم الله هذا امر به النعمان (i.e. In the name of Allah, al-Nu'mân ordered this); traces of outer plain circle. Pl. X.
165	38.3 2.48	Æ ·65	l. downwards في سنة ; r. downwards ثمانين ; traces of outer circle top r.	Legend retrograde, beginning at top, clockwise: [بسم] الله هذا امر به النعمان ; traces of outer plain circle l. Pl. X.

P. 27. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 120).


163. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 23. 86. Note the cursive style of writing **A** not **Α**; **Ε** (reversed) not **E**; **Ω** or **Μ** not **M** as on nos. 161 and 162.

Cod. 1. Codera y Zaidin: *Tratado de Numismática Árabe-Española*, Madrid, 1879, p. 55, Pl. II, no. 10. The **A** is questionable.

¹ A suggested prototype is mentioned in the *Introduction*.

164. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 17. 70. This coin formed part of the Collection of Sir T. Reade, brought from Tunis.

165. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, Add. XI. 17. 71.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
166	55.1 3.57	Æ ·7	ثمين on r. almost obliterated; traces of outer plain circle or circles at the bottom.	Legend retrograde as above: بسم الله [هذا امر] به النعم faint traces of outer circle at the top. Pl. X.
167	58.8 3.81	Æ ·7	As no. 164.	As no. 164, but four steps; legend retrograde: بسم الله هذا امر به النعم Pl. X.
C. 6		Æ ·6	As no. 166; but traces of outer double circle top l.	As no. 166. Pl. X.
ANS. 12	63.9 4.14	Æ	As no. 164; but details clearer; outer double circle l.	As no. 164; but pellet in field r. Pl. X.
III. IMPERIAL HEAD¹ COPPER COINAGE Mint: Tanja²				
				
FIG. 12				
P. 28	84.9 5.50	Æ ·9	Barbarous copy of Imperial head l.; beginning top r., clockwise, marginal legend:	In field above r., seal of Solomon, or pentagram, followed by three lines of unpointed

166. G. Eastwood, Esq., 1857.

167. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 17. 72. Cf. the rev. of Lavoix, no. 93.


C. 6. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 58.)

ANS. 12. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York.

¹ Hitherto regarded as Visigothic (so Lavoix, Longpérier, Stickel, &c.). It seems to me however, to derive from a Roman Imperial head as found on the ancient local coins of Tingis. See *Introduction*.

² The *Tingi* or *Tingis* of classical authors; the modern Tangier.

P. 28. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 125). This is the coin first published by Lavoix in 1860 (in *Rev. Num. Belge*, pp. 239-41, Pl. XIII. 4, reviewed by Stickel in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1862, p. 774, and reproduced in A. Engel and R. Serrure; *Traité numismatique*

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>QHEQ29VIT[IBI]SIMILIS (i.e. DomiNE DeuS QVI TIBI SIMILIS); behind the head in field r. remains of fillet; traces of outer beaded circle.</p>	<p>Kufic: بسم الله In the name of Allah, فلس (<i>sic</i>) ضرب a <i>fals</i>, struck بطنجة in Tanja; five-rayed star over <i>b</i> of <i>duriba</i>; and another below <i>T</i> of <i>Tanja</i>; outer beaded circle. Fig. 12.</p>
P. 29	118.8 7.70	Æ ·7	<p>As above; but legend less visible.</p> <p>Without Mint-name¹</p>	<p>As above; but last line of legend almost obliterated.</p>
				
			<p>FIG. 13</p>	
P. 30	37.1 2.40	Æ ·75	<p>As P. 28, but more illegible; remains of legend: . . ? ED EVT9VIZIMI . . . (i.e. dominE DEVs Tibi QVI SIMILIS).</p>	<p>In the field above r. seal of Solomon, as on P. 28, fol- lowed by three lines of un- pointed Kufic partly off the flan l.: بسم الله [محمد ر] سول الله [و] عبده (i.e. In the name of Allah,</p>


du Moyen Age, i, p. 195, fig. 351), though with several mistakes in the legend and symbols. In 1864 Longpérier published, without reference to Lavoix, a more accurate version (in *Rev. Num.*, pp. 53-58, reprinted in his *Œuvres*, i, pp. 437-41). There is a similar coin in Copenhagen (*Ostrup*, no. 56), in which **TIB** is clear on the *obv.*

P. 29. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 1678, Pl. X = 125 *bis*). Another specimen in the Collection of the Marquis de Lagoy was also mentioned by Longpérier (*op. cit.*, pp. 53-54). He reproduced the *obv.* only, showing the legend beginning bottom l. [QHEQ]29VITIBI[2]. If the coin passed through the Soret Collection to Jena University, as did other coins from the Marquis's cabinet, one would expect to find a record of it in Stickel's *Handbuch*, but it is not so. See *op. cit.* ii, p. 77.

¹ Probably minted in Tanja, as the preceding coins.


P. 30. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 126, Pl. I). The *rev.* legend on this coin closely resembles that on certain undated coins of Pure Muḥammadan type described below (nos. 689 ff.) and probably issued in North Africa, or Spain.

Closely linked with this small group of excessively rare Tanja coins are, I believe, the equally rare pieces with facing bearded head (on *obv.*) and Arabic legend (on *rev.*), which are described below (p. 240).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				Muhammad is the Apostle of Allah and His Servant); between second and last lines a horizontal spray; outer beaded circle. Fig. 13.
IV. PORTRAITLESS				
(a) <i>Latin Legends only</i>				
(i) Without Indiction Number				
DĪNĀR (or SOLIDUS) ¹				
HALF-DĪNĀR (or SEMISSIS)				
<i>Minted in North Africa c. A.H. 85-95</i>				
168	32.0 2.07	A 4	Marginal legend, clockwise, partly off the flan: ϠϠϠNĪϠVN ; across the field: SIMIĀIϠ (i.e. [Non e]St DeuS NISi UN[uS CUI NoN est alius] SIMILIS); outer beaded circle bottom r.	 Marginal legend, beginning top, clockwise: NNEϠϠNĪϠVϠϠCVINϠA (i.e. NoN EST DeuS NISi Unus DeuS CUI Non Socius Alius). ² Pl. XI.
C. 7	31.2 2.02	A 5	Marginal legend beginning at bottom, clockwise: NNEϠϠNĪϠVNSCV . . . ; central legend, retrograde: SĪĀIM IϠ	As above; traces of outer beaded circle. Pl. XI.
P. 31	31.0 2.0	A	NNEϠ ϠCVNNI (? = A) centre: SIMIĀIS	NNEϠϠSNĪSISϠSCVINϠA (sic) [probably NISVϠS should be read instead of NISISϠS, cf. no. 168].

¹ The indiction numbering is confined to the *dīnārs*; no *dīnār* of this portraitless type is known to me without the indiction number until we come to some of the Spanish pieces with the Hijra date only (P. 47 and no. 183, p. 77).

168. Rollin, 1863 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 21. 74.

² I have kept  as the reverse side. Not so Codera, Lane-Poole, Lavoix, &c. It is linked closer also to I (a) coins on p. 55.

C. 7. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Østrup*, no. 46). *Østrup*'s reading is faulty. He also failed to notice that the central legend is retrograde.

P. 31. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 99). This may be but a variant of no. 168 above. *Lavoix* interprets the I at the end of the *obv.* marginal legend as 'une barre de séparation'. Might it not be the initial letter of *Alius*?

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
169	32.0 2.07	A ·45	Marginal legend partly outside the flan, beginning at top l.: $\text{N}\epsilon\text{S}\delta\text{S}\text{N}\text{I}\text{S}$ $\text{N}\delta\text{A}\text{A}\text{I}$; central legend: $\text{S}\text{I}\text{M}\text{I}\text{A}\text{I}\text{S}$ (i.e. NoN ESt DeuS NIS [i UNuS CUI] NoN eSt ALIus SIMILIS); traces of beaded circle top l.; (flaw in the die r. and l.).	As no. 168; but marginal legend, partly outside the flan, beginning at top: $\text{IN}\delta\text{NIM}\delta\text{R}$ AFI (i.e. IN Nomin eDomini $\text{MiSeRi[cordis SoLiDus FeRiTus IN]AFrIca}$); beaded circle top r.
				Pl. XI.
Cod. 2	30.8 2.00	A ·45	Margin: N $\text{VN}\delta\text{C}$ $\text{VN}\delta\text{A}\text{A}\text{I}$; centre, as above.	Legend complete: $\text{IN}\delta\text{NIM}$ $\delta\text{RC}\delta\text{A}\delta\text{FRTINAFI}$
Cod. 3	31.6 2.05	A ·4	Margin: $\text{N}\epsilon\text{S}\delta\text{S}\text{N}\text{I}\text{S}\text{VN}$; centre: $\text{S}\text{I}\text{M}\text{I}\text{A}\text{I}\text{S}$	Legend: $\text{IN}\delta\text{NIM}\delta\text{RC}\delta\text{A}\delta$ FRTINAFRC
ANS. 13	31.0 2.01	A ·45	Margin: $\text{N}\epsilon\text{C}$ (for ϵ) $\delta\text{S}\text{N}\text{I}\text{S}$ $\text{V}\delta$ ---- $\text{A}\text{A}\text{IV}$; centre as above.	$\text{IN}\delta\text{NIM}\delta\text{RC}\delta\text{A}\delta$ AFR
				Pl. XI.
Cod. 4	31.6 2.05	A ·5	Marginal legend beginning at bottom, clockwise: N $\delta\text{N}\text{I}\text{S}\text{VN}\delta\text{CVN}\delta\text{A}\text{A}\text{I}$; centre: $\text{S}\text{I}\text{M}\text{I}\text{A}\text{I}\text{S}$; traces of circle at top.	Marginal legend beginning at bottom, clockwise: FRTINAF . .
Cod. 5	29.6 1.92	A ·4	Part of usual marginal legend $\text{N}\delta\text{CVN}\delta\text{A}\text{A}\text{I}$; centre: $\text{S}\text{I}\text{M}\text{I}\text{A}\text{I}\text{S}$	Part of usual marginal legend: . $\delta\text{RC}\delta\text{A}\delta\text{FRT}$. . .
Cod. 6	30.8 2.00	A ·4	Marginal legend beginning at bottom: $\text{N}\epsilon\text{S}\delta\text{S}\text{N}\text{I}\text{S}\text{VN}$ $\delta\text{CVIN}\delta\text{A}\text{A}$; but centre: $\text{S}\text{I}\text{AIM}\delta$ (<i>sic</i>).	Part of margin: $\text{N}\epsilon\text{S}\delta\text{S}\text{N}\text{I}$ $\delta\text{VN}\delta$. .

169. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 21. 75. The *rev.* legend can be deduced from the corresponding one on Cod. 2 which follows. Same *obv.* die as Paris coin no. 99 *bis* published in *Rev. Num.* 1934, pp. 204-5, Pl. V, 2 (*rev.* in Pl.).

Cod. 2. Codera y Zaidin *op. cit.* Pl. I, no. 2. This coin is from the same broken die as no. 169 above, but shows the part outside the flan particularly on the l. of the *rev.* (Codera's *obv.*).



Cod. 3. = Codera, Pl. I, no. 1.

ANS. 13. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.* no. 54, Pl. IV.

Cod. 4. = Codera, Pl. I, no. 3.

Cod. 5. = Codera, Pl. I, no. 5.

Cod. 6. = Codera, Pl. I, no. 6.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
HSA. 2	30.7 1.99	A 4	Margin: NN ? 2NI2NS NYCAIANI ?; centre: 2IM 1A12	Marginal legend bungled(?): -NCT·NFA22A ?; ? outer dotted circle visible top. Pl. XI.
170	32.1 2.08	A 45	Marginal legend, beginning top r., clockwise: 22ETRN S6S S220 ; centre: NCRAT (i.e. DeuS ETerNuS DeuS [MAGNuS] DeuS OMNium CREaTor); faint traces of outer circle r.	 (sic); marginal legend, beginning top, clockwise: INN ISRCVNS6S (i.e. IN N[omine DomiNI M]ISeRiCordiS UNuS DeuS). Cf. no. 172 below. Pl. XI.
171	30.6 1.98	A 4	Marginal legend partly outside the flan: . . . NONSNI 6SOM .; centre: !CRETR (i.e. ? . . . NON deuS NIsi DeuS OMnium CREaToR)	 Traces of marginal legend: NIMISERI . . . Pl. XI.
HSA. 3	31.5 2.04	A 45	Same die as no 171, but most of marginal legend off flan except for traces on l.	Same die as no. 170 and no. 172, but margin not so clear as on the latter. Pl. XI.
B. 7	32.2 2.09	A	Marginal legend: 6SETER NS6SM KTER? ; centre: RTERCIN (i.e. omNium CREaToR retrograde) [cf. no. 176].	As no. 171, but IN . . . NIMISRCS
172	32.2 2.09	A 45	Marginal legend partly outside the flan: SM AG6NSASCOI? ; centre: IMICRA (for MNICRA) (i.e. an expanded form of legend on no. 170 above); beaded circle l.	Same die as no. 170, HSA. 4, and C. 8 below; legend complete: INN6NIMISRCVNS6S Pl. XI.

HSA. 2. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York). Inventory no. 8138.

170. Spink, 1940. Cf. no. 172, HSA. 3, and C. 8.

171. Anon. pres. 1935 (ex Evans Sale 1934). See HSA. 3 and P. 38 below.

HSA. 3. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York). Inventory no. 8139.

B. 7. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 68, Pl. I).

172. Spink, 1940. See HSA. 4 and no. 177 (third *dinār*).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
HSA. 4	31.9 2.07	A ·45	Same die as no. 172, but marginal legend: δ SETR NS SCOI; beaded circle top r.	Same die as no. 172, but margin not so clear; beaded circle bottom l. Pl. XI.
C. 8	31.8 2.06	A ·45	Marginal legend: δ SETER NS δ SM S δ S; centre: OMNICKR; beaded circle r.	Same die as no. 172 above; legend r. mostly off flan. Pl. XI.
HSA. 5	31.0 2.00	A ·45	As above; but margin: δ S ETRNS δ SMA . δ NS δ S	As above; beaded circle bottom l. Pl. XI.
THIRD DĪNĀR (or TREMISSIS)				
<i>Minted in North Africa c. A.H. 85-95</i>				
173	20.9 1.35	A ·4	Marginal legend partly off the flan, beginning top, clockwise: $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{V}}$ $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{A}}$; centre: $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{S}}$ (i.e. NoN ES $\overline{\text{T}}$ DeuS NISi U[NuS Cui NoN] Socius Alius SIMILiS); traces of beaded circle top r.	I Marginal legend beginning top, clockwise: $\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{F}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{F}}$ (i.e. IN Nōmine DomiNI MiSeRiCordiS SoLiDus FeRi Tus IN AFrica). Pl. XI.
174	21.1 1.37	A ·45	Marginal legend almost obliterated: $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$ $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}}$; centre: $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{S}}$	Marginal legend partly obliterated: $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{F}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}$. . .; traces of outer circle bottom l. Pl. XI.
C. 9	21.3 1.38	A ·4	Marginal legend partly off flan: $\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{S}}$. . .; centre: $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}}[\overline{\text{S}}]$; beaded circle bottom l.	Marginal legend, shortened: $\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{F}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{I}}$ Pl. XI.

HSA. 4. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York). Inventory no. 13224. This gives the missing part at the beginning of the *obv.* legend on no. 172.

C. 8. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Østrup*, no. 48).

HSA. 5. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York). Inventory no. 8141.

173. Spink, 1940. There is a similar specimen to this in the American Numismatic Society Collection, New York. = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 55, Pl. IV. There is also one in the Musée du Bardo, Tunis, but with $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{S}}$. This information I owe to the kindness of Monsieur J. Farrugia de Candia.

174. M. Spiridon Mostras, 1852 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 21. 73.

C. 9. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Østrup*, no. 49).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 32	21.6 1.40	A	WE2...I2IVN2CVN2A AI; centre: SIMIA2	IN2NIM.....FRTI
†	29.3 1.90	A	NNE22NISVNEV2AA...; centre: ISIMIA2	INN2NIMSRCSA2FRTIN AF
175	20.6 1.33	A -4	Marginal legend, beginning top, clockwise: WE222NI SVN2CVN...; centre: SIM IA2; (the letter S seems to have strayed from the marginal legend into the field top l.).	Legend, beginning bottom, clockwise: WE222NI2V... .....SA [or IA?] (cf. marginal legend on <i>obv.</i> of no. 173); beaded circle bot- tom l. Pl. XI.
176	21.1 1.37	A -4	Marginal legend, partly off the flan and partly illegible: 2SETER.....R; centre: RTERCIN (i.e. DeuS ETER[nus Deus Magnus Deus Om]Nium CREaToR) [centre legend retrograde as on B. 7 above].	Legend top l., clockwise: INN2NIMISRCVNS2NS (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI MiSeRiCordis UNuS Deus Non Socius). Pl. XI.
HSA. 6	21.9 1.42	A -4	As above, but only part of legend on flan l.: . . MAGN OMI, followed by the loop of the initial letter of the legend 2	Legend: INNNM(?) CVNS2 Pl. XI.
177	21.8 1.41	A -45	Same die as that of the half-dīnār no. 172 above; marginal legend off the flan bottom: 2SETR..... ASCOI?; centre: IMICRA; (see P. 33 below); beaded circle top r.	As no. 176, but legend, be- ginning top, clockwise: INN 2NIMSRCSLF2IN[?] (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI MiSe- RiCordis SoLidus FEritus IN[?]). Pl. XI.

P. 32. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 102). *Lavoix* regards the I at the end of the reverse legend as 'une barre de séparation'. Nos. 173-4 above would indicate that it is more probably the remains of a fuller legend.

† Collection of His Excellency H.H. Abdul Wahab. Information as given by Monsieur J. Farrugia de Candia.

175. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. This is the same as *Lavoix*, no. 100, but the interpretation given here varies slightly, e.g., NISV (*obv.*) for NISI and SA (*rev.*) for 2A.

176. T. G. Barnett Bequest, 1935. Codera Pl. I, no. 8, is like this.

HSA. 6. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York). Inventory no. 8140.

177. Spink, 1940. Cf. C. 11 below, p. 70.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
C. 10	22.3 1.45	A ·5	As above, but part of the missing marginal legend visible at bottom: δ SMAG δ NSAS δ (?); centre: IMIERA	As above, but legend: ... δ NIMSRCSLFERT...?; beaded circle bottom r. Pl. XI.
B. 8	22.1 1.43	A ·45	δ SETR δ SAS δ OS δ ; centre: as above.	IN ... δ INIMISRCV δ S
P. 33	23.0 1.50	A ·4	δ SETRNS . . MAGNSAS δ O; centre: as above (i.e. DeuS ETeRNUs [DeuS] MAGNUs AltissimuS? Deus OMNIum CReAtoR)	INN δ NIMISRCV δ S (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI MISe- RiCordis UnuS DeuS)
P. 34	21.6 1.40	A ·4	δ SETERN δ SMAGNS δ S; centre: OMNI δ (for OM- NIC) (i.e. DeuS ETERNuS DeuS MAGNUs DeuS OM- NIum Creator)	... NIMISRCV
P. 35	37.1 2.40	A ·45	... ERNS δ SMAGNS δ S; centre: ONNIO (for OMN IC)	INN δ NIMISRCVNS...
P. 36	21.6 1.40	A ·45	δ SETRNS δ SMGNS δ SOI; centre: SOMNE (for SOM NC) (i.e. DeuS ETeRNUs DeuS MaGNUs DeuS Om- nium DeuS OMNIum Crea- toR)	INN δ NIMISRVNS δ S (so Lavoix, but I believe there are traces of C between R and V)
B. 9	21.3 1.38	A ·45	δ SETERN δ SMA . . S δ S; centre: OMNI δ	... δ SNISISOA... (i.e. [Non est] DeuS NISI SOL[us DeuS])
P. 37	20.1 1.30	A ·45	. δ SETRNS δ SM ; centre: NCRAT (cf. the obv. of the semissis no. 170 above)	... SNISOAV . . [Lavoix prefixes IN nomine domini, though the legend may be as suggested on B. 9 above].

C. 10. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 50).

B. 8. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 67.).

P. 33. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 106, Pl. I).

P. 34. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 103, Pl. I).

P. 35. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 104, Pl. I). Weight should be 1.40?

P. 36. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 105, Pl. I). Lavoix regards the I at the end of the obv. marginal legend as a bar of separation. As elsewhere (see P. 32 above) I do not agree. In this case it may be the I of Omnium or a malformed δ of Deus.

B. 9. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 65, Pl. I).

P. 37. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 107, Pl. I).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
B. 10	21.9 1.42	A ·45	ϢϢΕ . . . ϢϢϢΟϢΟ (<i>sic</i>); centre: INCRAT	INN? NIMISRCVNS
Th. 3	20.4 1.32	A ·4	ϢϢΕΤΕΡ ϢϢΟ; cen- tre: NICRET; traces of outer circle top l.	INNϢNI ϢϢ (flaw between second N and Ϣ). Pl. XI.
P. 38	21.6 1.40	A ·4	. . . . . NIϢϢOMN; cen- tre: []CRETR [cf. <i>obv.</i> of the semissis no. 171 above].	I . . . RCRESPDN . . . (i.e. according to Lavoix, in Nomine Domini MiSERi- CoRdis, written backwards with letters reversed, and with P instead of M).
Cod. 7		A ·45	. . . . RNSϢSMAG; . . . cen- tre: CRETRN	As Th. 3, but INNϢNIM . . . ϢϢ
(ii) With Indiction Number (with or without Hijra date)				
Minted in North Africa				
DĪNĀR (or SOLIDUS)				
Indiction II = A.H. 84/85				
C. 11	66.5 4.31	A ·5	Marginal legend, beginning top, clockwise: ϢϢΕΤΕΡΝ .. SMAGNϢϢ; centre: NI CRIR (<i>sic</i>) (i.e. Deus ETERN[uS Deu]S MA- GNus Deus omNIum CRea- Tor?); traces of beaded circle top. l.	Marginal legend, beginning top, clockwise: INNϢNIMIS RCSLFEIN; centre: RCIN ϢI (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI MiSeRiCordis SoLidus FEri- tus IN AfRiCa, INDictione II); traces of circle r. Pl. XI.

B. 10. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 66). *Nützel* interprets the *obv.* legend as *Deus Eternus Deus Magnus Deus Optimus Omnium Creator*.

Th. 3. Philip Thorburn Collection, Cranleigh, Surrey.

P. 38. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 108, Pl. I). *Lavoix* has misread this *obv.* legend.

Cod. 7. Codera y Zaidin (*op. cit.*, Pl. I, no. 9). He, however, mistakenly read the central legend as ERETAN. It is, obviously, a version of the legend on no. 176 and should be interpreted as CReaToR with the final letter N perhaps out of place. Cf. the letter C = C on P. 34 and 36 above.

C. 11. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Østrup*, no. 52). *Østrup* classifies this coin as a tremissis, from its weight it is clearly a solidus. Cf. no. 177.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Indiction III = A.H. 85/87</i>				
178	66.4 4.30	A ·5	Marginal legend, beginning top, clockwise: NESDSNIS VN2CVN2A2IV ; centre: SIMIK2 (i.e. NoN ES t DeuS NISi UNuS CUi NoN Socius ALIU s SIMILiS); beaded circle bottom and l.	Marginal legend, partly off the flan, beginning top, clockwise: $\text{IN} \dots \text{RCSK2FR}$ TNAFRCA ; centre: IN2C II (i.e. IN [Nomine DomiNI MiSe] RiCordiS SoLiDuS FeRiTus IN AFRI Ca , IN-Dictione III); traces of beaded circle l. Pl. XI.
P. 39	67.9 4.40	A ·5	6SETERN56SMAGNS6S O; centre: MNICRE	INN MRCS λ FERIN AF (or INF?); centre: RC IN2III
*	65.9 4.27	A	6SETERS6SMAGNS6SO ; centre: RTERCIN	INN6NIMSRCS t FETSN (?); centre: RCIN2III
<i>Indiction IIII = A.H. 87/88</i>				
179	64.9 4.21	A ·55	Marginal legend beginning at the top, clockwise: 6SE TERNS/ (sic) SMAGNO MCNS; across the field: RTERCIN (NICRETR retrograde) (i.e. DeuS ETERNus D(?)euS MAGNus OMnia nosCeNS omNIum CREaToR); beaded circle top.	Marginal legend beginning at the bottom, clockwise: $\text{INN6NIMISRC5} \dots \text{RCI}$; across the field: CIN2IPI (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI MiSeRiCordiS [SoLiDuS ferituS in Afri]Ca, IN-Dictione IIII; cf. P. 40 below); beaded circle bottom l. Pl. XI.
180	65.7 4.26	A ·5	Marginal legend beginning at the top, clockwise: 6SE TC (sic) RNSV (sic) SMA GNOME (sic) NS; across the field: RTERCIN (NICRETR retrograde) (i.e. a variant of the legend on no. 179 above).	Marginal legend beginning at 9 o'clock, clockwise: INN 6NIMISRC5t (sic) FESFC (sic) R \cdot S t (?); across the field: CIN2IPI (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI MiSeRiCordiS SoLiDuS FeRituS FeRituS SoLiDuS in AfriCa, IN-Dictione IIII; cf. P. 40 below). Pl. XI.

178. Spink, 1940.

 P. 39. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 109, Pl. I).

* Musée de Bardo, Tunis. Information as given by Monsieur J. Farrugia de Candia.

179. T. G. Barnett Bequest, 1935.

180. Rollin and Feuadant, 1886. See note to B. 11 below.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 40	64.8 4.20	A ·5	Marginal legend beginning between 9 and 10: RTERS ΔSPIENSASMAGNOM; across the field, as above (as interpreted by Lavoix: deus ETERNuS DeuS SaPIENS MAGNus OMNI CREaToR).	Marginal legend: MS RCSTFESΔRCI; across the field, as above (as interpreted by Lavoix: In nomine domini MiSeRiCorDIS Solidus FERiTus in AfriCa, IN-Dictione IIII).
B. 11	66.6 4.32	A ·5	Marginal legend; ΔSETC (sic) RNSΔSMAGNΔMIN S; across the field as on no. 179 above (i.e. as interpreted by Nützel: DeuS ETERNuS DeuS MAGNus DoMINuS omNIum CREaToR).	As no. 180 above.
P. 41	67.9 4.40	A ·5	ΔSETCRNSΔMAGNSΔS; across the field: ONNIΩ (Cf. P. 35 above)	INNΔNIM . . . STFRINA FR; across the field: CİNΔT ΠI.
<i>Indiction VII = A.H. 90/91</i>				
P. 42	64.6 4.19	A ·5	Marginal legend beginning at the top, clockwise: NΔE ΔΔENIΔVNΔCVNΔAΔI; across the field: SIMIΔE (i.e. NoN EST DeuS NISI UNuS Cui NoN Socius ALIus SIMILIS); traces of outer circle of dots.	Marginal legend beginning at the top, clockwise: INNΔNIMΔRCΔΔ[FRTINAF?] R; across the field: INΔCVII (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI MiSeRiCordis SoLiDus [FeRiTus IN AF]Rica; IN-Dictione VII).

Pl. XI.

P. 40. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 111, Pl. I). Lavoix believed that in the reverse legend MiSeRiCordiS was written from l. to r. and repeated from r. to l. as miserICORDIS. By another *tour de force* he regarded **TFE** as a mistake for **FET** (i.e. FERiTus). I suggest the **τ** as being the **L** of Solidus (see no. 180).

B. 11. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 69). Nützel has read the end of the marginal legend as FERitus FERiTus in aFriCa.

P. 41. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 110, Pl. I). Ties., no. 252.

P. 42. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, recent acquisition, first announced by Monsieur A. Guillou in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1945, p. lix. The coin was formerly in the De Morgan Collection. Monsieur Guillou is of the opinion that the last letter of the marginal legend is K, hence AFRiKa, which seems to me unlikely (see e.g. C. 12 below).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Indiction IX</i> = A.H. 92/93				
C. 12	66.3 4.30	A ·5	Marginal legend beginning at the top, clockwise: ΝΝ ΕΣΔΕΝΙΣΥΝΕΣΤΕΝ ΑΛ ; across the field: ΣΙΜΙΛΕ (i.e. ΝοΝ ΕSt DeuS NISi UNuS CUI NoN Socius ALius SIMILiS); traces of outer circle.	Marginal legend beginning at the top, clockwise: ΙΝΝΔ ΝΙΜ FRTIN AFRCR ; across the field: ΙΝΔΘΕ (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI M[iSeRiCordis SoLiDus] FeRiTus IN AFRICa, INDiCtione Θ=IX ; the letter R at the end of the marginal legend is probably intrusive); traces of outer circle. Pl. XI.
C. 13	66.3 4.30	A ·5	ΝΝΕΣΔΝΙΣΥΝΕΣΤΕΝ . . . ; across the field: ΣΙΜΙΛΕ (i.e. ΝοΝ ΕSt DeuS NISi UNus CUI Socius Non ΕSt [Alius] SIMILiS).	Marginal legend beginning at 3, clockwise: ΙΝΔΝΙΜSΡ . . . FEINAFRC ; across the field, as on C. 12 above (i.e. a variant of preceding legend). Pl. XI.
<i>Indiction XII</i> ; A.H. 94 (sic) ¹				
B. 12	66.8 4.33	A ·5	Marginal legend: ΙΝ . . . ΝΙ ΝΔΕΝΔΕΛΕΙΝ (for ΝΝ?) ΔΕ ; across the field: ΣΙΜΙΛΕ (i.e. IN [Nomine Domi] NI Non DeuS Nisi DeuS SoLuS NoN DeuS SIMILIS); outer beaded circle bottom l.	Marginal legend: ΘΛ FRCANNXCIIIN (sic); across the field: ΙΝΔΘΧΙΙ (i.e. SoLi[dusferitusin A]FRiCa ANNo XCIII); outer beaded circle bottom l.
Cod. 8		A	As above.	As above.
C. 14	65.6 4.25	A ·5	ΙΝΝΔΝΙΝΔΕΝΕΣΤΕΝ ΔΕΙΝ (for ΝΝ?); across the field, as on B. 12 (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI Non DeuS Nisi DeuS SoLuS NoN deus SIMILIS); outer circle.	ΘΛΔΦ FRCANNXC IIII ; across the field, as on B. 12. Pl. XI.

C. 12. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 54).

C. 13. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 53).

¹ The Hijra dates do not always coincide with the indiction number; this is, probably, due to carelessness on the part of the engraver.

B. 12. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 70, Pl. I). Nützel read the Hijra date as 92 and added **N** at the beginning of the *rev.* legend. Cf. Cod. 8 f.n. below.

Cod. 8. Codera y Zaidin (*op. cit.*, Pl. I, no. 7). This is the same coin as B. 12, but the date was read by Codera as A.H. 90. He began the *rev.* legend with **NN**, which is really part of the date at the end. The proper equivalent of indiction XII should, however, be A.H. 95/96.

C. 14. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 51).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>Minted in Spain</p> <p>DINĀR (or SOLIDUS)</p> <p>Indiction X; year 93</p>	
P. 43	60.2 3.90	A 5	In the centre of the field an eight-pointed star; marginal legend, clockwise: INN DINNΔ2N2Δ22L2NΔSA (i.e. IN Nomine Domini NoN DeuS NiSi DeuS SoLuS Non DeuS Alius); outer beaded circle top r.	Marginal legend, clockwise: H2ΛΔFRTIN2PNANNXCII 1; across the field: INΔCΧ (i.e. Hic SoLiDus FeRiTus IN SPaNia ANNo XCIII; IN-DiCtione X); outer beaded circle. Pl. XI.
P. 44	47.1 3.05	A 5	INN Δ22Δ22 (?)	H2ΛΔFR 2PNΔXNN (sic); across the field: INΔCH (i.e. INΔCX).
			Indiction XI; year 94	
181	55.8 3.62	A 5	As P. 43; but legend partly obliterated and indistinctly engraved: INΔININΔIN22 2	HIH2ΛΔFRT2[P]ANXCIHI (sic); across the field: INΔCΧ1 (i.e. Hic Numus SoLiDus FeRiTus in SPania ANno XCIII; INDiCtione XI); traces of outer beaded circle top r. Pl. XI.
Ties. 2		A	INNINΔINΔ2N2Δ22L2N R2 (?)	HIH2LΔFRTIN2PNANNXCIII; across the field: IHΔCΧ1

P. 43. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 128, Pl. I) = Vives, no. 1. Indiction X = A.H. 93/4.

P. 44. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 133). Weight very low.

181. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 24. 92. This actual coin was first published by Lavoix (in *Revue Archéologique*, 1851, pp. 677-8, Pl. 155, no. 2) but more correctly by Longpérier (*op. cit.*, p. 726) = Ties., no. 254. Indiction XI = A.H. 94/5 = A.D. 713. Two coins in the Collection of the Hispanic Society of America (nos. 13220 and 15945) are of this indiction, though in the case of the latter it looks like INΔCII.

Ties. 2. Tiesenhhausen, no. 256 = Gaillard: *Description*, Pl. XIV, 3 = Codera, Pl. I, no. 23 = Vives, no. 6. There are slight variations in the interpretations. Nützel's no. 73 has the same rev. marginal legend which he, by a different sub-division, reads, very improbably, as of the year XCIII? For one with Indiction XI and year XCV see Cerdá de Villarestau, *Catálogo*, p. 1, no. 1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ANS. 14	65.7 4.26	A 5	Part of similar legend.	As above; but $\overline{\text{IH}\delta\overline{\text{CXI}}}$. Pl. XI.
HSA. 7	58.4 3.78	A 55	$\text{INN}\delta\text{NIN}\delta\text{N}\delta\text{N}\delta\text{L}\delta\text{II}$	$\delta\text{L}\delta\text{FRTIN}\delta\text{PH}(\text{?})\text{ANNXC}$ $\text{II}(\text{?})$; across the field: $\text{IX}\delta\delta$ $\overline{\text{HI}}$ (i.e. $\text{IN}\delta\overline{\text{CXI}}$ reversed).
HSA. 8	72.7 4.71	A 5	$\delta\text{N}\delta\text{TIHNIN}\delta\text{}$	$\text{H}\delta\text{L}\delta\text{FRTIN}\delta\text{PNHNXCII}$ I? ; across the field: $\text{IH}\delta\overline{\text{CXI}}$ (i.e. bungled form of above).
<i>Indiction XII; Year 93?</i>				
P. 45	63.3 4.10	A 55	As P. 43; but legend appears to be a variety of that on C. 14 above.	$\text{HIC}\delta\lambda\delta\text{FRTIN NXCI}$ II ; across the field: $\text{IN}\delta\overline{\text{CXI}}$ Pl. XI.
<i>Indiction XII; year?</i>				
B. 13	66.0 4.27	A 5	$\text{INN}\delta\text{MINI}\delta\text{N}\delta\text{N}\delta\text{L}\delta\text{II}$ δI ; across the field: $\overline{\text{I}\delta\text{I}}(\text{?})$	$\text{ I}\delta\delta\delta\text{FRTIN}\delta\text{PN}$; across the field: $\text{IN}\delta\overline{\text{CXI}}$





ANS. 14. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles *R.I.C.*, no. 56, Pl. IV. The reading I propose differs slightly. Some examples of the same indiction are Lavoix, nos. 130 (= Ties., no. 253, Pl. I, 13), 131, 134 (= Ties., no. 255) and 135 (= Vives, no. 5), Nützel, no. 73, and Codera, pp. 46 ff.

HSA. 7. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York). Inventory no. 13222. Coin no. 13218 appears from the photograph to be similar. The coins in Codera, Pl. I, nos. 25-27, are also of this group though the *revs.* are inverted in his Plate.

HSA. 8. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York). Inventory no. 13221. Cf. Codera, Pl. I, 18 = Nützel, Pl. I, 74 for a variant of this with $\overline{\text{HI}\delta\overline{\text{CXI}}}$ across the *rev.* field, interpreted by Nützel as *Indictio VI*?

P. 45. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 132) = Vives, no. 7. The interpretation they give of the *obv.* legend is hardly adequate. Indiction XII = year 95/96.

B. 13. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 75). This is similar to the coin in Codera, Pl. I, no. 28, pp. 51-52 = Vives, no. 8, pp. vii-viii. The peculiar central legend of the *obv.* was interpreted by Vázquez Queipo as Hebrew. This fantastic opinion was, unfortunately, accepted by Codera. It seems to me that the most natural explanation is that it is a bungled form of *SIMILIS* (cf. C. 14 above), which would make this coin a mule, with an African *obv.* and a Spanish *rev.* All other Spanish coins of this class have a central star. Longpérier, *Eures*, i, p. 441, also accepted the Hebraic interpretation, as did Erman in *Z.f.N.* 1881, p. 151; Miles, *C.U.S.* i, p. 42, wisely doubted its existence.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
(iii) With Hijra Date (without indiction)				
Minted in North Africa				
HALF DĪNĀR (or SEMISSIS)				
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
P. 46	30.1 1.95	A 45	Marginal legend, clockwise: $\Theta\Lambda\Delta\Phi\text{RTINAFRKANXCV}$; across the field: $\Theta\text{MIA}\bar{\Sigma}$ (i.e. $\text{SoLiDus FeRiTus IN AFRIKa ANno XCV}$; the word SiMILiS belongs to the end of the reverse legend).	 Marginal legend, clockwise: $\text{INN}\delta\text{NIN}\delta\text{NI}\bar{\Sigma}\text{I}\bar{\Sigma}\text{N}\delta\text{S}$ (i.e. $\text{IN Nomine Domini Non Deus NISI Solus Non Deus alius [SiMILiS]}$).
Pl. XI.				
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
C. 15	24.1 1.56	A 45	Marginal legend: $\Theta\text{L}\delta\text{FRTI NAFRKANXCVI}$; across the field: $\Theta\text{IMI}\bar{\Lambda}\bar{\Sigma}$	 Marginal legend, beginning top, clockwise: $\text{INN}\delta\text{NIN}\delta\text{SN}\bar{\Sigma}\bar{\Sigma}\text{I}(\text{sic})\bar{\Sigma}\text{N}\delta\text{SA}(\text{?})$
Pl. XI.				
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
182	30.5 1.98	A 4	Marginal legend, beginning top, clockwise: $\Theta\text{L}\delta\text{FRTI NAFRKANXCVNI}$ (sic); across the field: $\Theta\text{IMI}\bar{\Lambda}\bar{\Sigma}$	 Marginal legend, beginning at bottom, clockwise: $\text{INN}\delta\text{NIN}\delta\text{SN} \dots ?$
Pl. XI.				
THIRD DĪNĀR (or TREMISSIS)				
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
B. 14	20.3 1.32	A 45	Marginal legend as on P. 46 above; across the field: $\Theta\text{IMI}\bar{\Lambda}\bar{\Sigma}$	 Marginal legend: $\text{INN}\delta\text{NIN}\delta\bar{\Sigma}\text{N}\bar{\Sigma}\bar{\Sigma}\text{I}\bar{\Sigma}\text{N}\delta\bar{\Sigma}$
B. 15	20.7 1.34	A 45	As above.	As above, but $\text{INN}\delta\text{NIN}\delta\bar{\Sigma}\text{N}\bar{\Sigma}\bar{\Sigma}\text{I}\bar{\Sigma}\text{N}\delta\bar{\Sigma}$


P. 46. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 112). This is the coin described by Longpérier (in *Revue Archéologique*, viii, 1851, p. 138) on which he read the legend across the field on the obv. as $\text{CIN}\bar{\Delta}\text{I} = \text{Cusus indictione prima}$ (= A.H. 84), a mistake which persisted in later writers, e.g. Ties., no. 251, and led Karabacak (*Num. Zeit.* 1870, pp. 485 ff.) to some ingenious chronological calculations. Lavoix had himself previously (*Revue Archéologique*, viii, 1851, p. 64) overcome the indiction disparity by interpreting it as *Cusus in Nomine Dei*.

C. 15. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Østrup*, no. 47).

182. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Coll.) 1946. From a find at Malaga.

B. 14. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 71). See a similar coin in *Z.f.N.*, 1897, pp. 26-27, Pl. II, 50, though legends have been misinterpreted.

B. 15. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 72).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p>Minted in Spain</p> <p>DĪNĀR (or SOLIDUS)</p> <p>A.H. 93? (= A.D. 711/12)</p>				
P. 47	67.9 4.40	A ·5	<p>Marginal legend: H2ΛDFR TIN2IANXCII; across the field: 2INĪA (i.e. Hic SoLiDus FeRiTus IN SPa- nia ANNo XCIII; the word SIMILis belongs to the end of the reverse legend, in fact it should change places with the star).</p>	<p>In the centre of the field a seven-pointed star; marginal legend: INN... N2D22L2 NST (i.e. IN N[omine domini non Deus?] NiSi DeuS SoLuS Non eST alius [SI- MILis]).</p> <p>Pl. XI.</p>
<p>A.H. 93? (= A.D. 711/12)</p>				
183	73.3 4.75	A ·55	<p>Legends partly obliterated: 2ΛDERTIN2. ANN[XCII !]; across the field: as above.</p>	<p>As above; marginal legend: INNII2H[2?...]H2T; outer beaded circle.</p> <p>Pl. XI.</p>
<p>HALF DĪNĀR (or SEMISSIS)</p> <p>Date omitted, but c. A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)</p>				
P. 48	29.3 1.90	A ·45	<p>In the centre of the field an eight-pointed star; mar- ginal legend: FEIT022LI N2PANANI (i.e. FER- TOS SoLiDus IN SPANia ANno; the date has been omitted, and the final ! is possibly a dividing line.</p>	<p> Marginal legend: FER T022OLIIN2PANANI (i.e. a variation of the ob- verse legend).</p> <p>Pl. XI.</p>
HSA. 9	29.5 1.91	A ·45	As P. 48.	<p>As P. 48; but marginal legend: INN2NIN22N22I2 N2I2 (?)</p> <p>Pl. XI.</p>

P. 47. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 129). Same dies as P. 47?

183. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Coll.) 1946. The coin published by Joaquim Figaniér (*Moedas Arabes*, Lisbon, 1949, p. 11, no. 2. Pl.) is of this type, though he has read *obv.* legend in the field as INDCXII instead of 2IMIA2.

P. 48. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 127) = Vives, no. 11. Cf. Codera, Pl. I, no. 12.

HSA. 9. Hispanic Society of America (Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Society, New York). Inventory no. 13162.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Mad. 1		A ·45	<p>THIRD DĪNĀR (or TREMISSIS)</p> <p>Date omitted, but c. A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)</p> <p>As P. 48; ... ITOSSLIIN2 | I Legend as on P. 48, without final stroke.</p> <p>PAN (sic)</p>	
			<p>(b) Latin and Arabic Legends</p> <p>Minted in North Africa</p> <p>DĪNĀR (or SOLIDUS)</p> <p>A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)</p>	
184	66·0 4·27	A ·55	<p>Centre, Arabic legend in Kufic script:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله</p> <p>Marginal legend in Latin, beginning at top r., clockwise: 2ΛδFRTINAFRKANXCV II (i.e. SoLiDus FeRiTus IN AFRIKa ANno XCVII); traces of outer beaded circle.</p>	<p>Centre, Arabic legend in Kufic script:</p> <p>محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Marginal legend in Latin, beginning at bottom, clockwise: INNδNINδ2N22I... INδ2 (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI Non est Deus NiSSI [sic?])... Non Deus Similis?); traces of outer beaded circle. Pl. XII.</p>
P. 49	64·8 4·20	A	<p>Marginal legend: 2ΛδFRIT INAFRKANXCVII</p>	<p>Marginal legend: NNδNINN δ2δ2N22I2Nδ2N2 (as interpreted by Lavoix: iN Nomine DomiNI NoN Deus Deus NiSSI Solus Non Deus Nisi Solus). Pl. XII.</p>
C. 16	65·8 4·26	A ·55	<p>As no. 184.</p>	<p>... N22I2Nδ2N... Pl. XII.</p>
Cod. 9		A	<p>Marginal legend: N2λδ, &c. (rendered as Novus SoLiDus &c., the N is probably just the end of the date.)</p>	<p>Marginal letters 'muy mal trazadas' but apparently as on no. 184 above.</p>

Mad. 1. Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional (Casto M^a Del Rivero, *La Moneda Árabe-Española*, 1933, p. 114, no. 9, Pl.).

184. J. Doubleday, Esq., 1849 = Lane-Poole, ix. 21. 76.

P. 49. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 113) = Tiesenhhausen, no. 271, Pl. I, 15.

C. 16. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 55, though read by him as 96).

Cod. 9. Codera, *Tratado*, Pl. I, no. 10.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 98 (= 716/17)	
185	65.7 4.26	A' -55	As no. 184 above; but marginal legend beginning top l. $\Xi\chi\delta\text{FR}[\text{TINAF}]\text{RKANXC}$ VIII; outer beaded circle l.	As no. 184 above, but marginal legend: $\text{INN}\delta\text{NIN}\delta\delta\text{N}\delta\delta\text{I}$ (or $\delta?$) $\delta\text{CVN}\delta\text{IM}(?)$ (i.e. IN Nomine DomiNI Non DeuS NiSSI [<i>sic?</i>] Deus Cui Non SIMilis?); traces of outer beaded circle. Pl. XII.
P. 50	67.9 4.40	A'	As above; but legend complete.	Marginal legend: $\text{INN}\delta\text{INN}\delta\text{NIN}\delta\delta\text{N}\delta\delta\delta\text{N}\delta\delta$ (interpreted by Lavoix as: IN Nomine Domini IN Nomine DomiNI Non DeuS NiSi Solus DeuS Non Deo Socius). Pl. XII.
Minted in Spain (Al-Andalus)				
DĪNĀR (or SOLIDUS)				
A.H. 78 (= A.D. 716/17)				
C. 17	64.2 4.16	A' -6	In the centre of the field an eight-pointed star; marginal legend: $\text{FERITO}\delta\delta\text{OLIN}\delta\text{PANANX}$ (i.e. FERITOS SOLIDUS IN SPANia ANno X[rest of date omitted]); traces of outer beaded circle.	Arabic legends in unpointed Kufic script, centre as on no. 184 above; margin: ضرب هذا الدينر بالاندلس سنة ثمان وتسعين Pl. XII.
C. 18	66.3 4.30	A' -6	As above; but without final X.	As above; but Kufic partly effaced top l. Pl. XII.
P. 51		A' -6	As above; but ending $\delta\text{PANANVC}$ (for XC).	As C. 17. Pl. XII.

185. Spink, 1940.

P. 50. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (Levoiz, no. 114). There is a drawing of another specimen of this year in Adler's *Collectio Nova*, Part II, CXI, Pl., though it is wrongly ascribed to the time of Constantine IV Porphyrogenitus (A.D. 780-799). For another example see Codera y Zaidin, *op. cit.* Pl. I, no. 11 and Cerdá de Villarestau, *Catálogo*, p. 1, no. 2.

C. 17. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 59). Cf. *Nützel*, no. 76, Pl. I.

C. 18. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Ostrup*, no. 60). Cf. Tiesenhausen, no. 268, Pl. I. 16 and Cerdá de Villarestau, *op. cit.*, no. 3.

P. 51. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 136). This is the coin overlooked by Miles, *C.U.S.* 1 (b), though the *obv.* legend is not the same as Vives, no. 10, which is given as ending XCVII. Vives, no. 9 (Guerra Collection) has *obv.* SLDERTIN·I·PAINXIIINI? = Miles, *op. cit.* 1 (a).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Lis. 1		A' ·6	As above; but end ANXC VI	As C. 17.
Cod. 10	63·3 4·10	A' ·6	FERITO22OLIN (accord- ing to his Pl. not 20LIIN as in his Text) 2PANAN XC	As C. 17.
Cod. 11	64·8 4·20	A' ·6	FERITO22OLIIN2PAIIA NXCIVH (<i>sic</i>).	As above, but marginal legend partly off the flan l.
Mad. 2.	65·9 4·27	A' ·6	FERITO22OLIIN2PANA XCV	As C. 17, but end of Kufic legend defective سنة مان
J. 6	62·6 4·06	A' ·6	FERI IN2PANA NXI (for XC).	As C. 17, but end of Kufic bungled (<i>sic</i>) بالاند ثمان وسنة تسعين Pl. XII.

Lis. 1. Lisbon, Portuguese Numismatic Museum (*Figanier*, p. 11, no. 1. Pl., though the Latin is misread, and the denomination is given as *meio dinar*).




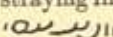
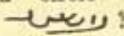
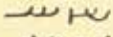

Cod. 10. Codera, *op. cit.*, p. 53, Pl. I, no. 30 = Miles, *op. cit.* 1 (d).

Cod. 11. Codera, *op. cit.* p. 53, Pl. I, no. 29 = Miles, *op. cit.* 1 (c). Codera read the *obv.* legend as NFERITOS, &c., i.e. Novus FERITOS, &c. I prefer to read N at the end and regard XCVN as a bungled form of the date which ought to be XCVIII (98). Cf. Vives, no. 10.¹

Mad. 2. Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional (Casto M^a Del Rivero, *op. cit.*, p. 113, no. 7, Pl., though his reading of the *obv.* is faulty). This is the coin mentioned by Codera, *op. cit.*, pp. 53-54; Vives, p. 2, f.n. 3; Rada y Delgado, *Catálogo de Monedas Arabigas Españolas*, Madrid, 1892, p. 3, no. 9. See also Miles, *op. cit.* 1 (e). The Latin date is definitely XCV *pace* Vives and Miles.

J. 6. Jena University Collection (Stickel, *Handbuch*, ii, pp. 72 ff., no. 40, Pl.). Stickel's fantastic interpretation of this was easily detected by Tiesenhansen, no. 272, and p. 298. See also Codera, *op. cit.*, p. 54; Vives, *op. cit.*, p. 2, f.n. 3; and Miles, *op. cit.*, 1 (f).

¹ There is no need to imagine with Isidro de las Cagigas (in *Al-Andalus*, 1936, p. 212) that the engraver put the final 7 under the influence of the Christian date 717.







No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
C. BYZANTINE (PEHLEVI) TYPE I. EMPEROR AND TWO SONS¹ <i>Uncertain Mint</i>				
				
Fig. 14				
Teh. 1		Æ ·75	Three Imperial figures as on no. 43	<p>M Above, cross; small inverted crescent in place of officina mark; Pehlevi legends r. downwards , i.e. yāč (= one); below exergual line , i.e. FRMUT (= ordered); l. downwards, and partly straying into the exergue ? i.e. . . . STĀN (perhaps for Khūzistān). Fig. 14.</p>
Mint: <i>Susa</i> ²				
†	21.1 1.37	Æ ·7	As above.	<p>Within a circle Pehlevi legend: ?   SHUSH RUBAK (= ? Susa current).</p>

¹ For the Byzantine prototype see above p. 15, Pl. IV (e). The Arab imitations of this prototype struck in Palestine are described on pp. 15-17.

Teh. 1. Teheran Museum (ex Susa excavations 1947/8). Dr. R. Ghirshman, Director of the French Archaeological Missions in Persia, very kindly allowed me to publish this and other remarkable pieces of this type in *Archaeologica Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, edited by George C. Miles, New York, 1952, 238 ff., Pl. XXXII, 6-9. There is another specimen in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, first published by Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe, but rather misleadingly. See *Introduction*. Although there is no Arabic legend on the coin, the close family resemblance to the coins described on pp. 15-17 would indicate that it is almost certainly an Arab-Byzantine issue.

² *Arabice* al-Sūs. The silver and copper coins issued by the Arabs later on at this mint are described on pp. 164 and 265 below. See also Teh. 2-4 on pp. 82-83.

† This and another similar coin are in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris. There is yet another in the Teheran Museum. They were published by Dr. J. M. Unvala in *Num. Chron.*, 1937, p. 288, nos. 7-9, Pl. XXXIV.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
II. THE UMAIYAD CALIPH				
Mint: <i>Susa</i> ¹				
				
			FIG. 15.	FIG. 16.
Teh. 2		Æ ·7	Standing figure of the Caliph, facing, as on Plates VI-VIII; Pehlevi legends l. downwards  , i.e. <u>SHUSH</u> (= Susa), r. downwards  , i.e. <u>AFZUN</u> : (= 'increase'); all within circle.	Sassanian fire-altar on triple steps (top of altar is shaped like a tulip); to r. of altar-shaft eight-pointed star with pellet above; Pehlevi legends in field l., downwards,  , i.e. <u>FRUKH</u> (= <u>FARRUKH</u> = 'auspicious'), r., downwards,  , i.e. <u>RUBAK</u> (= 'current'); all within circle. <div style="text-align: right;">Fig. 15.</div>
Teh. 3		Æ ·7	As above; but legend partly obliterated l.	As above (but top of altar is correct shape); six-pointed star with pellet above r.; also pellet after legend on r. <div style="text-align: right;">Fig. 16.</div>

¹ *Arabice* al-Sūs. See the Post-Reform coins of this mint, pp. 164 and 264 below. See also † above.

Teh. 2. Teheran Museum (ex Susa excavations 1948/9). See f.n. to Teh. 1 above. Specimens, not as clear as this, also in the Teheran Museum, as well as in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, were published by Unvala (in *Num. Chron.*, 1937, pp. 289 ff., nos. 13-19). In his no. 18, Pl. XXXIV (and I suspect in his no. 19 also), he has seen the elongated fire-altar on three steps as a Pehlevi legend ending in 𐭠-ān. In his no. 15, Pl. XXXIV, he has misjudged the Pehlevi legends on the rev. as 'bandelettes' adorning each side of the altar.

Teh. 3. Teheran Museum (ex Susa excavations 1947/8).


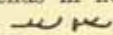
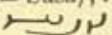
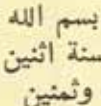
No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Teh. 4			III. STANDING FIGURE WITH UPRAISED ARMS Mint: <i>Susa</i> ¹	
			 <p>Fig. 17</p> <p>A.H. 82 = A.D. 701/2</p>	
		Æ ·75	Standing figure (Emperor or Caliph?) facing, wearing long robe, with both hands raised in attitude of prayer; above r. hand annulet; above l. hand crescent; Pehlevi legends in field l. downwards  , i.e. <u>SHUSH</u> (= Susa); r. downwards  , i.e. <u>RUBAK</u> (= 'current'); outer circle.	In field, Arabic legend in unpointed Kufic script:  'In the name of Allah, the year two and eighty'. pellet above <i>m</i> of <i>bism</i> ; outer circle.

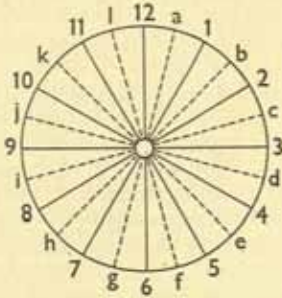
 Fig. 17.²

¹ *Arabice*, al-Sūs. See the Post-Reform coins of this mint, pp. 164 and 264. The earliest dirhams are dated A.H. 80.

Teh. 4. Teheran Museum (ex 1947/8 excavations).

² This is the actual figure of the first specimen published by Unvala (*Num. Chron.*, 1937, pp. 288-9, fig. 10). It is in Paris. The Teheran Museum specimen (Teh. 4 above) is, unfortunately, so badly effaced that it is not worth illustrating, though I have included it in the article in the Herzfeld Memorial volume above mentioned, Pl. XXXII, 7. Unvala read the date as 84 with a query, but his Pl. XXXIV, 10, in my view clearly shows the two diacritical points under the digit, thus indicating 82. If this is so fig. 17 above is deficient. I can see no trace of diacritical points, however, on the Teheran specimen, so the words 'unpointed Kufic' in the description holds good.

PART TWO

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p align="center">POST-REFORM COINAGE</p> <p>Unless otherwise indicated, all the Arabic legends are in unpointed Kufic. Occasionally there are some obvious diacritic points; sometimes others of unknown significance. These are indicated wherever they occur and are discussed in the <i>Introduction</i>. As the main parts of the legends remain constant throughout the series, differences only are noted.</p> <p>As the point at which the marginal legend begins has some importance especially, as will appear, in the case of the silver, this has been indicated with reference to the subjoined dial (fig. 18). Thus 'M at 3' means that the marginal legend begins at three o'clock, and, of course, on all these coins runs in an anti-clockwise direction.</p>				
 <p align="center">FIG. 18</p>				
<p align="center">A. UMAIYYAD GOLD</p> <p align="center">(a) Without Mint-name</p> <p align="center">A.H. 77 (= A.D. 696/7)</p>				
186	65·6 4·25	A ·8	<p>In the field:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له</p> <p>M at c: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله</p> <p>All within a circle.</p>	<p>In the field:</p> <p>الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد</p> <p>M at c: بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين في سنة سبع وسبعين</p> <p>All within a circle.</p> <p align="right">Pl. XII.</p>

186. E. T. Rogers, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, 1. A *dīnār* of this year in the University Museum, Philadelphia, with different *obv.* and *rev.* dies is illustrated by Miles in *S.E.A.D.*, Pl. XVII. 2 (M at c, on *obv.*; at 3, on *rev.*). See *Ties.*, no. 273.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 78 (= A.D. 697/8)				
187	65.6 4.25	A/ ·8	As no. 186; small point at beginning of top line in field thus Σ ; slight flaws in die.	As no. 186, but في سنة ثمان وسبعين Pl. XII.
188	65.8 4.26	A/ ·8	As no. 186, but several tiny flaws in die; the last letter of اله in first line is inverted making it look like الم .	As above; but M at a; (scratched). Pl. XII.
A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)				
189	65.3 4.23	A/ ·8	As no. 186; a few flaw marks bottom l.	As no. 187, but في سنة تسع وسبعين ; M at a. Pl. XII.
A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)				
190	65.7 4.26	A/ ·8	As no. 186.	As no. 186; but في سنة ثمانين ; M at 1; point over <i>m</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and one below <i>a</i> of <i>aḥad</i> ; (slightly double struck and scratched). Pl. XII.

187. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I. 2. Ties., no. 274; *Lavoix*, nos. 159-60; *Nützel*, no. 295 (Pl. IV). Miles, *S.E.A.D.*, no. 7, Pl. XVII, shows the rev. of one in HSA. (M at b).

188. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1879 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 27. 2^a.

189. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I. 3. Ties., no. 275; *Lavoix*, nos. 161-2; *Nützel*, no. 296. Miles notes seven examples. On his no. 13 (Pl. XVII) the rev. has M at 2.

190. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I. 4. Ties., no. 280; *Lavoix*, nos. 163-4. One of the points here noted may have been merely a central point for the guidance of the die-engraver, but as it is sometimes away from the centre of the die, and may have some significance, a note has been made wherever such a point occurs. Following Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 96, f.n. 7) the position of this central point is indicated with reference to the words *aḥad* and *al-ṣamad* in the legend in the field. Miles, no. 15 (Pl. XVII), has point below *a* and above *d*; no. 16 below *a* and above space between *m* and *d*; no. 17 below *a* and above *m*; no. 18 under space before *a* and above *m*; no. 19 below *a* and above *m* (cf. L. A. Mayer's *dīnār* in *Q.D.A.P.*, iv, p. 100). Ahmed Ziya (*Catalogue of Islamic Coins*, Pl. I. 19) has point above *m*; *Nützel*, no. 297, has it midway above *ṣ* and *m*. In no case would there appear to be two points as on no. 190.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)				
191	66.0 4.27	A ·75	As no. 186, but point over middle prong of <i>sh</i> of <i>sharik</i> ; (damaged bottom r.).	As no. 186; but سنة احدى وثمانين; ¹ M at 1; point below <i>a</i> and above <i>m</i> , also another above <i>m</i> of <i>lam</i> in second line. Pl. XII.
A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2)				
192	65.9 4.27	A ·75	As no. 186, point under loop of last letter بالهدى; (a few rust marks and traces of double-striking).	As no. 191, but ثنتين وثمانين; points, below <i>y</i> of <i>yūlad</i> : Pl. XII.
A.H. 83 (= A.D. 702)				
193	65.4 4.24	A ·75	As no. 186, but M at 3.	As no. 192, but ثلث وثمانين; but : lower down, half-way between <i>y</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>i</i> of <i>al-dīnār</i> . Pl. XII.
A.H. 84 (= A.D. 703)				
194	65.7 4.26	A ·75	As above.	As above, but اربع وثمانين; : about half-way between <i>y</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>n</i> of <i>al-dīnār</i> . Pl. XII.

191. Rev. W. Wright, 1876 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 27, 4*. Ties., no. 290 (mistakenly gives واحد وثمانين); Lavoix, no. 165; Nützel, no. 298. Miles, no. 20 (Pl.), is from different dies, rev. without additional point over *lam* (cf. Sauvage in *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1860, p. 326); Miles, no. 21, has no point on *obv.*, and on *rev.* only point below *a* and above space between *m* and *d*.

¹ The preposition في before the date disappears from the gold at this point in this series.

192. E. T. Rogers, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 5. Lavoix, nos. 166-7; Nützel, no. 299 = Guthrie Collection (Lane-Poole, no. 4, first publication, but not illustrated). The system of punctuation on this and some of the following coins is also characteristic of early Kufic Korans. Miles, no. 22 (Pl.), is from different dies; the *obv.* has apparently no point.

193. Mrs. Farran, 1845 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 6. Ties., no. 301; Lavoix, no. 168; Nützel, no. 300; Miles, no. 23 (Pl.), has : nearer *n* of *al-dīnār*.

194. E. T. Rogers, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 7. Ties., no. 305; Lavoix, no. 169; Nützel, no. 301. Miles, no. 24, has : midway between *y* of *yūlad* and *d* of *al-dīnār*; while his no. 25 (Pl.) has : midway between *y* of *yūlad* and *i* of *al-dīnār*.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 85 (= A.D. 704)				
195	65.5 4.24	A/ .75	As above, but M at c.	As above, but خمس وثمنين with point over <i>kh</i> ; no : in field below. Pl. XII.
196	65.0 4.21	A/ .75	As above; but M at 3.	As above; but no point over <i>kh</i> ; : between <i>y</i> of <i>yālid</i> and <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XII.
A.H. 86 (= A.D. 705)				
197	66.9 4.34	A/ .8	As above, but M at 2.	As above, but ست وثمنين ; point over <i>ḡ</i> of <i>ḡuriba</i> ; no :. Pl. XII.
A.H. 87 (= A.D. 705/6)				
198	65.8 4.26	A/ .8	As no. 195.	As above, but سبع وثمنين ; in addition to point over <i>ḡuriba</i> another under <i>b</i> of <i>sab'</i> , but a little to r. Pl. XII.
A.H. 88 (= A.D. 706/7)				
199	66.0 4.27	A/ .75	As no. 195; (surface slightly cut).	As above, but ثمان وثمنين ; only points : midway between <i>ū</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>ī</i> of <i>al-dīnār</i> . Pl. XII.

195. E. T. Rogers, 1877 = *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 349 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 27., no. 7^a. Miles, no. 26, is apparently without diacritical points on *rev*. Lavoix, no. 170, gives : under *y* of *yūlad*, but no point over *kh* of date. This date was unknown to Ties.

196. E. T. Rogers, 1877 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 27, no. 7^b. Nützel, no. 302, is like this, but cast, not struck, according to his note.

197. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 8. Ties, no. 311; Lavoix, no. 171; Nützel, no. 303. Miles, no. 28 (Pl.), shows a similar *rev*.

198. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 9 (first publication). Lavoix, no. 214. Miles, no. 29 (Pl.), has the point immediately below *b* of *sab'*.

199. E. T. Rogers, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 10. Ties., no. 318; Lavoix, nos. 215-16; Nützel, no. 333. The points apparently go with *al-dīnār* because of their alignment with the *ī*. This is like Miles, no. 31. His no. 30 (Pl.) shows the : still in alignment with *ī* of *al-dīnār*, but more under *y* of *yūlad*.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
200	65.3 4.23	A ·8	A.H. 89 (= A.D. 707/8)	
			As above; (rust marks in field bottom).	As above; but تسع وثمانين; nearer i. Pl. XII.
201	54.4 3.53	A ·75	A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
			As above; (clipped).	As above, but تسعين; M at a; no :; point under beginning of b of <i>ḡuriba</i> . Pl. XII.
HALF DĪNĀR				
A half dīnār of A.H. 90 is described by Sayyid Nasir Nakshabandi in <i>Sumer</i> , i, 1945, p. ١٢٨. If so it is inedited. The central legends are as on no. 203 below.				
202	66.0 4.27	A ·75	A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
			As above.	As no. 201, but احدى وتسعين; M at 1; point under space between r and b of <i>ḡuriba</i> . Pl. XII.
HALF DĪNĀR				
203	31.8 2.06	A ·6	In the field:	In the field:
			لا اله الا الله وحده	بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

200. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane Poole, I, no. 11. Ties., no. 322; *Lavoix*, no. 217; *Nützel*, no. 334. Miles, no. 32 (Pl.), shows the rev. of a die variety, which would appear to show an additional : under the n of *al-dīnār*, but I hesitate to assert this as Miles does not mention it.

201. C. J. Rich, 1825 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 12. Ties., no. 325; *Lavoix*, no. 218. Miles, no. 36 (Pl.), has the point nearer the r of *ḡuriba*. There is one illustrated in *Figaniér: Moedas Árabes*, i, Pl. I, no. 86.

202. E. T. Rogers, 1877 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 27. 12^a. Ties., no. 345; *Lavoix*, nos. 219-20. Miles, no. 38 (Pl.), has an additional point on the rev. under the s of *bism* and near the end of the tail of the ن of تسعين. *Nützel*, no. 335, has : under d of *al-dīnār*. Miles, no. 39, has single point under first third of b of *ḡuriba*.

203. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 13 (first publication). Miles, no. 41 (Pl.), has no central point on obv., and on rev. the pellet is smaller.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M at 2: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق central point in middle of field between first two let- ters of <i>Allāh</i> ; all within a circle.	large oval pellet below; M at 12: ضرب هذا النصف سنة; احدى وتسعين; all within a circle. Pl. XII.
THIRD DĪNĀR				
ANS. 15	21.9 1.42	A ·55	As above, but without وحده.	As above, but الثلث instead of النصف; no pellet below.
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
204	66.0 4.27	A ·75	As no. 195.	As no. 201, but ثنتين وتسعين; point under <i>b</i> more to l.; the <i>m</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> is ω i.e. 4. Pl. XII.
HALF DĪNĀR				
UM. 1	35.3 2.29	A ·65	As no. 203.	As no. 203, but date as on no. 204 (end of date obliterated by mounting).
THIRD DĪNĀR				
UM. 2	22.0 1.42	A ·6	As ANS. 15.	As ANS. 15, but date as on no. 204.
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
205	66.1 4.28	A ·8	As no. 197.	As no. 201, but margin be- gins at l; date ثلث وتسعين. Pl. XII.

ANS. 15. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, no. 43. Another specimen in the University Museum, Philadelphia, is illustrated in his no. 42 (Pl.). ANS. 15 is illustrated in Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 62 (Pl. IV). There is one recorded in Weyl, no. 6181.

204. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = *N.O.I.* I, Pl. I. iv. (drawing, however, defective) = Lane-Poole, I, no. 14 = Ties., no. 363. See Lavoix, no. 221. Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 19) mentions that the Jena specimen has no point. The Marsden drawing failed to note the point. *Nützel*, no. 336 = Guthrie Collection no. 11. Miles, no. 45 (Pl.), has an additional point under the *ī* of *al-dīnār* (or perhaps more exactly between the *ī* and *n*).

UM. 1. University Museum, Philadelphia = Miles, no. 46 (Pl.). There are two in *Kā*. (nos. 17 and 18).

UM. 2. University Museum, Philadelphia = Miles, no. 47 (Pl.). The first *thulth* of this year published was by Lavoix (no. 222) but not illustrated.

205. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld, 1936.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
206	62.5 4.05	A .75	As above, but different die; (holed bottom l.).	As above, but different die;
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
207	64.8 4.20	A .75	As no. 197.	As no. 205; but اربع وتسعين ; no point under <i>b</i> . Pl. XII.
THIRD DĪNĀR				
208	21.5 1.39	A .55	As no. 203, but without وحده ; M at c; no central point; (holed at top).	As no. 203, but الثالث ; date as on no. 207; no pellet at bottom. Pl. XII.
QUARTER DĪNĀR ? ¹				
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
209	65.8 4.26	A .8	As no. 195.	As no. 195, but خمس وتسعين ; no point above <i>kh</i> . Pl. XII.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
210	66.3 4.30	A .8	As above.	As above, but ست وتسعين . Pl. XII.

206. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 15, who says there was no point on the *rev.*, but the coin is pierced where the point would be if any. *Lavoix*, nos. 223-4, and Miles, no. 48, all have the point under the *b* of *ḡurība*. See Ties., no. 376.

207. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 16. Ties., no. 393. *Lavoix*, no. 225; *Nützel*, no. 337 = Guthrie Collection, no. 12; Miles, nos. 49-51.

208. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 17 (first publication, but without illustration). *Lavoix*, nos. 226-7; *Nützel*, no. 338 (Pl. IV); Miles, no. 52 (Pl.). Miles, no. 53, illustrated in his *R.I.C.*, no. 63 (Pl. IV), has the end of the date thus **ين وتسع**. He points out that although it appears to be designated **الثالث** the weight (1.07 gm.) is that of a quarter *dīnār* (**ربع**).

¹ See end of f.n. to no. 208.

209. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 18. Ties., no. 410; *Lavoix*, no. 228; *Nützel*, no. 339; Miles, no. 54.

210. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane Poole, I, no. 19. L. A. Mayer (*Q.D.A.P.*, iv, p. 101) mentions one with point below **وحده** on *obv.* Ties., no. 431; *Lavoix*, nos. 229-30; *Nützel*, no. 340; Miles, nos. 55-56.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
HALF DĪNĀR				
Kh. 2	32.4 2.10	A'	As no. 203.	As no. 203, but ست وتسعين
ANS 16	32.5 2.11	A' .65	As above.	As no. 203 (with the same large pellet at bottom), but date as on Kh. 2. and الثلث (sic).
THIRD DĪNĀR				
211	21.6 1.40	A' .55	As no. 208.	As no. 208, but date as above. Pl. XII.
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
212	65.9 4.27	A' .8	As no. 210.	As no. 210, but سبع وتسعين. Pl. XII.
THIRD DĪNĀR				
Kh. 3	23.1 1.50	A'	As Kh. 2 above.	As Kh. 2 above, but date as on no. 212.
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
213	65.8 4.26	A' .8	As no. 212, M at 2.	As no. 212, but ثمان وتسعين; M at 12; point under <i>ḥ</i> of <i>ḍuriba</i> as on no. 201. Pl. XII.

Kh. 2. Khedivial Library, Cairo (Lane-Poole, no. 24, first publication, but not illustrated).

ANS. 16. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, no. 57 = *R.I.C.*, no. 64 (Pl. IV). Lane-Poole does not mention a large pellet on Kh. 2 above. ANS. 16 is remarkable in being named a *third*, though it has the weight and usual legends of a *half*.

211. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 20 (first publication, but without illustration). *Lavoix*, no. 231, and Miles, nos. 58-59.

212. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 21. *Ties.*, no. 442; *Lavoix*, no. 363; *Nützel*, no. 440; Miles, nos. 60-61; *Brethes*, Pl. VIII, no. 350. The bilingual *dīnārs* of Muslim Africa begin in this year (see p. 78).

Kh. 3. Khedivial Library, Cairo (Lane-Poole, no. 27). Unique.

213. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 22. *Ties.*, no. 454; *Lavoix*, nos. 364-6 (with points ضرب); *Nützel*, no. 441; Miles, no. 62, has point right under the beginning of the *ḥ*. The bilingual *dīnārs* of Muslim Spain begin in this year (see p. 79).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18)				
214	65.3 4.23	A/ ·8	As above, M at c.	As above, but تسع وتسعين; M at l; point nearer to beginning of b. Pl. XII.
THIRD DĪNĀR				
215	22.0 1.42	A/ ·55	As no. 211, M at 2; central point between tops of A and l of Allah.	As no. 211, date as above; M at 12. Pl. XIII.
A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19)				
216	66.0 4.27	A/ ·8	As no. 214, but M at 3.	As no. 214, but مئة, M at a. Pl. XIII.
HALF DĪNĀR				
P. 52	32.4 2.10	A/	As no. 203; uncertain letters in field r. under third line.	As no. 203, but date as above.
THIRD DĪNĀR				
217	21.0 1.36	A/ ·5	As no. 215; M at 3; (surface scratched).	As no. 215, but date as on no. 216; M at a. Pl. XIII.
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)				
218	65.5 4.24	A/ ·8	As no. 216.	As no. 216, but إحدى ومئة; M at l. Pl. XIII.

214. = Lane-Poole, I, no. 23. Ties., no. 467; Lavoix, nos. 367-8; Nützel, no. 442; Miles, no. 63 (Pl.). As for the so-called *dīnār* of Wāsiṭ see p. 103 below.

215. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 24. Ties., no. 468; Lavoix, no. 370, ends defectively [تسعة وتسعين]; Miles, no. 64 (Pl.); Weyl, no. 6196.

216. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, i, no. 25. Ties., no. 475; Lavoix, nos. 404-5; Nützel, no. 468; Miles, no. 66, has point under first third of the b. Mayer (*Q.D.A.P.*, iv, p. 101, no. 19) has one with additional point over d of *al-ṣamad*.

P. 52. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 406). Miles, no. 67 (Pl.) on rev. has a point above and after h of *al-rahmān*. Probably a central point.

217. Dr. Grant, 1877 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 28, no. 25^a. Ties., no. 476, Pl. II, 12; Lavoix, no. 407; Miles notes two, nos. 68 (Pl.) and 69, the former with point over h as on his no. 67 (see f.n. to P. 52).

218. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 26. Ties., no. 489; Lavoix, no. 408; Nützel, no. 469; Miles, no. 70. Mayer (*Q.D.A.P.*, iv, p. 101, no. 23) has one with additional point over h of *ilāha*.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
219	65.8 4.26	A ·75	As no. 216.	A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1) ¹ As above, but ثنتين ومئة. Pl. XIII.
220	66.1 4.28	A ·8	As above; M at c.	A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721/2) ¹ As above, but ثلث ومئة; M at a; central point just visible above <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XIII.
221	60.2 3.90	A ·75	As above; M at 3; (slightly clipped).	As above; M at a.
THIRD DĪNĀR				
222	20.4 1.32	A ·5	As no. 217; central point midway above first two let- ters of <i>Allah</i> .	As no. 217, but date as above; M at b; central point over <i>h</i> of <i>al-raḥmān</i> ; (above بسم A has been scratched). Pl. XIII.
223	66.1 4.28	A ·8	As no. 221.	A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722/3) As no. 221, but اربع ومئة; central point midway above <i>m</i> and <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XIII.
224	65.0 4.21	A ·8	As above, but M at c.	A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4) ² As above, but خمس ومئة; M at 1; central point is larger and under <i>h</i> of <i>aḥad</i> . Pl. XIII.

219. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 27. First specimen published by Lane-Poole (Guthrie Collection, no. 20) = Nützel, no. 478. Miles, no. 71, has apparently no point under *b* of *ḡuriba*.

¹ See also pp. 99 ff. for Post-Reform *dīnārs* of this and other years with the mint-name *al-Andalus* (Spain) and *Ifrikiya* (Africa).

220. Hon. C. A. Murray, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 28. Ties., no. 502; Nützel, no. 479; Miles, nos. 76 (Pl.) and 77.

221. Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society presented 1901.

222. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 29. Ties., no. 503; Miles, no. 79 (Pl.), has no central point on *obv.*; *rev.* has additional point after *h* of *al-raḥmān*; his nos. 80–81 are similar.

223. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 30. Ties., no. 509; Lavoix, no. 423; Nützel, no. 480; Miles, no. 82, has the point midway below *r* and *b* of *ḡuriba*.

² See also p. 103 for *dīnār* of this date of *Ḥijāz* gold.

224. E. T. Rogers, 1877 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 28, no. 30². Lavoix, no. 424 (without points); Nützel, no. 481 = Guthrie Collection (Lane-Poole, no. 23); Miles, no. 83 (Pl.), shows *rev.* with central point over *d* of *al-ṣamad*.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5) ¹				
225	65.3 4.23	A ·8	As above.	As above, but ست ومئة; no diacritical point under <i>duriba</i> ; central point above <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; traces of double outer circle at top. Pl. XIII.
226	64.4 4.17	A ·75	As above, but M at d.	As above, but M at a; single outer circle.
THIRD DĪNĀR				
Ties., no. 2745, records one in the Gagarine Collection.				
A.H. 107 (= A.D. 725/6)				
227	65.5 4.24	A ·8	As above, but M at 3.	As above, but سبع ومئة; M at 1; sole points : between <i>y</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>n</i> of <i>al-dīnār</i> . Pl. XIII.
A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726/7)				
228	66.0 4.27	A ·8	As above; but M at c.	As above, but ثمان ومئة; : between <i>y</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>ī</i> of <i>al-dīnār</i> . Pl. XIII.
228 ^a	65.4 4.23	A ·75	As above, but M at 3.	As above, but : between <i>y</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>r</i> of <i>al-dīnār</i> ; central point touching top of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .

¹ See also p. 102.225. J. Doubleday, 1854 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 31. Ties., no. 523; *Lavoix*, no. 449; *Nützel*, no. 497 (with : below last letter of بالهني); Miles, no. 85.

226. Major Wyndham Wood presented 1910.

227. Col. A. C. Havelock presented 1891. Kh., no. 41. This is the actual coin first noted by E. T. Rogers (*Num Chron.*, 1874, p. 349). Miles, no. 86, has : between *y* of *yūlad* and the *d* of *al-dīnār*; his no. 87 = *R.I.C.*, no. 67 (Pl. IV) has no points.228. Rev. W. Wright, 1876 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 28, no. 31^b. Ties., no. 534; *Lavoix*, no. 450; Miles, no. 88 (Pl.), has in addition traces of a central point over the *d* of *al-ṣamad*.
228^a. H. L. Rabino presented 1949.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 109 (= A.D. 727/8)				
229	65.8 4.26	A .75	As above.	As above, but تسع ومئة; M at a; no diacritical points; central point over r. corner of d of al-ṣamad. Pl. XIII.
A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728/9)				
230	66.0 4.27	A .8	As above; point below w of waḥdahū.	As above, but عشر ومئة; central point over d of al- ṣamad. Pl. XIII.
A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729/30) ¹				
231	66.0 4.27	A .8	As above; second line of central legend has اله for الله.	As above, but احدى عشرة ومئة; central point over d of al-ṣamad. Pl. XIII.
A.H. 112 (= A.D. 730/1)				
232	66.5 4.31	A .75	As above, but M at d; cen- tral legend correctly en- graved.	As above, but اثنتي عشرة; M at l. Pl. XIII.

229. C. J. Rich, 1825 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 32. Ties., no. 539; Lavoix, no. 451; Nützel, no. 498; Miles, nos. 89-90, have the central point over the space between m and d. See Mayer in *Q.D.A.P.*, iv, p. 102, no. 24; Brethes, Pl. VIII, no. 351.

230. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 28, no. 32^a. Ties., no. 543; Lavoix, no. 452; Miles, no. 91; his no. 92 (Pl.) = *R.I.C.*, no. 68 (Pl. IV) is I believe a forgery. It has عشرة instead of عشر, obviously part of a fuller date has been omitted. It is interesting to compare it with Lavoix, no. 458 (Pl. III) of the year 116 (ست عشرة) [wt. 4.16] and Marsden, *N.O.I.* (Pl. I, VIII) of the year 113 (ثلث عشرة) [wt. 4.18], now in the British Museum. Lane-Poole omitted it from his *Catalogue*, no doubt purposely. Miles writes about his no. 92: 'In size, weight [4.08], fabric and style this dinar is atypical. It is possibly a contemporary forgery, but more probably the issue of some temporary mint.' A similar specimen was illustrated by Assemani, *Museo Cufico Naniano*, Padua, 1787, Pl. I, l. = Ties., no. 543. See f.n. to no. 236 below.

¹ See also p. 100 for *dīnār* of this year with mint-name *Ifrikiya*.

231. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 28, 32^b. Ties., no. 555; Lavoix, no. 453; Nützel, no. 499; Miles, no. 93.

232. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 28, no. 32^c. Ties., no. 560; Lavoix, no. 454; Nützel, no. 500; Mayer in *Q.D.A.P.*, iv, p. 102, no. 25; Miles, no. 94, has apparently no central point.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
233	65.0 4.21	A ·8	A.H. 113 (= A.D. 731/2)	
			As above, but M at c; (pierced top l.).	As above, but ثلث عشرة no points. Pl. XIII.
234	65.3 4.23	A ·75	A.H. 114 (= A.D. 732/3) ¹	
			As above; faint trace of central point top l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	As above, but أربع عشرة. Pl. XIII.
235	66.0 4.27	A ·75	A.H. 115 (= A.D. 733/4)	
			As above, but no trace of central point.	As above, but خمس عشرة. Pl. XIII.
236	65.7 4.26	A ·8	A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734/5)	
			As above, but central point over top r. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	As above, but ست عشرة. Pl. XIII.
237	65.4 4.24	A ·75	A.H. 117 (= A.D. 735) ²	
			As no. 228 ^a ; (holed r. and l.).	As above, but سبع عشرة. Pl. XIII.
238	64.5 4.18	A ·75	A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736)	
			As no. 236; but no points.	As above, but ثمان عشرة; M at a. Pl. XIII.

233. Rev. W. Wright, 1876 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 28, no. 32^d. Ties., no. 563 = Marsden's coin now in B.M. which I believe to be a forgery (see f.n. to no. 230 above); Lavoix, no. 455; Miles, no. 95, has apparently no central point.

¹ See also p. 100 for *dīnār* of this year with mint-name *Ifrikiya*.

234. Major Rawlinson, 1850 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 33. Ties., no. 569; Lavoix, no. 456; Miles, no. 96.

235. C. Krumbholz, 1880 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 29, no. 33^a. Ties., no. 574; Lavoix, no. 457; Miles, no. 97. There is one illustrated by Bay Behzad Butak (XI, XII, and XIII *Yüzyillerde Resimli Türk Paralarina* Ek II-III, Istanbul, 1950, p. 140) though his transliteration is faulty. Mayer (*op. cit.*, no. 31) has one with point over *d* of *al-ṣamad*.

236. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 29, no. 33^b. Nützel, no. 501; Miles, no. 98 (Pl.), is said to have a point over *d* of *al-ṣamad*, but it seems to me from the plate to be over *d* of *yalid*, or, more reasonably, under the middle of the *b* of *ḡuriba*. The *dīnār* of this date illustrated by Lavoix, no. 458 (Pl. III), is of the same unusual fabric and weight (4.16) as those mentioned in f.n. to no. 230 above.

² See also *dīnār* of Ifrikiya on p. 100.

237. Acquired in 1838 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 34. Ties., no. 583; Miles, no. 99.

238. J. Doubleday, 1854 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 35. Ties., no. 587; Nützel, no. 502; Miles, no. 100.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
239	64.5 4.18	A ·75	A.H. 119 (= A.D. 737) As no. 237; (pierced at bottom).	As no. 237, but تسع عشرة. Pl. XIII.
240	66.0 4.27	A ·8	A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737/8) As no. 238.	As above, but عشرين. Pl. XIII.
241	66.0 4.27	A ·8	A.H. 121 (= A.D. 738/9) As above.	As above, but احدى عشرة. Pl. XIII.
242	66.0 4.27	A ·8	A.H. 122 (= A.D. 739/40) ¹ As no. 237.	As above, but ثنتين وعشرين. M at 2; central point over top r. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XIII.
243	63.0 4.08	A ·75	A.H. 123 (= A.D. 740/1) As no. 241; central point partly obliterated by <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahū</i> ; (holed at bottom).	As above, but ثلث وعشرين. M at b. Pl. XIII.
244	65.6 4.25	A ·8	A.H. 124 (= A.D. 741/2) As no. 242.	As above, but اربع وعشرين; M at c; no central point. Pl. XIII.

239. J. Doubleday, 1854 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 36 (first publication, but not illustrated). *Lavoix*, no. 459; Miles, nos. 101-2.

240. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1878 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 29, no. 36^a. Ties., no. 601; *Lavoix*, no. 460; *Nützel*, no. 503; Miles, nos. 103-4.

241. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 37. Ties., no. 609; *Lavoix*, no. 461; *Nützel*, no. 504; Miles, nos. 105-6.

¹ See *dīnār* of Ifrīkiya on p. 100.

242. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 29, no. 37^a. Ties., no. 613; *Lavoix*, no. 462; *Nützel*, no. 505; Miles, nos. 107 (Pl.) and 108. On the former central point between *w* and *h* of *waḥdahū* on *obv.*, and on *rev.* central point partly obscured by *d* of *al-ṣamad*. See Mayer (*op. cit.*, nos. 36 ff.) for examples without additional pointing.

243. E. T. Rogers, 1877 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 29, no. 37^b (first publication, but not illustrated); *Nützel*, no. 506; Miles, no. 109, has central point on the *obv.* as on his no. 107 (see preceding f.n.).

244. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = *N.O.I.*, Pl. I. XIII = Lane-Poole, I, no. 38 = Ties., no. 617; *Lavoix*, no. 463; *Nützel*, no. 507 = Guthrie Collection, no. 30; Miles, nos. 110-111.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 125 (= A.D. 742/3)	
245	66.0 4.27	A .8	As no. 243; but central point more obvious.	As above, but خمس وعشرين ; M at 2. Pl. XIII.
			A.H. 126 (= A.D. 743/4)	
246	65.8 4.26	A .8	As above, but M at 3 and central point between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	As above, but ست وعشرين ; M at b; central point over top r. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> scarcely visible. Pl. XIII.
			A.H. 127 (= A.D. 744/5) ¹	
247	66.0 4.27	A .8	As above.	As above, but سبع وعشرين ; M at a; central point visible. Pl. XIII.
			A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6)	
248	65.9 4.27	A .75	As above; but no central point.	As above, but ثمان وعشرين ; no central point. Pl. XIII.
			A.H. 129 (= A.D. 746/7)	
249	65.7 4.26	A .8	As no. 245, but central point as on no. 246.	As above, but تسع وعشرين ; M at l; central point over <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; diacritical point close under the curve of <i>b</i> of <i>ḍuriba</i> . Pl. XIII.
			A.H. 130 (= A.D. 747/8)	
250	56.0 3.62	A .75	As above, but M at 3; (badly clipped).	As above, but ثلاثين ; no point under <i>b</i> . Pl. XIII.

245. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 29, no. 38^a. See *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 349. Miles, nos. 112-14; his no. 113 has central point on *obv.* as on his no. 107 (see f.n. to no. 242).

246. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = *N.O.I.*, Pl. I, xiv = Lane-Poole, I, no. 39 = Ties., no. 625; *Nützel*, no. 572 = Guthrie Collection, no. 31; Miles, no. 115.

¹ See *dīnār* of al-Andalus of this year (p. 102).

247. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 29, no. 39^a. Ties., no. 631.

248. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 40. Ties., no. 636; *Lavoix*, no. 535; Miles, no. 116.

249. Rev. Henry Stobart, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 41. Lane-Poole failed to note the diacritical point. *Lavoix*, no. 536 (no mention of points). Miles, no. 117, differs from no. 249 in having no central point on either *obv.* or *rev.* E. T. Rogers in *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 349, notes one 'with no points whatever'.

250. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 42. Ties., no. 644; *Lavoix*, no. 537; *Nützel*, no. 577; Miles, no. 118 (Pl.), has two points on the *rev.*, one over *m* and one over *d* of *al-ṣamad*; it apparently has no central point on the *obv.*

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9)				
251	66.0 4.27	A 75	As above, but M at c; no central point.	As above, but أحدي وثلاثين ; M at 2; no points at all. Pl. XIII.
A.H. 132 (= A.D. 749/50)				
252	64.8 4.20	A 75	As above, but M at 3; central point as on no. 246.	As above, but ثنتين وثلاثين ; M at b. Pl. XIII.
(b) With Mint-name				
IFRĪKIYA (إفريقية) ¹				
A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1) ²				
*	65.6 4.25	A 75	In field: لا اله الا الله وحده margin: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق	In field: بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب هذا الدينر: بافريقية سنة ثنتين ومئة
A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721/2)				
P. 53	65.6 4.25	A 75	As above.	As above, but ثلث ومئة .

251. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 29, no. 42^a. *Lavoix*, no. 538; *Nützel*, no. 578; Miles, no. 119, may have a central point over *d* of *al-ṣamad* on rev.

252. Pridaux Collection, 1915. *Lavoix*, no. 539; *Nützel*, no. 579, and E. T. Rogers (*Num Chron.*, 1874, p. 349, with misprint for 132) are no doubt similar, since no cognizance was taken of central points in those days. Miles, no. 120 (Pl.), apparently has no central point.

It may be noted that the National Collection has at least one specimen *dīnār* for each year from A.H. 77 to 132, the year of the Umayyad collapse in the East. It is unfortunate that it does not have any specimens of the *dīnārs* described in the next section (b) with mint-names.

¹ Africa. Presumably these *dīnārs* were minted at al-Kairawān. See also the *dīnārs* of this and subsequent years without mint-name (pp. 93 ff.), and the *dīnārs* of Spain (pp. 101 ff.).

² The earlier *dīnārs* of Africa are described in the Arab-Byzantine part above, pp. 54 ff.
* His Excellency H.H. Abdul Wahab, Tunis (information by the courtesy of Monsieur J. Farrugia de Candia). See f.n. 3, p. xlvii.

P. 53. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 425, Pl. III). Also illustrated by Nakshabandi (*Sumer*, i, no. 2, p. 129 Pl.).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729/30) ¹	
			A.H. 114 (= A.D. 732/3)	
P. 54	64.8 4.20	A .75	<p>In field:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له</p> <p>margin: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله</p>	<p>In field:</p> <p>الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد</p> <p>margin: بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينر بافريقية سنة اربع عشرة ومئة</p>
			A.H. 117 (= A.D. 735)	
P. 55	65.6 4.25	A .75	As P. 54.	As P. 54, but سبع عشرة; two pellets in field below third line to r.
			A.H. 122 (= A.D. 739/40)	
B. 16	66.1 4.28	A .8	As P. 54.	As P. 54, but اثنتين وعشرين; two points in field under last line of <i>kalima</i> .

¹ Casanova, no. 215, but without further details, e.g. we do not know whether the legends are as on P. 53 above, or as on P. 54 below.

P. 54. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 464, Pl. III). Also Nakshabandi (*op. cit.*, p. 13, Pl.).

P. 55. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 465). It is a pity Lavoix did not illustrate this *ineditum*.

B. 16. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 508). This coin has never been illustrated. It is the specimen first recorded by Lane-Poole (*Catalogue of the Collection of Oriental Coins belonging to Col. C. Seton Guthrie*, Hertford, 1874, p. 4, no. 29). Apparently it had a point over the last letter of the date. Nützel does not mention this.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
AL-ANDALUS (الاندلس) ¹				
A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1) ²				
HSA. 10	66.4 4.30	A ·75	In field: لا اله الا الله وحده M at 3 محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق	In field: بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم M at 1: ضرب هذا الدين بالاندلس سنة ثنتين ومئة
HALF DĪNĀR				
HSA. 11	32.7 2.12	A ·65	As above.	As above, but النصف; large pellet below last line.
THIRD DĪNĀR				
HSA. 12	22.1 1.43	A ·55	As above.	As above, but الثلث; no pellet.
A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721/2)				
HSA. 13	66.2 4.29	A ·75	As above.	As HSA. 10, but ثلث ومئة; point between <i>h</i> and <i>m</i> of <i>al-raḥmān</i> ; point beneath beginning of <i>b</i> of <i>ḡuriba</i> ; : beneath <i>ī</i> of <i>al-raḥīm</i> (or beneath <i>n</i> of <i>al-Andalus</i>).

¹ Spain (Andalusia). Presumably these *dīnārs* were minted at Cordova. See also *dīnārs* of this and subsequent years without mint-name (pp. 93 ff.) and cf. *dīnārs* of Africa (pp. 99 f.).


² The early *dīnārs* of Spain are dealt with in the Arab-Byzantine part of this Catalogue (pp. 74-75, 77-80).

HSA. 10. Hispanic Society of America = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 2 a (Pl.), where full references to other specimens will be found. Note particularly his comments on the coin described by Bartholomaei, which was supposed to have two points on the *rev.* Figanier (*Moedas Arabes*, i, no. 238, Pl. 4), illustrates one, which has a point under the beginning of the stroke of the *b* of *ḡuriba*.

HSA. 11. Hispanic Society of America = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 2 b (Pl. I).

HSA. 12. Hispanic Society of America = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 2 c (Pl. I). See also his *R.I.C.*, no. 65, Pl. IV.


HSA. 13. Hispanic Society of America = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 3 (Pl. I).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Mad. 3		A ·75	As above.	A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722/3) As above, but اربع ومئة; : beneath ī of <i>al-raḥīm</i> or first <i>a</i> of <i>al-Andalus</i> .
Mad. 4		A	As above.	A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5) As above, but ست ومئة; (no information available re- garding the points).
				A.H. 127 (= A.D. 744/5)
				
Fig. 19				
Ox. 2	67·4 4·37	A ·8	As no. 247, but M at a; (vestiges of mounting ob- scure centre of coin).	As no. 247; but بالاندلس سنة سبع الخ; M at 12; central point (large) above top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Fig. 19.

Mad. 3. Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional (Casto M^a Del Rivero, no. 11, Pl.) = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 4.

Mad. 4. Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional (I. Calvo and C. M. Del Rivero, *Catálogo-Guía*, Madrid, 1925, Pl. X, no. 10). This publication was not available to me. Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 6 (a) describes the coin and points out that it is probably the piece briefly reported in Vives, no. 19.

Ox. 2. Oxford, Ashmolean Museum. Unique and unpublished. This is the latest known gold coin of Spain for some two hundred years.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>Ma'din Amīr al-Mu'minīn bi'l-Hijāz معدن امير المؤمنين بالبحار A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4)</p>	
				
			FIG. 20	
ANS. 16 ^a	64.8 4.20	A .8	As no. 186.	<p>In the field:</p> <p>الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد معدن امير المؤمنين بالحجاز</p> <p>margin: بسم الله ضرب هذا ; الدينار سنة خمس ومئة M at 1. Fig. 20.</p>
			WĀSIT (واسط) ¹	

ANS. 16^a. American Numismatic Society, New York (Newell Collection) = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 66 (Pl. IV), where important data regarding all recorded specimens of this remarkable mintage and the probable location of the gold 'Mine of the Commander of the Faithful in the Hijaz' will be found.

¹ The *dīnār* attributed to this mint can be discounted for reasons given in the *Introduction*, p. lvi.


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p>B. UMAIYAD SILVER (a) Without Mint-name A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)</p>				
				
Fig. 21				
Kh. 4	42.2 2.73	AR 1.05	<p>In the field:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم في سنة تسع وسبعين 5 annulets in margin.</p>	<p>In the field:</p> <p>الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد و لم يولد ولم يكن له كفوا احد محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله ولو كره المشركون¹</p>
<p>(b) With Mint-name <u>ABRASHAHR</u> (ابرشهر)² A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)³</p>				

Fig. 21

Kh. 4. Khedivial Library, Cairo (Lane-Poole, no. 66) = *Num. Chron.*, 1871, pp. 256 f. = *op. cit.*, 1882, p. 213. Unique. The above description is taken as the norm for all Umayyad *dirhams*, only differentiae are noted henceforth.

¹ For legends see the *Introduction*. Unless where otherwise indicated the Arabic is in unpointed Kufic script.

² Or *Abarshahr*, the capital of one of the four quarters of the province of *Khurāsān*. For the Umayyad coins of this mint of Arab-Sassanian type see vol. i, p. ci. The statement there, and also on p. cxl, that the earliest occurrence of the name on the Post-Reform coinage is A.H. 92 requires modification in view of what is stated in the following footnote.

³ A fragment of a *dirham* of this year showing the tail-end of what is presumably *ابرشهر* was illustrated and interpreted by Tornberg (*Numi Cufici*, p. 4, no. 17, Pl. I) = *Ties.*, no. 358. In *Rev. Num.*, 1907, p. 91, no. 8, a specimen said to be of this mint and date is mentioned, but not illustrated by Jacques De Morgan.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
253	42.2 2.73	R 1.1	As Kh. 4 above, but بابر شهر all في سنة اثنتين وتسعين within four serrate circles, the two outer ones being separated by annulets (? 5) at intervals; M at 1; central point top r. of <i>h</i> of <i>waḥ-</i> <i>dahu</i> ; point below last let- ter of اثنتين and above last letter of تسعين; (pierced l.).	As Kh. 4 above; M at 1; cen- tral point about midway be- low <i>d</i> of <i>al-gamad</i> and <i>lam</i> ; the central legend is within a serrate circle, while marginal legend has two outer serrate circles with five small inter- secting annulets. Pl. XIV.
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
254	42.5 2.75	R 1.05	As no. 253, but ثلث وتسعين; no points.	As no. 253; no points. Pl. XIV.
255	44.0 2.85	R 1.05	As above, but بابر شهرة; faint traces of central point l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As above. Pl. XIV.
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
256	45.0 2.91	R 1.05	As no. 254, but خمس وتسعين; central point top l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As no. 253, but M at <i>b</i> ; central point more to r. Pl. XIV.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
P.56	40.1 2.60	R	ست وتسعين	

253. Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon presented 1912 (from the Swat Valley). *Lavoix*, no. 232; *Nützel*, no. 341 (where digit was read as اثنتان) = Guthrie Collection (no. 32, where digit read as on no. 253 above).

254. M. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 43 (first publication).

255. C. J. Rogers, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 30, no. 43^a.

256. Gen. Houtum-Schindler, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 30, no. 43^c. *Ties.*, no. 414; *Nützel*, no. 342.

P. 56. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 233). Tornberg, *Numi Cufici*, p. 6, no. 33, Pl. I = *Ties.*, no. 440, has one with incomplete date [9]6. The presence of ن in the date shows that it cannot be as late as 106 as Tornberg thought; cf. fn. 2 next page.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) ¹	
			A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5) ²	
			ABARḲUBĀDH (ابرقباد)	
			A.H. 83 (= A.D. 702)	
ANS. 17	41.1 2.66	R 1.0	بابرقباد في سنة ثلث وثمانين M at 1; no points.	M at 1; و at beginning of third line; no points. Pl. XIV.
			A.H. 96 (= 714/15) ⁴	
			ADHARBĀIJĀN (ادربجان)	
			A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4)	
P. 57	43.2 2.80	R	بادربجان سنة خمس ومئة below fourth line ∴	
			A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5)	
257	19.7 1.28	R .75	ست ومئة; (clipped down to dīnār size).	As P. 57; central point below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and <i>l</i> of <i>lām</i> .

¹ Tiesenhausen (*Num. Zeit.*, 1871, p. 168, no. 12) recorded one, without illustration. It had a hole under في. Cf. *Mar.*, no. 148.

² A *dirham* of this mint and year (no في in date) was noted by Oliver Codrington (in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, xvi, p. 94), but not illustrated. The annulets were oo (5); wt. 44.0 gra. The coin was found in Baluchistan.

³ In 'Irāk, between Wāsiṭ and al-Baṣra.

ANS. 17. American Numismatic Society, New York. This unique piece was first correctly attributed and published by Miles (*M.N.* iv, 1950, pp. 115-20). His discussion of the problems involved is masterly.

⁴ The only other *dirham* of this mint so far known was recorded by Ziya (no. 61) for this year, but no attempt was made to identify the mint or even read the mint-name consistently. No illustration was given.

⁵ The coins were no doubt struck at Ardabil, the capital of this mountainous province in NW. Irān. For the probable Umayyad coins of this mint of Arab-Sassanian type see vol. i, p. cix. For Post-Reform copper see p. 228.

P. 57. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 428). *Ties.*, no. 520; *Casanova*, no. 164; *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 214, no. 176 = *Kh.*, no. 67.

257. India Office Collection presented 1882. It is interesting to compare the clipping of this specimen with the footnote on the so-called *dīnār* of Wāsiṭ above, p. 103. *Ties.*, no. 527.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
AUB. 1		R 1.1	ARRĀN (اررآن) ¹ A.H. 89 (= A.D. 707/8) ² A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9) ³	
			ARDASHĪR-KHURRA (اردشیر خوره) ⁴ A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)	
			بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم (sic) بالدرشخرة (sic) في ثمنين (sic) سه; M at b; point over <i>q</i> of <i>duriba</i> ; cen- tral point over <i>w</i> of <i>wahdah</i> .	M at 1; trace of : between <i>lam</i> and <i>yakun</i> of third line; و at beginning of third line.
			A.H. 83 (= A.D. 702)	
Dam. 1	40.3 2.61	R	باردشیرخوره في سنة ثلث و ثمنين	
258	44.9 2.91	R 1.0	باردشیرخوره في سنة تسعين; M at 1; no points.	M at 1; و at end of second line; central point over <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .

Pl. XIV.

Pl. XIV.

¹ Province in NW Irān. For a *dirham* of Arab-Sassanian type attributed to Kanja or Ganja, which is in this province, see vol. i, p. cxx. There is also some element of doubt in the above *dirhams* of the Umayyad period, though Arrān is definitely amongst the 'Abbāsid mint-names. Miles (*R.I.C.*, no. 76) attributes a Post-Reform *dirham* to Ganja under the form al-Janja (q.v. p. 135).

² Sole authority Ziya, p. 5, no. 27. It was not illustrated.

³ Mar., no. 60, with query after date. See vol. i, p. cxxxv.

⁴ The chief of the five districts of Fārs, Irān.

AUB. 1. American University, Beirut. This unique coin was first recorded, but without illustration or details of its peculiarity, by H. Porter in *Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 317.

Dam. 1. Damascus, Musée National Syrien (*Abdel-Kadar*, p. 406, no. 3). The exact position of *ج* on the rev. is not indicated, but by deduction it is as on AUB. 1 above. Unique.

258. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 44. Prince Gagarine mentioned one (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1862, p. 458, no. 2) with a point below *ش* of mint-name, which Soret, in a footnote, regarded as a 'point secret' = *Ties.*, no. 332; cf. *Lavoix*, no. 234 and *Nützel*, no. 343 (= *Guthrie*, no. 33).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)				
259	42.1 2.73	R 1.0	As above; but احدى وتسعين ; faint traces of central point l. of <i>w</i> of <i>wahdah</i> .	As above.
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
P. 58	44.8 2.90	R	ثلث وتسعين	
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
260	43.5 2.82	R 1.0	As no. 259, but اربع وتسعين	As no. 259, but central point midway above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and the following <i>w</i> .
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
261	42.6 2.76	R 1.0	As above, but خمس وتسعين ; triangular-shaped mark top r. of <i>Allah</i> in second line.	As above, but central point over <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
262	44.0 2.85	R 1.05	As above, but ست وتسعين ; only point over <i>h</i> of <i>Allah</i> in second line.	M at b; central point midway below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> .
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
263	41.2 2.67	R 1.1	As above, but سبع وتسعين ; no point.	As above, but central point below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; point in margin midway below <i>sh</i> and <i>r</i> of <i>mushrikūna</i> .

Pl. XIV.

259. Anon. present 1939. *Ties.*, no. 2724; *Lavoix*, no. 235; *Nützel*, no. 344 (= *Guthrie*, no. 34).

P. 58. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 236). *Ties.*, no. 384 and p. 299.

260. M. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 45 (first publication). *Lavoix*, no. 237; *Nützel*, no. 345.

261. M. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 46. First published specimen was by Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 340, no. 26) = *Ties.*, no. 419.

262. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 30, no. 46^a. *Lavoix*, no. 238; *Nützel*, no. 346 (= *Guthrie*, no. 35).

263. 1905, ex Tobin Bush Sale (Sotheby, 5 Nov. 1902, no. 41, though date misread). *Ties.*, no. 445; *Lavoix*, no. 371; Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 24, no. 105). This last had various scattered points on the obv. which may, however, have been due to an inexperienced die-engraver.


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
264	44.8 2.90	R 1.05	A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)	
			As above, but ثمان وتسعين; faint traces of central point above <i>w</i> of <i>wahdahu</i> .	As above, but tiny central point top l. of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; no other points.
B. 17	47.1 3.05	R 1.05	A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18)	
			تسع وتسعين; (holed).	|
B. 18	38.3 2.48	R 1.0	IRMĪNIYA (إرمينية) ¹	
			A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)	
			بأرمينية سنة إحدى وثمانين; M at b; central point over <i>h</i> of <i>wahdahu</i> .	M at l; و at beginning of third line; central point over <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11) ²	
			A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)	
				

FIG. 22.

264. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 47. *Ties.*, no. 458; *Nützel*, no. 443 (= *Guthrie*, no. 36).

B. 17. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 444). Bay Ibrahim Artuk informs me of one in the Urfa hoard (no. 74), but it is none too clear and may be 97. It is cut. The Berlin coin was first edited by Lane-Poole (*Guthrie*, no. 37). He said the digit تسع was indistinct.

¹ Or Armīniya, i.e. the province of Armenia, the old capital of which was Dabil, later superseded by Khilāt and Tiflis. Both Dabil and Tiflis appear on Umayyad *dirhams* of this series as mints (see pp. 129 and 139). For Umayyad copper coins of Irmlniya see pp. 229 f.

B. 18. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 304, Pl. IV) = Lane-Poole (*J.R.A.S.*, 1875, pp. 13-14 of offprint). The absence of في in the date and the position of 9 in the third line are noteworthy. أحدى in the date is written thus احدى.

² A *dirham* of this year اثنتين وتسعين (*sic*) is reported by Prince Alexandre Gagarine (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1862, p. 459, no. 5). It had a diacritical point below the *b* of *quriba*, and : below the legend in the field of the *obv.* (i.e. the *rev.* in this Catalogue) = *Ties.*, no. 2725.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Ties. 3		R 1.15	اربع وتسعين; M at a;	M at 2; و at end of second line. Fig. 22.
			A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)	
264 ^a	43.5 2.82	R 1.1	خمسة وتسعين; M at 1.	M at 2; و at end of second line; central point midway above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>walam</i> .
			A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)	
†	42.8 2.77	R 1.1	ست وتسعين; M at 1.	M at 2; و at end of second line.
			A. H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) ¹	
			A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17) ²	
			A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18)	
265	42.5 2.75	R 1.1	تسع وتسعين; M at 1.	M at 2; و at end of second line; central point top l. of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XIV.
			A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19)	
266	36.7 2.38	R 1.0	مئة; M at a.	As above, but central point top of upper curve of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; additional point below first letter of <i>أحد</i> in bottom line.

Ties. 3. Tiesenhhausen, no. 401 and p. 299, Pl. II. 9. *Mar.*, no. 104.

264^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. *Ties.*, no. 424 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 239; *Mar.*, no. 116; *Ziya*, no. 49; *Nützel*, no. 347.

† A. E. Ebeian: *Histoire Numismatique Arabo-Arménienne* [in Armenian], Beirut, 1940, pp. 17-18, where it is illustrated. *Ties.*, no. 439 and p. 299; *Mar.*, no. 135; *Lavoix*, no. 240; *Nützel*, no. 348.

¹ *Ties.*, no. 450 and p. 299; *Mar.*, no. 140; *Lavoix*, no. 372.

² *Ties.*, no. 461 (with *في* before the date! unlikely); *Lavoix*, no. 373 (no. *في*); *Mar.*, no. 150; *Casanova*, no. 117; *Pakhomov* (Marr vol., p. 740).

265. 1905, ex Tobin Bush Sale (Sotheby, 5 Nov. 1902). *Ties.*, no. 472; *Lavoix*, no. 373; *Nützel*, no. 445; *Pakhomov*, loc. cit. Bay Ibrahim Artuk has shown me the rubbing of another.

266. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 48. *Ties.*, no. 480; *Mar.*, no. 169; Miles (*R.I.C.*, no. 69, Pl. V) has no point in rev. area.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20) ¹	
			A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1) ²	
			A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721/2) ³	
			A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722/3) ⁴	
			A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4) ⁵	
			A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5) ⁶	
			A.H. 107 (= A.D. 725/6) ⁷	
			A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726/7)	
267	38.9 2.52	R 1.05	ثمان ومئة; M at 1; faint traces of central point to l. of <i>w</i> of <i>wahdah</i> .	M at 3; central point above top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; point midway below <i>f</i> and <i>u</i> of <i>kufu'an</i> and small one bottom r. of Allah at beginning of top line. Pl. XIV.
			A.H. 109 (= A.D. 727/8) ⁸	

¹ *Ties.*, no. 491; *Mar.*, no. 178; *Nützel*, no. 470; Nakshabandi has also come across one in the Zakho Treasure (*Sumer*, 1950, p. 178) with a pellet below the central legend on the rev.; the one in ANS. has this point midway below the two *alifs* in the bottom line.

² *Ties.*, no. 499; *Mar.*, no. 185; *Nützel*, no. 482 (ثمان ومئة); point under the *b* and : under the *m* of (بارمينية); Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 344, no. 39) is mistaken about the unit of the date.

³ *Ties.*, no. 507 (point under ب of بارمينية); *Mar.*, no. 191; *Khed.*, no. 70; *Lavoix*, no. 429 (• below third line of rev. legend [i.e. his obv.]); *Nützel*, no. 483 (points as on his no. 482 above).

⁴ *Ties.*, no. 513 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 430.

⁵ *Ties.*, no. 521; *Mar.*, no. 202.

⁶ *Ties.*, no. 526 and p. 300.

⁷ *Ties.*, no. 532; *Nützel*, no. 509.

267. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1889. *Ties.*, no. 536.

⁸ *Ties.*, no. 542; *Lavoix*, no. 466.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
268	41.5 2.69	R 1.0	<p>IṢṬAKHR (إسطخر)¹ A.H. 79 (?) = (A.D. 698/9)</p>	
			<p>باصطحر في سنة تسع (?) وسبعين; M at 1; (rust marks in field below <i>kalima</i>); (note epigraphy of mint-name).</p>	<p>M at k; (<i>sic</i>) على بن for و; على الدين on third line; central point midway be- tween <i>l</i> and <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i>; (note epigraphy of محمد).</p> <p>Pl. XIV.</p>
269	43.4 2.81	R 1.1	<p>A.H. 88 ? (= A.D. 706/7)² A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)</p>	
			<p>As no. 268, but تسعين; (different style).</p>	<p>As no. 268, but M at b, and و at end of second line; على الدين correctly writ- ten in margin; central point below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i>, about midway; (differ- ent style).</p> <p>Pl. XIV.</p>
270	44.9 2.91	R .95	<p>As above, but إحدى وتسعين; (clipped).</p>	<p>As above.</p>

¹ The ancient Persepolis. For the Umayyad *dirhams* of this mint of Arab-Sassanian type see vol. i, pp. cxxix f.

268. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. This coin, which has several deficiencies especially in the spelling of the date, was first published by Oliver Codrington (in *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 267, Pl. XII, 1, though ref. is out of place in his text). There is a shadow of doubt about the end of the date (سنة تسع), but there are several points in favour of its being read as سبعين. The coin closely resembles in style the coin of Baḡra (no. 299, Pl. XV) of the year 79, having the same arrangement of the *rev.* legend with و at the beginning of third line and also the *rev.* margin beginning at *k*. Cf. *Jaiy* yr. 79 (no. 325). There is a similar family resemblance between it and the coins (B. 18, p. 109) of Irmīniya and its chief towns Dabil (B. 28; p. 139) and Tiflis (B. 23, p. 129), though the *rev.* legend is different in the last two instances, which is not surprising as they are of later date.

² Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1855, p. 250 = *Ties.*, no. 321) regarded the fragment of a *dirham* of Iṣṭakhr published by Tornberg (*Numi Cusci*, p. 7, no. 37, Pl. I) with remains only of a date to be of this year. See footnote to no. 277 below.

269. W. C. West, 1920. *Ties.*, no. 339 and p. 299; Oliver Codrington (*Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 267 had annulets ooooo); Lavoix, no. 241, and Nützel, no. 349 = Guthrie, no. 39.

270. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 49. *Ties.*, no. 357; Nützel, no. 350; Weyl., no. 6182.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
271	41.0 2.65	R 1.05	اثنين وتسعين; traces of central point top of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As above.
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
272	42.0 2.72	R 1.15	ثلاث وتسعين; no central point.	M at b; دين بن الحق for الحق
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
273	42.3 2.74	R 1.05	اربع وتسعين; point above <i>h</i> of <i>lahu</i> in last line.	As above, but no error in margin; central point nearer to <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; point over <i>و</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
274	42.5 2.75	R 1.0	As above, but خمس وتسعين; additional point below <i>ī</i> of <i>sharik</i> .	As above, but central point only above <i>w</i> of <i>walam</i> in third line.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
275	39.1 2.53	R 1.05	As no. 273, but ست وتسعين; traces of central point over <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As above; but central point to l. below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .

Pl. XIV.

271. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 30, no. 49^a. *Ties.*, no. 2726; *Lavoix*, no. 242; *Nützel*, no. 351 = *Guthrie*, no. 40.

272. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 30, no. 49^b. *Ties.*, no. 386; *Lavoix*, no. 243, *Nützel*, no. 352.

273. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 50. *Ties.*, no. 404; *Nützel*, no. 353; *Lavoix*, no. 244, does not record a point on the *obv.* over last letter of bottom line, which is found on all years hereafter on coins of this mint.

274. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 51. There is a drawing of a fragment of year [9]5 in Tornberg (*Numi Cufici*, Pl. I, 24) with no indication of point below *ī* of *sharik*. It may, of course, have been overlooked as this one was by Lane-Poole. *Ties.*, no. 429 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 245; *Nützel*, no. 354.

275. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 52. *Ties.*, no. 2729; *Lavoix*, no. 246; *Nützel*, no. 355 = *Guthrie*, no. 41; *Pakhomov*, *loc. cit.* (6 specimens).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)	
276	44.0 2.85	AR 1.05	As no. 273, but سبع وتسعين	As above, but tiny point in margin over $\frac{1}{2}$ of <i>al-ḥakk</i> .
			A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)	
277	39.0 2.52	AR 1.0	As no. 273, but ثمان وتسعين	As no. 274, but M at 2.
			A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19) ¹	
			A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1)	
P. 58 ^a	41.7 2.70	AR	باحطخر سنة اثنتين ومئة	
			IFRĪKIYA (المربعه) ²	
			A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)	
ANS. 18	38.0 2.46	AR 1.0	باغريقية سنة ثمان وتسعين M at a; pellet under <i>r</i> of <i>ḡuriba</i> and <i>t</i> of <i>tis'aīn</i> ; (clipped and pierced).	و at end of second line.

276. W. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 30, no. 52^a. *Ties.*, no. 446 and p. 209; *Lavoix*, no. 374.

277. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 53. The specimen in Tornberg (*Numi Cusci*, Pl. I, no. 37) is no doubt a variety of this year, in spite of Stichel's argument in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1855, p. 250. *Ties.*, no. 457; *Lavoix*, no. 375, and *Nützel*, no. 446 = *Guthrie*, no. 42.

¹ The only recorded *dirham* is Tornberg (*ibid.*, pp. 7-8, no. 40) = *Ties.*, no. 479. It was a fragment with *صطخر سنة مئة*. Note the absence of *في* in the date.

P. 58^a. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 431, first time of publication). *Casanova*, no. 165; Porter (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 317).

This is the latest recorded date for this mint under the Umayyads. It reappears in A.H. 129 (= A.D. 746/7) under the 'Abbāsīd partisans, whose coins will appear in a subsequent volume.

² i.e. the Province of Africa, the mint probably being at its chief town al-Ḳairawān (القروان). For the coins of North Africa of Arab-Byzantine type see above, pp. 54-73, 76, 78-79. For the Umayyad *dīnārs* of Post-Reform type definitely minted in North Africa see above, pp. 99 f.

The Arabs also struck copper coins at Ṭanja (طنجة) in Morocco; see above, pp. 62-63 and below, pp. 270 ff. There are also other copper pieces which may be the product of African, or else Spanish, mints under the Umayyad governors.

ANS. 18. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 70, Pl. V (*obv.* only).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)				
P. 59	36.2 2.35	R	احدى ومئة	
A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1)				
278	32.6 2.11	R 1.05	ثنتين ومئة; M at 1; small point under second line below second <i>l</i> of <i>Allah</i> and <i>d</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; faint trace of point under <i>lā</i> of last line; (clipped).	M at d; و in second line; central point under <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> . Pl. XIV.
279	46.6 3.02	R 1.1	M at a; no points; (mounted for suspension).	M. at 3; two points under <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; كلة omitted in margin. Pl. XIV.
A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721/22)				
280	43.8 2.84	R 1.0	ثلت ومئة; M at 1; no points.	M at 3; central point as on no. 278.
281	45.0 2.91	R 1.0		M at d; central point between <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> .
A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722/3)				
282	42.5 2.75	R 1.0	اربع ومئة; M at 1; small vertical stroke below <i>alif</i> of <i>Ifrikiya</i> ; (pierced in two places).	M at 3; central point under <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .

P. 59. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 409). Unique.

278. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 71, shows *obr.* with single point top r. of *Allah* in second line. Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1862, pp. 26-27) mentions one with the *f* and *r* of the mint-name separated = *Ties.*, no. 501. *Lavoix*, no. 432.

279. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1878 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 30, no. 537.

280. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 54, Pl. I. *Ties.*, no. 505; *Lavoix*, no. 433; *Nützel*, no. 484 (with oo oo oo oo on *obr.*); *Casanova*, no. 166.

281. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld, 1935.

282. C. J. Rogers, 1894. *Ties.*, no. 2744; *Lavoix*, no. 434, *Nützel*, no. 485; Ashmolean Museum (Christ Church Coll.).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
283	42.7 2.77	R 1.0	A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4)	
			خمسة ومئة; M at 1; (traces of rust marks).	As above.
B. 19	42.9 2.78	R 1.0	A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5)	
			ست ومئة; points ظرئ; annulets ∞ (5 times).	Annulets as on <i>obv.</i>
284	45.2 2.93	R 1.1	A.H. 109 (= A.D. 727/8) ¹	
			A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728/9) ²	
			A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729/30)	
			أحدى عشرة ومئة; M at 1; between third and fourth outer circles ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙	M at 1; point (or two?) over <i>d</i> of <i>ahad</i> and below last line midway between <i>f</i> and <i>u</i> of <i>kufu'an</i> ; كره omitted in margin. Pl. XIV.
			A.H. 112 (= A.D. 730/1)	
284 ^a	44.9 2.91	R 1.1	As above; but ثنتي عشرة ومئة; central point above <i>h</i> of <i>wahdahu</i> .	M at b; legends complete; no points unless one top l. of <i>lam</i> in second line.
285	45.6 2.95	R 1.05	A.H. 113 (= A.D. 731/2)	
			ثلاث عشرة ومئة; M at 1; no points; annulets as on no. 284.	M at b; no points.

283. C. J. Rich Collection, 1825 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 55, first time of publication. *Lavoix*, no. 435; *Casanova*, no. 167.

B. 19. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 510) = *Guthrie*, no. 43, first time of publication. Unique.

¹ Sole exemplar Fraehn, p. 13, no. 56 = *Ties.*, no. 541.

² The only instance known to me is Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1914, p. 116, no. 400).

284. Sir Hans Sloane, 1753 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 56. *Ties.*, no. 559; *Lavoix*, no. 467 (with ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞). There is a distinctive style about the B.M. *dirham*, but I am unable to determine whether it began in this year or earlier. Cf. the *dirhams* of Wāsiṭ.

284^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. *Ties.*, no. 562; *Lavoix*, no. 468; *Nützel*, no. 511; *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 214 = *Kh.*, no. 77; *Casanova*, no. 269.

285. Marsden Collection presented 1834 (*N.O.I.*, Pl. I. ix) = Lane-Poole, I, no. 57. *Ties.*, no. 565. There is one in the Collection of Monsieur Paul Bédé of Sfax. Monsieur J. Farrugia de Candia informs me of another in the Collection of His Excellency H.H. Abdul Wahab.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 114 (= A.D. 732/3)	
286	44.4 2.88	R 1.1	As above, but اربع عشرة ومئة	As above; but point below <i>l</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and <i>l</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
			A.H. 115 (= A.D. 733/4)	
P. 60	43.2 2.80	R	خمس عشرة ومئة	
			A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734/5)	
ANS. 19	44.9 2.91	R 1.05	ست عشرة ومئة	
			A.H. 117 (= A.D. 735)	
287	45.8 2.97	R 1.0	As no. 285, but سبع عشرة ومئة ; and ☉ ☉ ☉	M at 2; tiny central point under <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> . Pl. XIV.
			A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736)	
288	44.8 2.90	R 1.05	As above, but ثمان عشرة ومئة	As above, but no central point; below <i>kalima</i> pellet. Pl. XIV.
			A.H. 124 (= A.D. 741/2)	
ANS. 20	44.3 2.87	R 1.0	As above, but اربع وعشرين ومئة	As above.

286. Monsieur Paul Bédé presented 1934. He has another in his own Collection at Sfax. *Ties.*, no. 572.

P. 60. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 470). This was the first to be published. Monsieur Farrugia de Candia informs me of one in the Collection of H.E. H.H. Abdul Wahab.

ANS. 19. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 72 (a), Pl. V. There is also another (clipped) specimen in the same collection. These are the first recorded examples.

287. Monsieur Paul Bédé presented 1934. There is another in his own Collection at Sfax. Monsieur Farrugia de Candia informs me of another in the Collection of H.E. H.H. Abdul Wahab.

288. Marsden Collection presented 1834 (*N.O.I.*, Pl. I. xi) = Lane-Poole, I, no. 58 = *Ties.*, no. 591. Unique.

ANS. 20. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 73, Pl. V. This is the first published specimen. I have seen a rubbing of a specimen in the Collection of Monsieur Paul Bédé, Sfax, which clearly shows the pellet on rev.


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
I. 3		R	<p>A.H. 125 (= A.D. 742/3)</p> <p>خمس وعشرين ومئة</p> <p>A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6)</p>	<p>As no. 288.</p>
				
FIG. 23.				
288 ^a	43.1 2.79	R 1.05	<p>As no. 285, but ثمان</p> <p>وعشرين ومئة; ○○○○○○;</p> <p>eight-pointed star below</p> <p>kalima.</p>	<p>M at 1.</p>
P. 61	41.7 2.70	R	<p>A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9)</p> <p>أحدى وثلاثين ومئة; ○○○○○○</p> <p>(pierced).</p>	
Ties. 4		R	<p>A.H. 132 (= A.D. 749/50)</p> <p>ثنتين وثلاثين ومئة</p> <p>AL-ANDALUS (الاندلس)¹</p> <p>A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19)²</p>	

Fig. 23.

I. 3. Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 166, Pl. I). He is wrong (p. 58) in stating that there are four annulets on the *obv.*, there are only three as on no. 287 above. Unique.

288^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. Unique, unpublished.

P. 61. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 540). Unique.

Ties. 4. Tiesenhausen, no. 654^a = Bartholomaei in *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1862, p. 29, no. 6. This unique piece is interesting evidence of the last days of Umayyad rule in North Africa.

¹ i.e. Andalusia or Spain. The mint was almost certainly at Cordova. See discussion in Miles, *C.U.S.*, pp. 33 ff.

For the Arab-Byzantine coins minted in Spain see above, pp. 74-75, 77-80.

For the Umayyad *dirhams* of conventional Muḥammadan type definitely minted in Spain see above, pp. 101 f.

Besides certain bronze coins struck in al-Andalus (below, pp. 232 ff.) there are others which were issued either in Spain or in North Africa by the provincial Umayyad governors there (below, pp. 225 ff.).

² The *dirham* purporting to be of this year illustrated by Simone Assemani (*Museo Cufico Naniano*, Padua, 1787, Pl. V, no. LII) = *Ties.*, no. 482, is really of the year 200 as noted by *Vives*, p. 6 and accepted by Miles (*C.U.S.*, p. 114). The engraving of Assemani's plate is misleading.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
289	37.5 2.43	R 1-15	A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722/3) بِالْأَنْدَلُسِ سَنَةُ أَرْبَعٍ وَمِئَةِ M at 1.	M at 3; و at end of second line. Pl. XV.
P. 62	44.4 2.88	R	A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4) ¹ A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5) سِتْ وَمِئَةِ	
Lis. 2		R	A.H. 107 (= A.D. 725/6) سَعِ وَمِئَةِ	
B. 20	39.8 2.58	R .95	A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726/7) ثَمَانٍ وَمِئَةِ; ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞; (holed).	
Dam. 2		R	A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728/9) عَشْرٍ وَمِئَةِ; ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞	

289. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935. See Miles, *C.U.S.*, p. 117, 4 (b). The *kalima* on the *rev.* as given by Miles has the و at the beginning of the third line instead of as above, and as given by Vives, no. 20. The Emir Abd el-Kader (in *Mélanges* . . . René Dussaud, p. 408, no. 14) also puts the و at the beginning of the third line. It is unlikely that this is so at this late date. Cf. the style with the corresponding *dirhams* of Ifrikiya, Pl. XIV, no. 278, &c., especially the lām-alif.

¹ An early authority for this year is Fraehn, *Quinque Centuriae*, no. 30 = *Ties.*, no. 522 = *Mar.*, no. 204 = *Vives*, no. 21 = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 5. In the Johnston Collection (Sotheby, July 1906, p. 13) another is cited.

P. 62. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 471). *Ties.*, no. 528; *Ziya*, no. 81. See Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 6 (b), who disposes of Codera's scepticism regarding this date. Pakhomov (*loc. cit.*) reports one in a find at Ganja in Georgia. Cf. B. 20 below.

Lis. 2. Lisbon (*Figanier*, pp. 12-13, no. 15). There is an engraving of one of this year in Hallenberg's *Numismata Orientalia*, i, Upsala, 1822, pp. 1 ff. Pl. = *Ties.*, no. 533 = *Vives*, no. 23 = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 7. Miles has written to inform me of two more specimens.

B. 20. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 512). *Ties.*, no. 537. Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 8, is mistaken about the position of the و on the *rev.* at the end of the second line as being exceptional. See footnote to no. 289 above. *Z.f.n.*, 1881, p. 153 and *Sumer*, 1950, p. 178. Pakhomov reported one from a hoard at Ganja in Georgia, cf. f.n. to P. 62 above.

Dam. 2. Damascus, Musée National Syrien (*Abdel-Kadar*, p. 408, no. 15). The first recorded specimen was Fraehn, *Recensio*, no. 58, p. 13 = *Ties.*, no. 547 = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 9 (a). Miles informs me of yet another known example.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729/30)				
Ox. 3	44.8 2.90	R 1.1	أحدى عشرة ومئة; M at 2; central point between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; ○ ○ ○ ○	M at 1; central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-</i> <i>ṣamad</i> .
P. 63	46.1 2.92	R	أحد عشر (sic) ومئة; (edge trimmed).	
A.H. 112 (= A.D. 730/1) ¹				
A.H. 113 (= A.D. 731/2)				
290	43.4 2.81	R 1.0	ثلاث عشرة ومئة; M at b; annulets as on Ox. 3 above; central point l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	M at 2; central point under <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞
Pl. XV.				
A.H. 114 (= A.D. 732/3)				
P. 64	42.5 2.75	R	أربع عشرة ومئة	
A.H. 115 (= A.D. 733/4)				
P. 65	40.9 2.65	R	خمس عشرة ومئة; ○ ○ ○ ○	

Ox. 3. Oxford, Ashmolean Museum. This is the coin from the Christ Church Collection noted by Lane-Poole (*Num. Chron.*, 1886, p. 233).

P. 63. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 472, Pl. III) = *Vives*, no. 26 = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 10.

¹ Miles (*C.U.S.*, pp. 121-2) mentions one of this date recorded in a notebook kept by the late Howland Wood.

290. J. R. Stuart, 1844 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 59 (first publication). *Lavoix*, no. 473 = *Vives*, no. 27 = Miles, no. 11.

P. 64. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 474). Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 344, no. 40 = *Ties.*, no. 573) reported a *dirham* of this year in a hoard found near Teheran. He suggested that it had formed part of the *kharāj*, or land-tax, sent to the centre of the Caliphate and had reached the neighbourhood of Teheran in the course of commerce. He also pointed out that Spanish *dirhams* are by no means rare in the coin hoards of Russia and Sweden. See Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 12.

P. 65. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 475, first publication) = *Vives*, no. 29. There is another in Istanbul (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 167). See Miles, no. 13.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734/5)				
291	45.5 2.95	R 1.0	As no. 290, but ست عشرة ومئة; large central point between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥ-dahu</i> ; ○ ○ ○ ○	M at 1; large central point below the <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XV.
A.H. 117 (= A.D. 735)				
Lis. 3		R	سبع عشرة ومئة	
A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736)				
292	45.2 2.93	R 1.1	As no. 290, but ثمان عشرة ومئة; ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○; point above last letter of <i>ṭhamān</i> close to outer circles; no central point.	M at b; large central point as on no. 291. Pl. XV.
A.H. 119 (= A.D. 737)				
293	45.3 2.94	R 1.05	As above, but تسع عشرة ومئة; central point as on no. 290; two points (?) under <i>sh</i> of <i>'ashra</i> .	As above, but central point almost merged with top of <i>w</i> of <i>walam</i> . Pl. XV.
A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737/8)				
*		R 1.05	As no. 292, but عشرين ومئة	M at 12; no points.
A.H. 121 (= A.D. 738/9)				
ANS. 21	45.2 2.93	R 1.0	أحدى عشرة ومئة; M is completely circular.	

291. Monsieur Paul Bédé presented 1934. There is another in his own Collection at Sfax. See Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 14, for other references, and his comments (*op. cit.*, p. 100) on the *obv.* margins, which are both circular and rectilinear.

Lis. 3. Lisbon (*Figanier*, p. 13, no. 11). *Ties.*, no. 585; *Miles*, no. 15.

292. Monsieur Paul Bédé presented 1934. There is another specimen in his own Collection at Sfax. To the various references in Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 16, add *Figanier*, p. 13, no. 12, and Siouffi's *Liste*.

293. Monsieur Paul Bédé presented 1934. There is another in his own Collection at Sfax. This is the first time of publication. See notes in Miles, *C.U.S.*, pp. 121-2. There is also one in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

* Collection of Monsieur Paul Bédé, Sfax, first time of publication. See notes in Miles, *C.U.S.*, pp. 121-2.

ANS. 21. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 17, Pl. I. The first one published was by Fraehn = *Ties.*, no. 611.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 122 (= A.D. 739/40) ¹	
			A.H. 123 (= A.D. 740/1) ²	
			A.H. 124 (= A.D. 741/2) ³	
			A.H. 125 (= A.D. 742/3) ⁴	
			A.H. 126 (= A.D. 743/4) ⁵	
			A.H. 127 (= A.D. 744/5) ⁶	
			A.H. 129 (= A.D. 746/7)	
294	44.7 2.90	R 1.05	As no. 291 but تسع وعشرين ومئة; large central point a little higher up; M at 12.	As no. 291, but M at 12; large central point below l of lam in second line.
				Pl. XV.
			A.H. 130 (= A.D. 747/8) ⁷	
			A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9) ⁸	
			AL-BĀB (الباب) ⁹	
			A.H. 114 (= A.D. 732/3) ¹⁰	

¹ The only recorded specimen is *Casanova*, no. 271 = *Miles*, no. 18.

² *Miles* (*op. cit.*, p. 124) disposes of the sole specimen wrongly attributed to this date.

³ See *Miles*, *C.U.S.*, no. 19, for the sole evidence of a *dirham* of this year.

⁴ The only recorded specimen is that published by *Fraehn* = *Ties.*, no. 623.

⁵ For the sole recorded specimen see *Ties.*, no. 629. *Miles*, no. 21, regards the evidence for it as 'somewhat tenuous'.

⁶ A very dubious reference by *Brethes* to a *dirham* of this year is discussed by *Miles* (*C.U.S.*, p. 125). For a unique *dīnār* of this year see above, *Ox.* 2, p. 102.

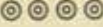
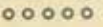
294. Señor Don G. J. de Osma presented 1908 (ex Carmora find). This is the coin noted by *John Allan* (*Num. Chron.*, 1919, p. 195). For a previously noted specimen see *Vives*, no. 37. *Del Rivero* also mentioned one but his illustration does not tally (see *Miles*, *C.U.S.*, p. 126). See footnote to no. 555 below.

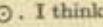
⁷ The sole specimen was that recorded by *Tornberg* = *Ties.*, no. 647. *Codera* (*Errorres*, p. 22) suspected that the date was really 230, but the clear evidence of *dirhams* of the year 129 is against his theorizing. As *Miles* (*C.U.S.*, no. 23) points out, since *Tornberg* regarded the coin as unique 'he must, therefore, have examined it with great care'.

⁸ To the only known specimen *Vives*, no. 39 = *Miles*, *C.U.S.*, no. 24, should be added the *Lisbon* examples (*Figanier*, p. 14, no. 14 and p. 85, no. 239).

⁹ i.e. *Derbend* on the *Caspian*.

¹⁰ In vol. i, p. cxi, a coin of this year was mentioned. The source of this information was in a personal notebook which was unfortunately lost in the destruction of the Medal Room in 1941. I have been unable to trace it.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Ties. 5		R	A.H. 115 (= A.D. 733/4)	
			بالباب سنة خمس عشرة ومئة	
295	39.2 2.54	R 1.0	A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736)	
			ثمان عشرة ومئة; M at 1; 	M at b; و at end of second line; central point top r. over w of <i>walam</i> ; tiny stroke over f in last line; large blob touching margin bottom l.;  Pl. XV.
Ties. 6		R	A.H. 119 (= A.D. 737)	
			تسع عشرة ومئة	
296	42.1 2.73	R 1.05	A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737/8)	
			As no. 295, but عشرين ومئة; tiny point over k of <i>sharik</i> .	As no. 295, but central point under l of <i>lam</i> in second line; point under third last letter of first line. Pl. XV.
297	37.7 2.44	R 1.0	A.H. 121 (= A.D. 738/9)	
			As above, but M at b; no point over k; (pierced in three places).	As above, but no point below first line.
J. 7		R	احدى وعشرين ومئة	

Ties. 5. Tiesenhausen, *op. cit.*, no. 576 = Stickel (in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 251). There is another in the Damascus Museum recorded by Abdel-Kadar (*op. cit.*, p. 408). According to him the *obv.* has . I think he must be mistaken in inferring that the *rev.* has و in the third line.

295. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 60 (first publication). Lavoix, no. 476.

Ties. 6. Tiesenhausen, *op. cit.*, no. 595 (2 refs.). There is another in the Jena Collection (Stickel, *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38).

296. J. R. Stewart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 61. Ties., no. 604; Lavoix, no. 477; *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 214 = Kh., no. 78; Nützel, no. 513 = Guthrie, no. 44.

297. Lincoln (Johnston Sale) 1906.

J. 7. Jena Collection (Stickel, *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, pp. 25 and 38). This was the first publication. See also Mar. no. 256. Ibrahim Artuk tells me of one in the Urfa Find.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 123 (= A.D. 740/1)	
298	44.3 2.87	AR 1.1	As no 295, but ثلث وعشرين ومئة	As no. 295; no tiny stroke or large blob. Pl. XV.
			A.H. 124 (= A.D. 741/2)	
Ties. 7		AR	اربع وعشرين ومئة	
			A.H. 125 (= A.D. 742/3)	
P. 66	44.0 2.85	AR	خمس وعشرين ومئة	
			A.H. 126 (= A.D. 743/4)	
Th. 4	44.2 2.86	AR 1.1	As no 295, but ست وعشرين ومئة	As no. 298. Pl. XV.
			A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6)	
P. 67	43.7 2.83	AR	ثمان وعشرين ومئة ⊙ ⊙ ⊙	
			A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9)	
Ties. 8		AR	احدى وثلاثين ومئة	
			BIRĀMḤUBĀDH (برمحابد) ¹	
			A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)	
P. 68	39.8 2.58	AR	ببرمقباد في سنة تسع وسبعين; M at 1; ○○○○○○; traces of central point.	M at 11; و at beginning of third line; central point over d of yūlad; ○○○○○○

298. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 62. *Ties.*, no. 616^a.

Ties. 7. Tiesenhausen, *op. cit.*, no. 619 (1 ref.). Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 39).

P. 66. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 478). This was the first recorded specimen, and is, presumably, still unique.

Th. 4. Philip Thorburn Collection. *Ties.*, no. 628 (2 refs.). Ibrahim Artuk tells me of another in the Urfa Find.

P. 67. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 541). *Ties.*, no. 638.

Ties. 8. Tiesenhausen, *op. cit.*, no. 650^a = Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1862, p. 104).

¹ In the province of Fārs.

P. 68. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 172, Pl. II). This was the first published specimen of this year for this rare mint, though Lavoix misread the name. For a summary of the different attempts to interpret and locate this mint-name see vol. i, pp. cxiii ff. and Miles (in *M.N.* iv, pp. 118-19).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 69	42.9 2.78	R	A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700) في سنة ثمانين; M at l.	
AUB. 2		R 1.05	A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9) في سنة تسعين	M at b; و at end of second line; central point below bottom l. corner of d of <i>al-šamad</i> . Pl. XV.
Ties. 9		R	A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12) في سنة ثلث وتسعين; M at b.	
299	41.0 2.65	R 1.05	AL-BAŞRA (البصرة) ¹ A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9) ² بالبصرة في سنة تسع وسعين; M at l; ○○○○○○; (slightly double-struck and holed).	M at k; و at beginning of third line; central point over d of <i>yūlad</i> ; ○○○○○○ Pl. XV.

P. 69. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 173). In addition to references in vol. i, p. cxiv, see Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38) and *Mar.*, no. 8, though the mint-name is misread.

AUB. 2. American University, Beirut. This is the coin first recorded by Porter (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318), though he misread the mint-name. Zambaur in reviewing Porter's article (*Num. Zeit.*, 1922, pp. 4-5) also failed to find the proper interpretation.

Ties. 9. Tiesenhausen, no. 389, Pl. II, no. 8 (*obr.* only). Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1922, p. 5) mentions a 95, but this is probably a mistake for 93. Miles (*M.N.*, iv, p. 118) also notes a 95, but this may be due to Zambaur's citation.

¹ In 'Irāq.

² In vol. i, p. cxi f.n. I have already discounted the erratic *dirham* of the year 40, which is in the Paris Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 158). My reasons are given in the Introduction. Subhi Bey's *Compte-rendu* translated in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1863, pp. 39 ff., purports to give a *dirham* of 78 (p. 45). A. D. Mordtmann's translation of the same article in Grote's *Münzstudien*, iii, pp. 233 ff., clearly shows (p. 240, Pl. 6, fig. 2) that the date was really 79. *Ties.*, no. 2716, does not appear to have noticed the discrepancy.

299. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935. See f.n. above. *Ties.*, no. 2717; *Lavoix*, nos. 174 and 175.

For the *dirhams* minted at al-Bağra of Arab-Sassanian type see vol. i, p. cxi.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)				
300	44.6 2.89	R 1.05	As no. 299, but <i>في سنة ثمنين</i>	As no. 299, but M at <i>b</i> ; central point a little higher up. Pl. XV.
A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)				
301	44.9 2.91	R 1.0	As no. 299, but <i>في سنة احدى وثمانين</i>	As no. 300; central point still higher up; point over first <i>lam</i> of line 3. Pl. XV.
A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2)				
302	44.9 2.91	R 1.0	As no. 299, but <i>في سنة ثنتين وثمانين</i> ; central point top r. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	As no. 300; central point nearer the bottom of the <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XV.
303	30.7 1.99	R .9	As above, but no central point; (clipped).	As above, but central point touching bottom of the <i>d</i> .
304	45.6 2.95	R 1.0	As above, but <i>ثنتان</i> (<i>sic</i>).	As above, but central point as on no. 301. Pl. XV.
A.H. 85 (= A.D. 704) ¹				
A.H. 87 (= A.D. 705/6) ²				
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15) ³				

300. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 63. *Ties.*, no. 283 (2 other refs.); *Lavoix*, no. 176; *Nützel*, no. 305 = *Guthrie*, no. 45.

301. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 64. *Ties.*, no. 292 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, nos. 177 and 176; *Nützel*, nos. 306 and 307 (one of them = *Guthrie*, no. 46). See also Soret's f.n. 2 in *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 333, regarding a specimen with point (*point secret*) under the *d* of *dīn* in the rev. margin.

302. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 65. *Ties.*, no. 268 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 179; *Nützel*, nos. 308 and 309 (digit read as *ثنتان*, cf. no. 304). See Lane-Poole's *Guthrie Collection*, no. 47.

303. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935.

304. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922.

¹ Sole example *Ties.*, no. 309.

² Sole example was recorded by W. S. W. Vaux (*Num. Chron.*, 1859, p. 31) amongst a hoard of coins recovered by W. K. Loftus at Susa = Loftus, *Travels*, p. 400 = *Ties.*, no. 317. This coin is not amongst the Loftus coins now in the British Museum.

³ Sole reference Eugene Leggett's Table in his *Notes on the Mint-Towns and Coins of the Mohammedans*, London, 1885; a not very reliable work.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19)				
305	38.0 2.46	AR 1.0	البصرة سنة مئة; M at c.	M at b; و at end of second line; central point above top l. corner of d of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XV.
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)				
306	41.6 2.70	AR 1.05	أحدى ومئة; M at b.	As above, but central point a little more to l. Pl. XV.
A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6)				
B. 21	44.5 2.88	AR ·95	بالبصرة سنة ثمان وعشرين ومئة; ○○○○○○○○	و at end of second line; ○○○○○○
A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9) ¹				
BALKH (بلخ) ²				
A.H. 114 (= A.D. 732/3)				
P. 70	38.6 2.50	AR	يبلغ سنة أربع عشرة ومئة; M at l; م م م م م م م م (i.e. 'well-done').	و at end of second line; central point over و of ولم يكن

305. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 66. *Ties.*, no. 478; *Lavoix*, nos. 410 to 412; *Nützel*, no. 471 = *Guthrie*, no. 48; O. Codrington in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 94; Pakhomov, *loc. cit.*, one from a hoard in Georgia.

It is unfortunate that there is such a gap in our knowledge of the *dirhams* of al-Baṣra between the years 82 and 100. A very marked change has taken place in epigraphy (cf. e.g. Pl. XV, nos. 304 and 305); ق has been omitted in the date and و is no longer in the third line of the rev. Still, it would be interesting to know in which year the change-over took place.

306. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 67. *Ties.*, no. 493; *Lavoix*, nos. 413 and 414; *Nützel*, no. 472 = *Guthrie*, no. 49.

B. 21. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 580 = *Guthrie*, no. 50, first time of publication). I have a note of having seen another specimen.

¹ Sole reference *Ties.*, no. 650.

² The great metropolis of Khurāsān province. For *dirhams* of Arab-Sassanian type, which I have attributed to this city, see vol. i, p. exiii.

P. 70. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 479, Pl. III). The triangle of pellets in the *obr.* margin is reminiscent of the coins of Ṭabaristān illustrated in vol. i, Pl. XXIII, as is also the use of بخ *ibid.* Pl. XXV. 1-3.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
307	42.8 2.77	AR 1.05	A.H. 115 (= A.D. 733/4)	As P. 70 above.
			As P. 70 above, but خمس عشرة ومئة; central point just visible top l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	Pl. XVI.
308	41.8 2.71	AR 1.05	A.H. 122 (= A.D. 739/40) ¹	
			A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6)	M at 1; و at end of second line.
B. 22	44.3 2.87	AR 1.0	عشرين) ثمان وعشرين ومئة is defectively written); ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ (cf. f.n. 1); M at b; central point top l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	Pl. XVI.
			MADĪNA BALKH AL-BAIDĀ (مدینه بلخ)	
P. 71	39.3 2.55	AR	A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729/30)	و at end of second line.
			بمدينة بلخ البيضا سنة احدى عشرة ومئة; large pellet in middle of field be- tween second and third lines;	
P. 71	39.3 2.55	AR	BIHKUBĀDH AL-ĀSFAL (بهباذ الأسفل) ²	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	و at end of second line.
P. 71	39.3 2.55	AR	ببهباذ الأسفل في سنة تسعين; ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	

307. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. *Lavoix*, no. 480. O. Codrington (*J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 95) recorded one with pellet beneath *rev.* kalima.

¹ A *dirham* of this year in the Gagarine Collection is noted by *Ties.*, no. 2750 = *Mar.* no. 258. Ibrahim Artuk has shown me a photograph of one from the Urfa Find; the *obv.* margin has ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ instead of the Kufic legend and triangles of dots.

308. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 68, first time of publication. *Lavoix*, no. 542. B. 22. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 514, Pl. IV = *Guthrie*, no. 51). *Ties.*, no. 558. The example described by Stickel (*Handbuch*, i, p. 11) had الصبا for الصبا.

² In Trāk province.

P. 71. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 247). The only other specimens recorded are Kh., no. 84 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 214 = *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350, and Miles, *R.I.C.*, p. 23.

For possible *dirhams* of Arab-Sassanian type attributable to this mint see vol. i, pp. cix-cx.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ANS. 22	42.5 2.75	R 1.05	BIḤḤUBĀDH AL-AWSAT (بِهَقْبَادِ الْاَوْسَط) ¹ A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
			بيهقباد الاوسط في سنة تسعين; M at b; ○○○○○○; (has been ringed).	و at end of second line; M at l; central point bottom l. of d of al-ṣamad. Pl. XVI.
309	42.8 2.77	R 1.0	AL-BAYĀN ? (البيان) ² A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)	
			بالبيان (?) في سنة احدى وثمнин; M at l: ○○○○○○	M at b; و at beginning of third line; ○○○○○○ Pl. XVI.
B. 23	42.9 2.78	R 1.0	TIFLĪS (تفليس) A.H. 85 (= A.D. 704)	
			بتفليس سنة خمس وثمانين M at l; ○○○○○○	و at end of second line.
310	44.7 2.90	R 1.05	AL-TAIMARA (التيمرة) ³ A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
			بالتيمرة في سنة تسعين at l; central point top l. of w of waḥdahu; ○○○○○○	M at l; و at end of second line; central point midway above d of yūlad and the following w; ○○○○○○ Pl. XVI.

¹ In 'Irāk province.ANS. 22. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 74, Pl. V. (*obv.* only). The only other recorded specimen of this very rare mint and year is by Mrs. Ulla S. Linder-Welin (*N.N.A.*, 1941, p. 94, ill. p. 83, no. 4). The latter came from a find in Gotland. For possible *dirhams* of Arab-Sassanian type attributable to this mint see vol. i, pp. cix-cx.² If correctly interpreted, a town in 'Irāk.309. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. This unique coin was first brought to light by Oliver Codrington (*Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 267, Pl. XII. 2). He proposed to attribute it to al-Bayān on the estuary of the Tigris (so his *Muscalman Numismatics*, p. 143). The Kufic form of the name does not quite agree with this reading, but for want of a better I accept it with a query.B. 23. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 310, Pl. IV). *Ties.*, no. 310 = Barataev, *Documents numismatiques du Royaume de Géorgie*, 1844, i, p. 66; Pakhomov, *op. cit.*, pp. 39-40. See f.n., p. 109.³ In the Jibāl province.310. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 69. *Ties.*, no. 338; *Nützel*, no. 356 = Guthrie, no. 52.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
311	41.8 2.71	R 1.05	A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10) في سنة احدى وتسعين; M at a; central point above <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahū</i> .	As above, but M at b.
Ties. 10		R	A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11) في سنة ثنتين وتسعين	
Ox. 4		R	A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12) في سنة ثلث وتسعين; M at a; central point as on no. 311; (holed).	As no. 310; pellet in field below last line near margin.
312	34.7 2.25	R 1.05	A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13) في سنة اربع وتسعين; M at a; largish pellet above <i>m</i> of mint-name and another below <i>dh</i> of <i>hadhā</i> ; central point top l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahū</i> .	M at b; (surface pitted).
313	43.7 2.83	R 1.0	A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14) في سنة خمس وتسعين; M at 1; no points.	As no. 310.

Pl. XVI.

311. Gen. Houtum Schindler, 1885 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 31. 69^a = *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 154. *Ties.*, no. 359 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 248; *Nützel*, no. 357 = *Guthrie*, no. 53.

Ties. 10. Tiesenhausen, no. 367 = *Mar.*, no. 77; De Morgan, *Rev. Num.*, 1907, p. 91. The Damascus specimen (*Abdel-Kadar*, p. 407, no. 7) is not quite correctly described so far as its *rev.* legend goes, the 9 is at the end of the second line. The digit in the date is either ثنتان or ثنتين, and not اثنان or اثنين as in *Ties.* There is a clear drawing of a specimen in Castiglioni, *Monete Cufiche*, Pl. II, no. 2.

Ox. 4. Oxford, Ashmolean Museum = Lane-Poole, *Cat. of the Mohammadan Coins preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*, p. 4, no. 51, Pl. I. Unique.

312. G. P. Tate, Esq., presented 1935. *Ties.*, no. 402; *Lavoix*, no. 249.

313. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 70, the first time of publication. Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38) and *Lavoix*, nos. 250-2.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
314	38.0 2.46	R 1.0	في سنة ست وتسعين; M at 1; central point close to r. of <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> ; small point under <i>ik</i> of <i>sharika</i> ; (clipped).	M at 1; central point midway below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and <i>lam</i> ; two marks or flaws in field above <i>kalima</i> .
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715-16)				
315	46.0 2.98	R 1.1	في سنة سبع وتسعين; M at 1; central point to l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	M at b; central point top l. of <i>yūlad</i> .
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
ANS. 23	42.0 2.72	R 1.05	As above, but في سنة ثمان وتسعين	As above, but central point under <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> in second line. Pl. XVI.
AL-JAZĪRA (الجزيرة) ¹				
A.H. 80? (= A.D. 699/700)				
Ties. 11		R	في الجزيرة (sic?) في سنة ثمانين	
A.H. 81? (= A.D. 700/1)				
Ties. 12		R	As above, but واحد وثمانين (sic)	
A.H. 94? (= A.D. 712/13) ²				

314. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. *Ties.*, no. 441; *Lavoix*, nos. 253-4.

315. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 31. 70^b. *Ties.*, no. 447, and *Lavoix*, no. 376.

ANS. 23. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 75, Pl. V (*obv.*). No later dates of this mint are known until the issue in the year 128 by the 'Abbāsīd partisans, which will appear in a subsequent volume.

¹ In 'Irāk.

Ties. 11. *Ties.*, no. 2718 = *Num. Zeit.*, 1871, p. 167. *Mar.*, no. 13. There is some doubt about the date and the presence of في before the mint-name. Cf. note to Kh. 5 below.

Ties. 12. *Ties.*, no. 2720 = *Num. Zeit.*, 1871, p. 167 (fig. showing *obv.* only). *Mar.* no. 16. The date here is also open to question. Cf. P. 83 below p. 156.

² The sole authority is *Mar.*, no. 107. There is some doubt about the date. See observations under *al-Janāza* (p. 135).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
I. 4		R	A.H. 127 (= A.D. 744/5) بالجزيرة سنة سبع وعشرين ومئة; double circle with o o o o o between it and double outer circle.	و at end of second line; central point above <i>w</i> of <i>walam</i> .
316	42.3 2.74	R 1.0	A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6) بالجزيرة سنة ثمان وعشرين ومئة; M at b; outer circles and annulets as on I. 4; (cut).	As I. 4; M at b. Pl. XVI.
317	44.4 2.88	R 1.0	A.H. 129 (= A.D. 746/7) As above, but تسع وعشرين ومئة	As above; central point touching top of <i>w</i> .
318	44.2 2.86	R 1.0	A.H. 130 (= A.D. 747/8) As above; but ثلثين ومئة; central point between <i>b</i> and <i>d</i> of <i>wahdah</i> ; point in field above ا of لا.	As no. 316. Pl. XVI.
B. 24	46.0 2.98	R 1.0	A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9) احدى وثلثين ومئة	
			A.H. 132 (= A.D. 749/50) ¹	

I. 4. Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 221, Pl. I). *Ties.*, no. 634 and p. 300; *Mar.*, no. 280; *Num. Lit.*, Jan. 1948, p. 32.

316. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 71. The only other instance of this unusual arrangement of outer circles on the *obv.* occurs at the mint of Wāsiṭ (nos. 570 ff., p. 198). *Ties.*, no. 639 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 543; *Kh.*, no. 87; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 227; Ulla Linder (*N.N.A.*, 1938, p. 117, fig. 7).

317. = Lane-Poole, I, no. 72. *Ties.*, no. 642; *Lavoix*, no. 544; *Nützel*, no. 581 = *Guthrie*, no. 54; Siouffi also listed one.

318. Prideaux Collection, 1915. *Ties.*, no. 646 and p. 300.

B. 24. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 582 = *Guthrie*, no. 55). *Ziya*, no. 148, p. 10; O. Codrington (*J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 95, fig. 8).

¹ Bartholomaei published one of this date (اثنين وثلثين ومئة). See references in *Ties.*, no. 653 and p. 300. See *Mint-Notes*, p. lxxvii.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Kh. 5	42.6 2.76	R	AL-JISR ? ¹ A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700) في الجسر في سنة ثمانين	
			JUNDAI SĀBŪR (جندى سابور) ² A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700) بجندى سابور في سنة ثمانين M at b; o o o o o; (small script).	M at b; و at beginning of third line; (coin dented). PL. XVI.
319	41.5 2.69	R 95	As no. 319; (slightly larger script).	As no. 319.
320	41.7 2.70	R 1.0	A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1) في سنة احدى وثمانين	
P. 72	42.5 2.75	R	A.H. 83 (= A.D. 702) ³ A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
ANS. 24	38.2 2.48	R 1.0	في سنة تسعين script).	و at end of second line. PL. XVI.

¹ In Lane-Poole's opinion probably Jisr Manbij in 'Irāk.

Kh. 5. Khedivial Library, Cairo (Lane-Poole, no. 90). This is the same coin first reported by E. T. Rogers (in *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350), though he read the mint-name as *الحسن* *al-Ḥusn* or *al-Khushn*. He later (in *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 214) suggested *al-Jisr*? It seems to me, especially with its unusual *في* before the mint-name, to be the same as that attributed to *al-Jazira* (see *Ties.* 11 above, p. 131).

² In Khūzistān province.

319. C. J. Rich, 1825 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 73. The style is closely reminiscent of *al-Basra* (see above, no. 300). *Ties.*, no. 284.

320. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922.

P. 72. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 180, first time of publication). Unique.

³ Ibrahim Artuk has informed me of one (*Urfa Denizbaci definesi*, no. 5). Unique.

ANS. 24. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 77, Pl. V (*obv.* only). The first specimen recorded was by Porter (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318). It is in the AUB. There is another in the Urfa Find (Ibrahim Artuk, no. 18).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
321	43.3 2.81	R 1.1	A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10) في سنة احدى وتسعين at l. M	M at b; central point below bottom l. extremity of <i>d</i> of <i>al-šamad</i> . Pl. XVI.
B. 25	40.5 2.62	R 1.0	A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11) في سنة ثنتين وتسعين (holed).	
B. 26	42.9 2.78	R 1.1	A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12) في سنة ثلث وتسعين	
322	40.0 2.59	R 1.0	A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13) في سنة اربع وتسعين M at l.	M at l; central point top l. of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
P. 73	42.5 2.75	R	A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14) في سنة خمس وتسعين	
323	45.0 2.91	R 1.05	A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15) في سنة ست وتسعين M at l; point top r. of second line.	M at b; central point as on no. 321.
324	43.6 2.83	R 1.05	A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) As above, but سبع وتسعين no point.	As above, but M at l.

321. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922 = *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268. *Ties.*, no. 361; Porter (*loc. cit.*); Pakhomov (*loc. cit.*) ex Ganja Find.

B. 25. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 358). Unique.

B. 26. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 359). *Ties.*, no. 390; *Lavoix*, no. 255.

322. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 31. 73^r. Unique.

P. 73. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 256, first time of publication). *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 81.

323. G. le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 31. 73^r. *Ties.*, no. 437 (1 ref.); Siouffi also records one.

324. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 74. Unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
AL-JANZA ¹				
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
ANS. 25	41.9 2.72	R 1.1	بالجنزة (?) سنة اربع وتسعين; point under <i>b</i> of <i>duriba</i> and <i>J</i> of <i>al-Janza</i> ; ∴ under <i>h</i> of <i>hadhā</i> and <i>ar</i> of <i>arba'a</i> .	و at end of second line.
JAIY (جے) ²				
A.H. 79 ³ (= A.D. 698/9)				
325	44.0 2.85	R 1.1	بجي في سنة تسع وسبعين M at 1; ○ ○ ○ ○ ○; (small script); [holed bottom r.].	M at 11; و at beginning of third line; central point be- low <i>l</i> of first <i>lam</i> . Pl. XVI.
A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)				
P. 74	44.4 2.88	R	في سنة ثمنين	
A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)				
326	37.0 2.39	R ·95	As no. 325 في سنة احدا وثمنين (<i>sic</i>)	As no. 325, but M at <i>k</i> . Pl. XVI.

¹ According to Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 76 = Kanja (Elizabetpol).

ANS. 25. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *loc. cit.* and Pl. V (*obv.* only). Miles (p. 23) writes: 'The writing of the mint-name is curiously bungled, probably by uneven striking, with the result that the definite article has scarcely any relief (it is clear to the eye on the coin itself, but not in the reproduction of the cast), and there appears to be a stroke between the ج and the ن.' If this attribution is correct, he also points out, it links up with the Arab-Sassanian *dirham* of *KNJA* (see vol. i, pp. cxx, cxxv, and cxli). The coin is probably similar to *Mar.*, no. 106. It has occurred to me that it might possibly be a blundered form of *al-Jazira* (q.v.).

² In the Jibāl province, the old name of Isfahān. For the copper coins see p. 241.

³ Ziya (p. 4, no. 3) gives one of A.H. 75, but this can be discounted as either an engraver's error or a misreading.

325. Sir Richard Burn's executors, 1949. *Ties.*, no. 278 and p. 298, Pl. II. 2; *Lavoix*, no. 181. Cf. note to no. 268 and the epigraphy of the date.

P. 74. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 182). Unique.

326. General Houtum-Schindler, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 31. 74^p. *Ties.*, no. 293; *Lavoix*, no. 183; *Nützel*, no. 311 = *Guthrie*, no. 56. Cf. the coins of this year struck at *Shakḥ al-Taimara* and *Māh al-Baṣra*.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2)				
327	36.5 2.37	AR 1.0	As no. 325, but في سنة اثنتين وثمانين; part of the date double-struck; (clipped).	As no. 325, but no central point. Pl. XVI.
A.H. 83? (= A.D. 702)				
328	41.8 2.71	AR 1.1	As no. 325, but اثلث وثمانين (sic)	As no. 325, but M at l; central point between l and d of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XVI.
A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)				
329	44.4 2.62	AR 1.05	As no. 325, but larger script; في سنة تسعين ; central point over w of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As no. 325, but M at l; و at end of second line; point to l. of ليظهره ; central point top l. of d of <i>yūlad</i> ; pellet in field below <i>kalima</i> . Pl. XVI.
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)				
330	39.0 2.52	AR 1.0	As no. 329, but احدى وتسعين; (slightly clipped).	As no. 325, but M at b; و at end of second line; central point bottom l. corner of d of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XVII.
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
331	44.4 2.62	AR 1.05	As above, but ثنتين وتسعين; central point nearer the top of w of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As no. 329, but only central point. Pl. XVII.

327. Anon. gift, 1939. *Ties.*, no. 299 and p. 299, where the date is given as **اثنى**. O. Codrington (*Num. Chron.* 1902, p. 268) gives the same digit as *Ties.* See, however, note to no. 328 below.

328. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. This is the same coin as the one ascribed by Codrington (*loc. cit.*) to the year 82. See note to no. 327 above. The erratic digit in the date is more likely to be 3 than 2.

329. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 75. Unique.

330. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 76 (first publication).

331. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 77. *Ties.*, no. 373 and *Kh.*, no. 88. Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 337, no. 15) misread the unit of the date.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
332	43.0 2.78	R 1.05	As above, but ثلث وتسعين; central point close to top l. edge of <i>w</i> .	As no. 330, but central point beneath لم of second line.
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
333	44.2 2.86	R 1.05	As above, but اربع وتسعين; central point top r. of <i>w</i> .	As no. 330, but central point top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; additional point below <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
P. 75	43.6 2.83	R	خمس وتسعين	
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
B. 27	44.7 2.90	R 1.05	ست وتسعين	
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
334	44.5 2.88	R 1.05	As no. 329, but no central point; small point top l. of <i>al-dirham</i> .	As no. 330, but central point lower down.
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
Ties. 13		R	ثمان وتسعين	

PL. XVII.

332. A. Grant, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 31, no. 77^a. Lavoix, no. 257 (first publication) and Nützel, no. 360.

333. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 78. Ties., no. 399, Nützel, no. 361, and O. Codrington (*J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 95). Bartholomaei (*op. cit.*, p. 340, no. 25) had one with 'point placé . . . en avant du mot بجى de telle manière qu'il peut également s'appliquer au ب ou bien au ج'.

P. 75. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (Lavoix, no. 259). Unique.

B. 27. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 362). Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38) and Porter (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 314).

334. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 79. Lavoix, no. 377; Nützel, no. 447 = Guthrie, no. 58 (first publication).

Ties. 13. Tiesenhausen, no. 2738; Mar. no. 155, Porter (*op. cit.*, p. 314).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
335	44.3 2.87	R 1.05	<p>A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1)</p> <p>As no. 329, but M at b; ثنتين ومئة; no في; central point touching <i>h</i> of <i>waḥ-</i> <i>dahu</i>.</p>	<p>As no. 330, but central point lower down.</p> <p>Pl. XVII.</p>
I. 5		R 1.1	<p>بحران سنة سبع وثمانين</p>	<p>و at end of second line.</p>
Flag. 1		R 1.05	<p>بحلون في سنة ثلث وتسعين; points thus ثلث and بحلون</p>	<p>Pl. XVII.</p>
336	41.0 2.65	R 1.0	<p>M at 1; بخسر شاذ هرmez; في سنة سبع وتسعين; point above <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i>; point below له of last line.</p>	<p>M. at b; و at end of second line; central point above top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i>; point top l. of محمد in margin.</p> <p>Pl. XVII.</p>

335. Mrs. Oliver, 1905, first recorded by John Allan (*Num. Chron.*, 1919, p. 195). Unique. This is the latest recorded date for this mint under the Umayyads. It reappears in A.H. 127 (= A.D. 744/5) under the 'Abbāsid partisans, whose coins will appear in a subsequent volume.

¹ Ziya (p. 10, no. 146) mentions a *dirham* of Hédise (حديشة) of the year 131. It is questionable. There are two towns of this name in 'Irāk, one on the Euphrates and one on the Tigris. He chooses the latter. One would expect the name to appear as al-Ḥadīṭha, 'The New (Town)'.

² In the Jibāl province of 'Irāk.

I. 5. Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 83, Pl. I). If correctly read, unique. An examination of the illustration does not convince me that it is Ḥarrān. It looks more like Dabīn for Dabīl.

Flag. 1. Convent of the Flagellation, Jerusalem. Unique, first published by Père Paulin Lemaire in *Num. Chron.*, 1938, p. 296, fig. 2. This is the only recorded coin of this mint under the Umayyads.

³ In 'Irāk.

336. C. J. Rodgers, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add., IX, p. 31, no. 79^f, Pl. IV. Stickel, *Z.D.M.G.*, 1877, pp. 530 f.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
B. 28	42.7 2.77	R 1.0	DABĪL (دابل) ¹ A.H. 84 (= A.D. 703)	
			بدیل سنة اربع وثمانین	و at end of second line.
337	42.7 2.77	R 1.1	A.H. 85 (= A.D. 704) ² A.H. 86 (= A.D. 705)	
			M at l; ست وثمانین	M at l; و at end of second line; central point above top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XVII.
338	37.5 2.43	R 1.0	A.H. 87 (= A.D. 705/6) ³ DĀRĀBJIRD (دارابگرد) ⁴ A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)	
			M at l; بدریگرد فی سنة ثمنین; small letters; (partly clipped).	M at k; و at beginning of third line; central point midway below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XVII.
339	39.5 2.56	R 1.0	A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
			As no. 338, but larger letters; فی سنة تسعین; central point top l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahū</i> ; (clipped).	M at b; و at end of second line; central point top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XVII.

¹ In Armīniya. See f.n. 1 p. 109.B. 28. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 312, Pl. IV = *Guthrie*, no. 59).² *Mar.* 961, no. 25^a. Miles (*R.I.C.*, no. 77^a, Pl. V) has recorded another in the W. L. Clark Collection, New York.337. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 314 and *Mar.* no. 33.³ See f.n. to L. 5 above, p. 138.⁴ In the province of Fārs.

338. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949. The only other specimen was mentioned in N. Siouffi (p. 52 of MS. list of Monsieur Jungfleisch).

339. W. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 31, no. 79^o. *Ties.*, no. 340; *Lavoix*, no. 260, and *Nützel*, no. 363 = *Guthrie*, no. 60.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)				
340	44.0 2.85	R 1.05	As above, but احدى وتسعين ; (holed).	M at 1; central point merges with bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XVII.
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
341	44.9 2.91	R .95	As above, but ثنتين وتسعين ; point below <i>s</i> of last word of date; no central point; (clipped).	As no. 339, but central point bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; (number of rust marks). Pl. XVII.
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
342	43.0 2.78	R 1.05	As above, but ثلاث وتسعين ; and no point below date.	As no. 339, but central point merges with top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; point over top l. corner of <i>s</i> of <i>rasūl</i> .
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
343	43.0 2.78	R 1.05	As above, but اربع وتسعين	As above, but no additional point.
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
344	43.7 2.83	R 1.05	As above; but خمس وتسعين	As above, but central point as on no. 340; in margin كه for كره . Pl. XVII.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
345	43.0 2.78	R 1.0	As above, but ست وتسعين	As above, but central point midway above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; in margin كه correctly written and point under <i>h</i> of <i>al-ḥaḥḥ</i> .

340. General Houtum-Schindler, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 32, no. 799. *Ties.*, no. 349; *Lavoix*, nos. 261-2; *Nützel*, no. 364.

341. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 80. *Ties.*, no. 371; *Lavoix*, nos. 263-4; *Nützel*, nos. 365-6. Illustrated in Hallenberg's *Numismata Orientalia*, Pt. II, Pl. I.

342. Backer, 1852 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 81. *Ties.*, no. 381; *Lavoix*, no. 265; *Nützel*, no. 367 = *Guthrie*, no. 62.

343. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 32, no. 81^a. *Ties.*, no. 406; *Lavoix*, no. 266; *Nützel*, no. 368 = *Guthrie*, no. 63.

344. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 426; *Lavoix*, no. 267. The latter has **كه** correctly written.

345. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 32, no. 81^c. *Lavoix*, no. 268, and E. T. Rogers (*Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
346	41.8 2.71	R 1.0	As above, but central point over <i>w</i> of <i>wahdah</i> ; (cracked and traces of mounting).	As above, but no additional point in margin.
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
347	45.1 2.92	R 1.05	As no. 345, but سبع وتسعين; pellet merging with bottom stroke of في.	As above, but central point midway below the <i>d</i> of <i>al-samad</i> and <i>lam</i> .
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
348	43.5 2.82	R 1.05	As no. 345, but ثمان وتسعين; tiny pellet over <i>r</i> of <i>sharika</i> .	As above; (breaks in the die).
A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18) ¹				
DASTAWĀ (دستوا) ²				
A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9) ³				
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10) ⁴				
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
349	32.8 2.13	R ·95	M at 1; بستوا في سنة اثنتين وتسعين; (clipped).	M at b; و at end of second line; central point as on no. 347; (worn).

346. A. Grant, 1885.

347. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 82. *Ties.*, no. 451 (a possible diacritical point), and *Lavoix*, no. 378.

348. Tobin Bush Sale, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 463; *Nützel*, no. 448 = *Guthrie*, no. 64.

¹ *Ties.*, no. 471 and p. 300 (2 refs.). There is no في in the date.

² In the Jibāl province. See I. 6 below p. 248.

³ Bay Ibrahim Artuk informs me of one in the Urfa Find (no. 24). Unique.

⁴ *Ties.*, no. 350 and p. 299. Pl. II, 6 (بستوا في سنة احدى وتسعين); *rev.* has و at end of second line).

349. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. First noted by O. Codrington (*Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12) ¹	
			A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)	
350	45.0 2.91	R 1.05	As no. 349, but اربع وتسعين ; pellet countermark top r.; (traces of rust marks in field).	As no. 349; but central point as on no. 341.
				Pl. XVII.
			A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14) ²	
			A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)	
351	43.5 2.82	R 1.05	As no. 349, but ست وتسعين ; (the 90 is written لستعشر).	As no. 349, but central point as on no. 341.
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)	
P. 76	41.3 2.68	R	سبع وتسعين	
			A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17) ³	
			A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18) ⁴	
			DASHT-I-MAISĀN (دشت ميسان) ⁵	
			A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)	
ANS. 26	41.5 2.69	R	M at 1; بدشت ميسان في سنة ثمين	M at b; و at beginning of third line; central point midway below <i>d</i> of <i>al-samad</i> .

¹ *Ties.*, no. 385; *Mar.*, no. 85, and Leggett, p. 24.350. W. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 32, no. 82^t. *Ties.*, no. 396.² *Ties.*, no. 415 and p. 299.351. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 83. *Ties.*, no. 436; Lavoix, no. 269, and Nützel, no. 369 = Guthrie, no. 65. Cf. no. 439 below.P. 76. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (Lavoix, no. 379). See f.n. (4) below. *Ties.*, no. 2735.³ Sole authority O. Codrington in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 95.⁴ Sole authority E. T. Rogers (*Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350 and 1883, p. 215). This is the coin that went to the Khedivial Library, Cairo, where it is catalogued by Lane-Poole (no. 95) as of the year 97.⁵ Near Basra.ANS. 26. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles (*R.I.C.*, no. 78, Pl. V). Unique. For possible Arab-Sassanian forerunners see vol. i, pp. cxvii f.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	* Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">DIMISHK (دِمْشَق)¹ A.H. 75 (= A.D. 694/5)² A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)</p>				
352	44.5 2.88	R 1.1	M at a; دِمْشَق فِي سَنَةِ تِسْعٍ وَسَبْعِينَ; small script; point r. of top annulet.	M at 3; و at end of second line; tiny point midway between top annulet and that on the l.; traces of central point below bottom l. corner of d of al-ṣamad. Pl. XVII.
<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)</p>				
353	42.1 2.73	R 1.05	As above, but ثَمْنِينَ; point to r. of annulet almost gone; additional point touching inner circle top l. of bism.	M at 2; central point midway between bottom of d of al-ṣamad and lam.
<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)</p>				
354	42.2 2.73	R 1.0	M at 1; دِمْشَق سَنَةِ أَحَدَى وَثَمْنِينَ; point under bottom r. corner of b of ḡuriba.	M at d; central point below d of al-ṣamad. Pl. XVII.
<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2)</p>				
355	44.9 2.91	R .95	As above, but ثَمْنِينَ وَثَمْنِينَ; no point.	M at 3; central point as on no. 354.

¹ Damascus, the capital of the Umayyad Caliphate.

² There is a coin in Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 184, Pl. II) with this date, but internal evidence, mentioned in the *Introduction*, gives my reason for placing it later. Cf. similar observations on the so-called early *dirhams* of Marw., p. 179, below.

352. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 84, Pl. I. Cf. the *dirham* of this year without mint-name on p. 104 above. *Ties.*, no. 276 and p. 298; *Lavoix*, no. 185; *Nützel*, no. 313 = *Guthrie*, no. 65; J. Hallenberg, *Numismata Orientalia*, Pt. I, Pl. I. 1, has no point on *obv.*, but this may be due to an oversight.

353. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 85. *Ties.*, no. 281 and p. 298; *Lavoix*, nos. 186-7; *Nützel*, no. 314 = *Guthrie*, no. 67.

354. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 86. *Ties.*, no. 291 (gives ٧ in the date, but no doubt mistakenly); *Lavoix*, no. 188; *Nützel*, nos. 315-16. Soret (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 333) noted one with additional point on *rev.* on the inner border of the inner circle exactly in front of ر of رسول.

355. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 87. *Ties.*, no. 297 and p. 299; *Nützel*, nos. 317-18 (with point under b of bi *Dimishk* as on no. 356). Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 334, no. 5) reported a similar specimen, but he mistakenly read the numeral as ثَمْنِينَ (*sic*).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 83 (= A.D. 702)				
356	45.4 2.94	R 1.0	As above, but ثلث وثمانين; point under <i>b</i> of <i>bi Dimishk</i> .	As no. 355. Pl. XVII.
357	39.5 2.56	R 1.0	As above; (slightly double struck).	As above.
A.H. 84 (= A.D. 703)				
358	45.1 2.92	R 1.05	As no. 356, but اربع وثمانين	As no. 355; additional point in field near inner circle top l.
A.H. 85 (= A.D. 704)				
359	44.6 2.89	R 1.0	As no. 355; M at a; خمس وثمانين; three points in a row above <i>sh</i> of <i>sharika</i> .	As no. 355; (traces of breaks in the die). Pl. XVII.
A.H. 86 (= A.D. 705)				
360	44.3 2.87	R 1.05	As no. 354, but ست وثمانين; only points in ست.	M at c; central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-samad</i> .
A.H. 87 (= A.D. 705/6)				
361	45.1 2.92	R 1.05	As above, but سبع وثمانين; point under <i>bi</i> as on no. 356 and also under <i>b</i> of <i>duriba</i> as on no. 354.	As above, but central point a little lower; pellet over second <i>l</i> of <i>Allah</i> and a larger one over <i>h</i> of <i>ahd</i> in first line. Pl. XVII.

356. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 88. *Ties.*, no. 302; *Lavoix*, no. 189; *Nützel*, no. 319 = *Guthrie*, no. 70.

357. Woodhouse Collection, 1866.

358. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 89. *Ties.*, no. 306; *Lavoix*, nos. 190-1; *Nützel*, nos. 320-1.

359. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 90. *Ties.*, no. 2722; *Lavoix*, no. 192; *Nützel*, no. 322 = *Guthrie*, no. 72. None of these has any mention of points over *sh*, and the Berlin coin has point under *b* as on no. 356.

360. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 91. *Ties.*, no. 312; *Lavoix*, nos. 193-4; *Nützel*, no. 323 = *Guthrie*, no. 73. The *obv.* of one is illustrated in *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, Pl. XIV, 2.

361. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 92. *Ties.*, no. 315; *Lavoix*, no. 270; *Nützel*, nos. 370-1.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
362	19.7 1.28	R 0.8	M at a; points as above; (clipped).	As above; no pellets above first line.
			A.H. 88 (= A.D. 706/7)	
363	41.1 2.66	R 1.05	As no. 361, but ثمان وثمانين	M at 3; central point as on no. 360.
			A.H. 89 (= A.D. 707/8)	
364	43.7 2.83	R 1.15	As no. 354, but تسع وثمانين; points as on no. 361.	As no. 363.
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
365	44.6 2.89	R 1.05	As above, but تسعين; point as on no. 356.	As above; but central point midway above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>w</i> .
366	45.0 2.91	R 1.15	As above, but additional point top r. of <i>q</i> of <i>ḡuriba</i> ; also : l. of <i>i</i> of <i>ṣharika</i> ; and l. of <i>lahu</i> in last line.	As above.
			Pl. XVII.	
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
367	44.1 2.86	R 1.05	As no. 354, but احدى وتسعين; point as on no. 356 and also point over <i>h</i> of <i>bismillāhi</i> .	As no. 365, but no trace of central point.
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)	
368	45.2 2.93	R 1.1	As above, but ثنتين وتسعين	M at c, central point as on no. 354.

362. Rollin and Feuardent, 1905.

363. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 93. *Ties.*, no. 319; *Lavoix*, no. 271; *Nützel*, no. 372 = *Guthrie*, no. 75.

364. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 94. *Ties.*, no. 323 and p. 299. *Lavoix*, no. 272; *Nützel*, nos. 373-4.

365. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 95. *Ties.*, no. 326 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, nos. 273-4; *Nützel*, nos. 375-6.

366. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 32, no. 95^b.

367. Barker, 1852 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 96. *Ties.*, no. 346; *Lavoix*, no. 275; *Nützel*, nos. 377-8 (point above *q* of *ḡuriba*).

368. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 97. *Ties.*, no. 364 (اثنين); *Lavoix*, no. 276; *Nützel*, no. 879.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
369	45.3 2.94	R 1.05	As no. 361, but ثلث وتسعين	As no. 363, but central point over <i>w</i> of <i>walam</i> .
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
370	45.0 2.91	Æ 1.1	As above, but أربع وتسعين ; M at a; no diacritical points.	As above.
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
371	44.5 2.88	R 1.05	As no. 354, but خمس وتسعين ; no points.	As above, but M at d.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
372	44.8 2.90	R 1.05	As above, but ست وتسعين ; points under <i>b</i> as on no. 356, and under <i>b</i> as on no. 354; " over <i>t</i> of <i>sitta</i> as on no. 360; central point between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	As no. 363, but central point touching top r. corner of <i>l</i> of <i>walam</i> .
373	35.2 2.28	R 1.0	As above, but no trace of central point; (clipped).	As above, but central point touching bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
374	42.2 2.73	R 1.05	As no. 354, but سبع وتسعين	As no. 371, but central point higher up.

Pl. XVII.

369. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 98. *Ties.*, no. 377; *Lavoix*, no. 277; *Nützel*, no. 380 = *Guthrie*, no. 79; *Nützel*, no. 381 = *Guthrie*, no. 80 (no diacritical points on obv.).

370. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 99. *Ties.*, no. 394; *Lavoix*, no. 278; *Nützel*, no. 382 = *Guthrie*, no. 81.

371. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 100. *Ties.*, no. 411 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, nos. 279-80; *Nützel*, no. 383 = *Guthrie*, no. 82.

372. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 101. *Ties.*, no. 432; *Lavoix*, no. 281; *Nützel*, nos. 384-5. *Nützel*, nos. 385-6 are without diacritical points.

373. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935.

374. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 102. *Ties.*, no. 443; *Lavoix*, no. 380 (without diacritical point ?); *Nützel*, no. 449 = *Guthrie*, no. 85.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
374 ^a	44.4 2.88	R 1.1	As above, but no point under <i>ḡuriba</i> ; point under <i>l</i> of <i>lahu</i> in last line.	As above, but central point under <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> in second line.
			A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)	
375	44.7 2.90	R 1.1	As no. 354, but ثمان وتسعين	As no. 371, but central point a little more to r.; point between <i>y</i> and <i>k</i> of <i>yakun</i> .
			A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18)	
376	44.9 2.91	R 1.05	As no. 354, but تسع وتسعين	As above, but additional point top l. of <i>k</i> of <i>yakun</i> .
			A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19)	
377	43.5 2.82	R 1.1	As no. 354, but مئة; (edge broken off at top l.).	As above, but no additional point.
			A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)	
378	43.7 2.83	R 1.0	As no. 354, but احدى ومئة	As above, but central point touching bottom l. corner of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
			A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1)	
379	43.8 2.84	R 1.05	As no. 354, but ثنتين ومئة; (coin has been cut in two, but mended).	As above.
			A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721/2)	
380	42.0 2.72	R 1.05	M at b; ثلث ومئة; point over last consonant of <i>ilāha</i> .	As above, but central point under bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .

374^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951.

375. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 103. *Ties.*, no. 455; *Lavoix*, no. 381; *Nützel*, no. 450 = *Guthrie*, no. 86.

376. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 104. *Ties.*, no. 469; *Lavoix*, no. 382; *Nützel*, no. 451 = *Guthrie*, no. 87.

377. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 105. *Ties.*, no. 477 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, nos. 415-16; *Nützel*, nos. 473-4. *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 149 has no point on *obv*.

378. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 106. *Lavoix*, no. 417; *Nützel*, no. 475 = *Guthrie*, no. 89 (first time of publication).

379. *Guthrie*, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 107. *Ties.*, no. 498 (but اثنتين); *Lavoix*, no. 436; *Nützel*, nos. 486-7.

380. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 32, no. 107^a. *Lavoix*, no. 437; *Nützel*, no. 488 = *Guthrie*, no. 91 (first time of publication). See also Blau in *Num. Zeit.*, 1874, vi, p. 9.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722/3)				
381	44.4 2.88	R 1.05	As above, but اربع ومئة ; two points under <i>b</i> of <i>duriba</i> and over <i>sh</i> of <i>sharika</i> ; (no other points).	As above.
Pl. XVII.				
A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4)				
382	44.7 2.90	R 1.05	As above, but خمس ومئة ; only one point as on no. 354.	As above.
382 ^a	44.7 2.90	R 1.1	As above.	As above, but central point lower down.
A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5)				
383	45.1 2.92	R 1.05	As no. 382, but ست ومئة	As no. 382.
A.H. 107 (= A.D. 725/6)				
384	44.4 2.88	R 1.1	As above, but سبع ومئة ; no trace of diacritical point under <i>b</i> .	As above.
Pl. XVIII.				
A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726/7)				
385	44.1 2.86	R 1.05	As above, but ثمان ومئة ; M at 2.	As above, but M at 3; central point as on no. 378; addi- tional point in margin to l. of الحق thus الحق

381. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 108. *Ties.*, no. 512; *Lavoix*, no. 438; *Nützel*, no. 488 = *Guthrie*, no. 92; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 157 (in these latter the pointing is as on the *obv.* of no. 380).

382. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 109. *Ties.*, no. 518; *Lavoix*, no. 439; *Nützel*, nos. 490 and 491 (the latter without diacritical point = *Guthrie*, no. 94). See specimen illustrated by Ulla S. Linder (in *N.N.A.*, 1938, fig. 6), though I fail to see the Hebraic *styltypus* mentioned on p. 180.

382^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951.

383. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 110. *Ties.*, no. 524; *Nützel*, no. 515 = *Guthrie*, no. 95.

384. Lincoln (Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906. *Nützel*, no. 516 = *Guthrie*, no. 96 (first time of publication). The latter had a diacritical point on *obv.* So both would appear to be unique.

385. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 111. *Ties.*, no. 2746; *Lavoix*, no. 481; *Nützel*, no. 517 = *Guthrie*, no. 97.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
386	29.9 1.94	R 1.0	As no. 384, but date as on above.	As no. 384.
A.H. 109 (= A.D. 727/8)				
387	44.4 2.88	R 1.05	As no. 385, but تسع ومئة	As no. 385, but no additional point.
A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728/9)				
388	39.0 2.52	R 1.0	As no. 385, but عشر ومئة; central point top l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	As no. 387, but no trace of central point; additional point in field above first letter of <i>احد</i>
A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729/30)				
388 ^a	44.3 2.87	R 1.05	As above, but احدى عشرة ومئة; central point between top of <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; M at l.	As no. 387, but central point a little lower.
A.H. 112 (= A.D. 730/1)				
389	43.2 2.80	R 1.05	As no. 384, but اثنتي عشرة ومئة	As no. 387, but central point has almost merged with the <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
A.H. 113 (= A.D. 731/2)				
390	41.8 2.71	R 1.0	M at l; ثلاث عشرة ومئة; central point touching loop of <i>و</i> on l.; stroke below <i>d</i> and <i>r</i> of <i>ḡuriba</i> .	M at d; central point touching bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
A.H. 114 (= A.D. 732/3)				
P. 77	44.6 2.89	R	اربع عشرة ومئة	

386. Lincoln (Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906.

387. Lincoln (Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906. *Lavoix*, no. 482 (first time of publication); *Nützel*, no. 518.

388. Lincoln (Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906. *Ties.*, no. 544; *Nützel*, no. 519.

388^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1952. *Ties.*, no. 556; *Lavoix*, no. 483; *Nützel*, nos. 520-1.

389. Lincoln (Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906. *Lavoix*, no. 484 (first time of publication).

390. Guthrie, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 112. *Ties.*, no. 2747; *Lavoix*, no. 485; *Nützel*, no. 522 = *Guthrie*, no. 99.

P. 77. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 486). *Ties.*, no. 571 = *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1862, p. 28, no. 5 (point over *sh* of date = 'point secret' according to Soret); *Stickel* (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38); *Nützel*, no. 523 = *Guthrie*, no. 100.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
B. 29		R 1.5	A.H. 115 (= A.D. 733/4)	
			خمسة عشرة ومئة	
			A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734/5) ¹	
391	40.0 2.59	R 1.0	A.H. 117 (= A.D. 735)	
			As no. 390, but سبع عشرة ومئة; no stroke under <i>duriba</i> ; (clipped).	M at 3; central point below <i>d</i> of <i>al-šamad</i> and <i>lam</i> ; small stroke above <i>احد</i> in first line.
			A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736)	
392	43.4 2.87	R 1.0	M at b; ثمان عشرة ومئة; no points.	As above, but the small stroke is <i>r.</i> of <i>له</i> in last line.
393	37.4 2.42	R .95	M at 1; (clipped).	M at d; no small stroke.
394	38.2 2.48	R .95	A.H. 119 (= A.D. 737)	
			As no. 393, but تسع عشرة ومئة	As no. 392, but no small stroke.
			A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737/8)	
395	40.5 2.62	R 1.0	M at b.	As above, but central point bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-šamad</i> .
P. 78	44.4 2.88	R	عشرين ومئة	

B. 29. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, nos. 524-5). One of these was from the Guthrie Collection (no. 101) and was first published by Lane-Poole.

¹ *Ties.*, no. 2748; *Mar.*, no. 239.

391. A. Grant, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 32, no. 112^d. First specimen noted was by Lane-Poole in the Guthrie Collection (no. 102) = *Nützel*, no. 526. *Lavoix*, no. 487 and *Stickel* (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 25).

392. Lincoln (Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906. *Ties.*, no. 588; *Lavoix*, no. 488; *Nützel*, no. 527 = *Guthrie*, no. 103.

393. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 113. Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 79.

394. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 114. *Ties.*, no. 592; *Lavoix*, no. 489; *Nützel*, no. 528 = *Guthrie*, no. 104 (first time of publication).

395. Lincoln (Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906.

P. 78. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 490). *Ties.*, no. 602.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 121 (= A.D. 738/9)				
396	39.4 2.55	AR 1.1	As no. 393, but احدى وعشرين ومئة ; point under first part of <i>b</i> of <i>ḡuriba</i> ; (chipped).	As no. 395; end of marginal legend defective كر لو كركون
397	36.0 2.33	AR 1.0	M at <i>b</i> ; no point below <i>ḡuriba</i> ; ... over <i>sh</i> of <i>sharika</i> ; central point almost touching <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As no. 395.
Pl. XVIII.				
A.H. 122 (= A.D. 739/40)				
398	42.7 2.77	AR 1.0	As no. 397; but ثنتين ومئة ; وعشرين ومئة ; no points.	M at <i>d</i> .
A.H. 123 (= A.D. 740/1)				
399	40.0 2.59	AR .95	As no. 398, but ثلاث وعشرين ومئة ; (clipped).	As no. 398, but additional small stroke top <i>r.</i> of <i>له</i> in bottom line; end of marginal legend المشركون
A.H. 124 (= A.D. 741/2)				
399 ^a	44.8 2.90	AR 1.05	As no. 397, but اربع وعشرين ومئة ; M at <i>l</i> .	As no. 399, but marginal legend correctly written; no small stroke; central point top <i>l.</i> of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
A.H. 125 (= A.D. 742/3)				
400	40.9 2.65	AR 1.0	M at <i>l</i> ; خمس وعشرين ومئة ; (centre damaged through mounting).	M at 3.

396. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 115. *Lavoix*, no. 491; *Nützel*, no. 529 = *Guthrie*, no. 104 (first time of publication).

397. G. J. Chester, 1878 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 32, no. 115^a.

398. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 116. Unique.

399. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 33, no. 116^a. *Lavoix*, no. 492, *Nützel*, no. 530 = *Guthrie*, no. 105 (point over *h* of *ilāha* in first line of *obv.*, first time of publication of this date).

399^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. *Lavoix*, no. 493; *Nützel*, nos. 531-2 (one of these = *Guthrie*, no. 106, first time of publication); Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38).

400. General Malcolm, 1868 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 117. *Ties.*, no. 621; *Lavoix*, no. 494.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 126 (= A.D. 743/4)	
P. 79	38.0 2.46	R	ست وعشرين ومئة	
			A.H. 127 (= A.D. 744/5)	
B. 30	43.0 2.78	R 1.0	سبع وعشرين ومئة	
			A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6)	
Kh. 6	45.0 2.91	R	ثمان وعشرين ومئة	
			A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9)	
400 ^a	44.0 2.85	R 1.05	M at b; واحد وثلاثين ومئة; central point midway between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; (edge cut topl. and bottom).	M at d; (surface badly encrusted.)
			RĀMHURMUZ (رامهرمز) ¹	
			A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)	
401	41.9 2.72	R 1.0	M at l; برامهرمز في سنة ثمانين; small script as on no. 352; top line of <i>kalīma</i> sloping upwards to l. (cf. no. 449); (clipped bottom r.).	M at k; و at beginning of third line; in second line لمم; central point midway beneath <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
Pl. XVIII.				

P. 79. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 530). *Ties.*, no. 626; *Sumer*, 1950, p. 179.

B. 30. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 583 = *Guthrie*, no. 107). *Ties.*, no. 632; *Lavoix*, no. 546 (the latter being a *fals* struck with a *dirham* die).

Kh. 6. Khedivial Library, Cairo (*Lane-Poole*, no. 127 = *Num. Chron.* 1883, p. 215). *Ties.*, no. 637^a.

400^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. *Ties.*, no. 2753; *Nützel*, no. 584 = *Guthrie*, no. 108.

¹ In *Khūzistān* province.

401. Baron Marochetti, 1860 = *Lane-Poole*, I, no. 118. *Ties.*, no. 285 and p. 298, Pl. II. 3; *Kh.*, no. 128.

For a possible *dirham* of 79 see *Tornberg, Numi Cufici*, Pl. I, Cl. I. 15, but it is but a fragment. The style of script looks early; the position of the و on the rev., if known, would clinch the matter.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)				
402	40.0 2.59	R 1.0	As no. 401, but <i>kalima</i> in proper alignment; <i>في سنة احدى وثمانين</i>	M at b; otherwise as no. 401, except that <i>لم</i> is correctly written.
A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)				
P. 80	45.1 2.92	R	<i>في سنة تسعين</i>	| <i>و</i> at end of second line.
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
Dam. 3	44.8 2.90	R	<i>في سنة ثنتان (sic) وتسعين</i>	|
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
P. 81	43.2 2.80	R	<i>في سنة ثلث وتسعين</i>	| <i>و</i> at end of second line.
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
403	45.0 2.91	R 1.0	M at b; <i>في سنة اربع وتسعين</i>	M at b; <i>و</i> at end of second line; central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-samad</i> .
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14) ¹				

402. W. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 33, no. 118^b. Unique.

P. 80. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 282). *Ties.*, no. 343; *Ma*, no. 52; Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38); *Weyl*, no. 6179.

Dam. 3. Damascus, Musée National Syrien (*Abd el-Kadar*, no. 8). The observation made in f.n. to no. 289 above would also no doubt apply here. *Ties.*, no. 370; Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38). The date is no doubt meant to be *ثنتين*.

P. 81. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 283). *Ties.*, no. 383; Codrington in *J.B.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 95, fig. 7.

403. Guy le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 33, no. 118^b. Unique.

¹ First published by Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 341, no. 28) = *Ties.*, no. 427. Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, pp. 23 and 38).

No later dates of this mint are known until the issue in the year 128 by the 'Abbāsid partisans, which will appear in a subsequent volume.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
AL-RAIY (الري) ¹				
A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)				
404	43.3 2.81	R 1.0	M at b; بالري في سنة احدى و ثمنين; small script.	M at 1; و at beginning of third line; (note epigraphy of محمد in margin). Pl. XVIII.
A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2)				
405	42.6 2.76	R .95	M at 2; في سنة اثنين و ثمنين; central point between w and h of <i>wahdah</i> ; point r. of b of <i>bism</i> .	M at 1; و at beginning of third line; (note محمد). Pl. XVIII.
A.H. 84 (= A.D. 703)				
406	38.2 2.48	R .95	As no. 404; but اربع و ثمنين	As no. 404, but M at k; cen- tral point under bottom l. corner of d of <i>al-šamad</i> .
A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)				
407	45.0 2.91	R 1.1	As no. 404, but تسعين; larger script.	As no. 404, but M at 2, and central point a little farther to l. under l of <i>lam</i> ; و at end of second line. Pl. XVIII.
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)				
408	44.8 2.90	R 1.1	As no. 407, but احدى وتسعين	As no. 407, but M at c. Pl. XVIII.

¹ Or Rayy (*Rhages*), chief town of the Jibāl province. See below, pp. 260 ff.

404. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922 = *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268 = Miles, *N.H.R.*, no. 14. Unique.

The coin mentioned by Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 387) as dated 78? or 98? can be dis-
counted so far as the earlier date is concerned.

405. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922 = *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268 = Miles, *N.H.R.*, no. 15. Unique.

406. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 119, Pl. II (first time of publication) = Miles, *N.H.R.*, no. 16. Unique.

407. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 120 = *Ties.*, no. 329 = Miles, *N.H.R.*, no. 17. Unique.

408. Tobin Bush Sale, 1905 = Miles, *N.H.R.*, no. 18. J. Gerson da Cunha Collection, Pt. I, no. 440 = Sotheby Sale Cat., 20 Nov. 1889, p. 7, no. 221.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 82	35.5 2.30	R	A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11) اثنيتين وتسعين	
409	44.5 2.88	R 1.0	A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12) M at 1; ثلث وتسعين; small stroke above middle of top line.	As no. 408; but M at 2.
410	44.8 2.90	R 1.0	A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13) M as on no. 409; اربع وتسعين	As above, but small vertical stroke l. of l of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
ANS. 27		R 1.05	A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14) M as on no. 409; خمس وتسعين	M as on no. 409.
Kh. 7	42.0 2.77	R	A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15) ست وتسعين	
411	44.0 2.85	R 1.1	A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) M at a; سبع وتسعين	M at b; central point over <i>w</i> of <i>walam</i> .
412	41.6 2.70	R 1.0	A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17) As above, but ثمان وتسعين; central point in middle of loop of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	M at 2.

P. 82. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 284, the first time of publication). Miles, *N.H.R.*, no. 19, mentions two more in the ANS. See *Sumer*, 1950, p. 179.

409. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. Miles, no. 20 (2 other refs.).

410. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 121. See Miles, no. 21 (3 other refs.).

ANS. 27. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York. Miles, no. 22. (5 other refs.).

Kh. 7. Khedivial Library, Cairo (*Lane-Poole*, no. 129 = *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350, 1883, p. 216 = Miles, no. 23). There was another in the Zakho treasure reported by Nakshabandi in *Sumer*, 1950, p. 178.

411. Guy le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. p. 33, no. 121. First specimen published was by Lane-Poole in Guthrie Collection, no. 109 = Nützel, no. 452. Miles, no. 24, and Codrington in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 95.

412. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 122. Miles, no. 25. The *dirhams* given by Leggett for the years 101, 104, and 116 can be definitely rejected like many other items in his book. These dates are quite in order for copper (see below, pp. 260-1).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ZARANJ (زرنج) ¹	
			A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)	
Th. 5	36.0 2.33	AR 1.05	M at 1; بزرنج سنة احدى ومئة; point below <i>n</i> of <i>Zaranj</i> ; (edge broken and mended).	M at b; و at end of second line.
			Pl. XVIII.	
			A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1)	
Ties. 14		AR	بزرنج سنة ثنتين ومئة	
			A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4) ²	
			A.H. 107 (= A.D. 725/6) ³	
			SĀBŪR (سابور) ⁴	
			A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700) ⁵	
			A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)	
P. 83	44.0 2.85	AR	بسابور في سنة واحد وثمانين (sic)	
			A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2)	
P. 84	40.2 2.60	AR	بسابور في سنة اثنين وثمانين	
			A.H. 84 (= A.D. 703)	
B. 31	40.4 2.62	AR .95	بسابور في سنة اربع وثمانين	و at beginning of third line.

¹ Capital of the province of Sīstān (Sijistān).

Th. 5. Philip Thorburn Collection. Unique and inedited. See below, pp. 159–61, for *dirhams* of Sijistān, which were no doubt minted at Zaranj.

Ties. 14. Tiesenhausen, no. 500. It had been mistakenly read as 130 (ثلاثين ومئة). It is illustrated in Erdmann's *Numi Asiatici*, Pl. I. ix.

² Sole reference *Mar.*, no. 203.

³ Sole reference J. H. Moeller, *De Numis Orientalibus*, &c., Gotha, 1826, p. 91.

⁴ In the province of Fārs. The copper coins are mentioned on pp. 263–4.

⁵ Sole reference Johnston Sale Catalogue (Sotheby, 1906).

P. 83. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1679). *Ties.*, no. 2721; *Casanova*, no. 18; *Ziya*, no. 8. Cf. the same mistake in the spelling of the date on *Ties.*, 12 above, p. 131.

P. 84. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 195). Unique.

B. 31. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 324 = *Guthrie*, no. 110, first place of publication). *Casanova*, no. 19.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)				
413	44.1 2.86	R 1.0	M at b; م في سنة تسعين; central point top l. of w of <i>waḥdahū</i> .	M at b; و at end of second line; central point midway above d of <i>yūlad</i> and w of <i>walam</i> . Pl. XVIII.
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)				
414	45.1 2.92	R 1.0	M at l; احدى وتسعين; central point midway be- tween first two letters of <i>waḥdahū</i> .	As above; but central point below bottom l. corner of d of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
415	44.8 2.90	R 1.05	As above, but ثنتين وتسعين; no central point; point touching top of d of <i>ḍuriba</i> .	As above, but central point very faint.
416	44.2 2.86	R 1.05	M at b; central point as on no. 414.	As no. 414, but central point a little more to r.
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
417	39.0 2.52	R 1.05	As no. 416, but ثلث وتسعين; no central point.	As no. 414.
418	41.1 2.66	R 1.0	Die variety.	As no. 414, but central point touching top of d of <i>yūlad</i> .
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
419	44.9 2.91	R 1.05	As no. 416, but اربع وتسعين; no central point.	As above.

413. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 331 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 288; *Nützel*, no. 388; *Mar.*, no. 58 (with Sassanian countermark).

414. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 123. *Ties.*, no. 362; *Nützel*, no. 389 = *Guthrie*, no. 111.

415. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 124. *Ties.*, no. 366 (numeral read as اثنین); *Lavoix*, nos. 289-90; *Nützel*, no. 390 = *Guthrie*, no. 112.

416. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922.

417. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 33, no. 124^a. *Ties.*, no. 391; *Lavoix*, no. 291; *Nützel*, no. 391 = *Guthrie*, no. 113.

418. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935.

419. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 125. *Ties.*, no. 403; *Lavoix*, no. 292; *Nützel*, no. 392 = *Guthrie*, no. 114.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
420	41.0 2.65	R 1.0	As above, but خمس وتسعين ; point r. of second line; (twice pierced).	M at 2; central point as on no. 414.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
421	43.0 2.78	R 1.05	As no. 419, but ست وتسعين	As above, but M at b.
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
422	41.0 2.65	R 1.0	As no. 414, but سبع وتسعين ; no central point.	As above.
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
423	40.0 2.59	R 1.0	As above, but ثمان وتسعين ; large point under <i>b</i> of <i>bisābūr</i> .	As above, but central point as on no. 413.
PI, XVIII.				
424	43.0 2.78	R 1.05	Die variety.	As above, but central point touching bottom of <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> in second line.
A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18) ¹				

420. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 126. *Ties.*, no. 422; *Lavoix*, no. 293.

421. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 127. Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 341, no. 3 = *Ties.*, no. 438) described one with the four concentric circles on the *obv.* delineated like the *grains d'un chapelet*. This distinct modification led him to attribute the coin to the reign of the new Caliph Sulaimān. See also *Baltische Studien hgbn. v. d. Gesellschaft für Pommerache Geschichte*, Stettin, 1866, Heft 2, p. 238, and *Lavoix*, no. 294.

422. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 128. *Ties.*, nos. 448-9 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 384; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 919; *Casanova*, no. 126 (with countermark).

423. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 129. *Ties.*, no. 459; *Lavoix*, nos. 385-6 (latter with *croissant renversé* in the field below *kalima* on *rev.*); *Nützel*, no. 453 = *Guthrie*, no. 115.

424. Guy le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 33, no. 129*. *Nützel*, no. 454 is attributed to this year with a query. It is considered below B. 32, p. 159.

¹ Sole reference is Lane-Poole in *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 154.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 123 (= A.D. 740/1) ¹				
<i>Uncertain date</i>				
B. 32	17.7 1.15	AR ·8	M at 1; بسابور في سنة ? ثنتين . . . ين two dotted circles separated by 4 (or 5?) annulets; (clipped).	No marginal legend; <i>kalima</i> defective in second line يد يلد; row of dots be- tween second and third lines; below <i>kalima</i> uncertain le- gend عسوله ?; all within two dotted circles separated by five annulets. Pl. XVIII.
AL-SĀMIYA (السامية)				
A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9)				
425	44.5 2.88	AR ·95	M at b; بالسامية سنة احدى وثلثين ومئة; ٥٥ ٥٥ ٥٥ ٥٥ ٥٥; central point touching mid- dle of وحده	M at b; و at end of second line. Pl. XVIII.
SĪJISTĀN (سيجستان) ²				
A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)				
P. 85	43.7 2.83	AR	سيجستان في سنة تسعين	
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)				
426	42.0 2.72	AR 1.05	M at 1; في سنة احدى وتسعين; central point top	M at 1; و at end of second line; two points : bottom 1.

¹ Harvey Porter (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318) mentions one in AUB. See *Num. Zeit.*, 1922, p. 2.

B. 32. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 454, Pl. IV). This is the remarkable piece from the Guthrie Collection first published by Lane-Poole in *J.R.A.S.*, 1875, pp. 12-13 of offprint. He read the year as x 2; *Nützel* as 98 (?). It is a most puzzling coin.

425. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 141, Pl. II (where, however, it was wrongly attributed). See Mint-notes for other instances of this notable, but fairly common coin.

² Or Sistān, province in Persia with capital Zaranj. See above, p. 156.

P. 85. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 295). *Ties.*, no. 335; *Nützel*, nos. 393-4, one = Guthrie, no. 116, *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216 = *Kh.*, no. 135. There is a coin of this mint said to be 75 (?) mentioned in Siouffi's *Listes* (p. 52 of Monsieur Jungfleisch's MS. copy), but it can be discounted.

426. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. *Ties.*, no. 353, Pl. II, no. 7 (no points on rev.) and Codrington in *J.R.A.S.*, Bombay Branch, 1883, p. 95, fig. 5, not the same as the other Codrington coin. Cf. no. 458 below.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; (note epigraphy of محمد in margin; cf. no. 404). Pl. XVIII.
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)	
427	44.1 2.86	R 1.05	As above, but ثنتين وتسعين; the stroke of the <i>t</i> of <i>Sijistan</i> is elongated.	As above, but M at b; no points.
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)	
P. 86	44.5 2.88	R	ثلاث وتسعين	
			A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13) ¹	
			A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)	
428	39.0 2.52	R 1.05	As no. 427, but خمس وتسعين	As no. 427, but point bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
			A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)	
P. 87	43.5 2.82	R	ست وتسعين	
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)	
Kh. 8	43.8 2.84	R	سبع وتسعين	
			A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)	
P. 88	44.6 2.89	R	ثمان وتسعين	Pellet in field under third line.

427. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 130 = *Ties.*, no. 372. *Lavoix*, no. 296 (اثنين).

P. 86. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, 297). *Nützel*, no. 395 = *Guthrie*, no. 117, first place of publication.

¹ Bay Ibrahim Artuk has reported one in the Urfa Find (no. 54).

428. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 131, first time of publication. *Lavoix*, no. 298.

P. 87. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 299; there is also a variety no. 300). Unique.

Kh. 8. Khedivial Library, Cairo (Lane-Poole, no. 136 = *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350 = 1883, p. 216). *Ziya*, no. 62, p. 6.

P. 88. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 387).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20) ¹	
			A.H. 127 (= A.D. 744/5)	
†	42.5 2.75	R 1.05	بسجستان سنة سبع وعشرين ومئة; ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○; two circles within and two out- side of the annulets.	Central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
			A.H. 130 (= A.D. 747/8)	
Th. 6	43.5 2.82	R 1.05	M at 1; as above, but ثلثين ومئة; only five annulets; the latter placed across triple circle and touching outer single one.	M at 1.
			SARAKHS (سرخس) ²	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
ANS. 28	42.4 2.75	R 1.1	بسرخس في سنة تسعين central point between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	و at end of second line; various additional pellets scattered throughout central legends.
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
Dam. 4	44.8 2.90	R	احدى وتسعين	
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)	
429	39.0 2.52	R 1.05	M at b; اثنتين وتسعين; central point top l. corner of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> ; (clipped).	M at 3; only central point as on no. 428.

Pl. XVIII.

Pl. XVIII.

Pl. XVIII.

¹ Sole reference *Casanova*, no. 144.[†] Sole example, published by O. Codrington in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 96, fig. 4.Th. 6. Philip Thorburn Collection. J. H. Moeller, *De Numis Orientalibus*, Gotha, 1826, p. 91; Codrington, *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 96, fig. 3 (probably = Th. 6), *Ziya*, p. 10, no. 143.² In *Khurāsān* province.ANS. 28. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 81, Pl. V (*obv.* only). Unique.Dam. 4. Damascus, Musée National Syrien (*Abd el-Kadar*, p. 406, no. 5). The observation made in f.n. to no. 289 above is no doubt also applicable here. Unique.429. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 132. Tornberg (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1870, p. 223) mentioned one found in Sweden.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12) ¹	
			A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)	
P. 89	43.2 2.80	R	في سنة اربع وتسعين	
			A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14) ²	
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)	
429 ^a	37.8 2.45	R 1.0	M at b; في سنة سبع وتسعين; large point midway below <i>s</i> of <i>sana</i> ; central point top l. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; (clipped).	M at 2; central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-samad</i> . Pl. XVIII.
			A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18)	
B. 33	44.7 2.90	R 1.05	في سنة تسع وتسعين; point under first letter of <i>sana</i> .	
			SURRAḲ (سُرَّاق) ³	
			A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1) ⁴	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
430	41.5 2.69	R 1.0	M at 1; بسر في سنة تسعين; central point in middle of <i>w</i> .	M at 1; و at end of second line; central point above و of ولم. Pl. XVIII.
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10) ⁵	

¹ A specimen in AUB. was mentioned by Porter (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318). Previously a specimen was partly described by Jacques de Morgan (*Rev. Num.*, 1907, p. 92, no. 23). Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1922, p. 3) mentioned one at Istanbul.

P. 89. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 301; also no. 302, a variety).

² A specimen in AUB. was mentioned by Porter (*loc. cit.*) *Ziya*, p. 6, no. 53, and Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1922, p. 3).

429^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. Unique and unpublished.

B. 33. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 455 = *Guthrie*, no. 118, first time of publication). *Abd el-Kadar*, p. 407, no. 13. The observation made in f.n. to no. 289 above is no doubt also applicable here. Leggett (*op. cit.*, p. 78) had one in his Collection.

³ In Khūzistān province.

⁴ Sole reference *Mar.*, no. 20.

430. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 133. *Ties.*, no. 342; *Lavoix*, no. 303; *Nützel*, no. 396 = *Guthrie*, no. 119.

⁵ *Ties.*, no. 356 and Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
ANS. 29	44.9 2.91	AR 1.05	في سنة ثنتان وتسعين	
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
431	43.0 2.78	AR 1.0	As no. 430, but ثلث وتسعين	As no. 430, but central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-samad</i> .
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
432	43.5 2.82	AR 1.0	As no. 430, but اربع وتسعين; no central point.	M at b; central point as on no. 431 but lower down.
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
433	42.0 2.72	AR 1.05	As above, but خمس وتسعين	As above, but central point a little more to r.; pellet over top l. corner of <i>له</i> in last line.
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
434	44.0 2.85	AR 1.05	As above, but ثمان وتسعين	As above, but no additional pellet.
A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18) ¹				

ANS. 29. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 82, Pl. V. Lane-Poole, *Num. Chron.* 1886, p. 227.

431. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 134. *Ties.*, no. 388; *Lavoix*, no. 304; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 89.

432. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 135. *Ties.*, no. 2728; *Nützel*, no. 397 = *Guthrie*, no. 120.

433. Chester, 1882 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 33, no. 135^a. *Ties.*, no. 425; *Lavoix*, no. 305; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 90.

434. W. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 33, no. 135^d. *Lavoix*, no. 388. E. T. Rogers, in *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216, no. 247. = *Kh.* no. 137.

¹ Sole mention in Thomas's *Comments* (in *J.R.A.S.*, 1871, p. 438).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
435	42.0 2.72	AR 1.0	AL-SŪS (السوس) ¹	
			A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)	
			M at 1; بالسوس في سنة ثمنين	M at b; و at beginning of third line; central point mid- way below d of al-samad. Pl. XVIII.
436	44.4 2.88	AR 1.05	A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1) ²	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
			As no. 435, but larger script, and تسعين	As no. 435, but و at end of second line; central point as on no. 431.
437	42.0 2.72	AR 1.05	A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10) ³	
			A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)	
			As no. 436, but اربع وتسعين; central point be- tween w and h of wahdah.	As no. 436; no central point.
438	42.8 2.77	AR 1.05	A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)	
			As no. 436; but خمس وتسعين; (holed).	As no. 437; but central point as on no. 436; large pellet below last line on l. Pl. XIX.
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) ⁴	

¹ Susa, in Khūzistān province. For the copper coins of this mint see above, pp. 81-83, and below, pp. 265-6.

435. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 34, no. 135^a. Lavoix, no. 196.

² Ties., no. 2719 = Mar., no. 17.

436. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 136 = Ties., no. 328. Unique.

³ Ghalīb Edhem, no. 91 (في سنة إحدى وتسعين). Unique.

437. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 137. Ties., no. 405.

438. Tobin Bush Sale, 1905. First mentioned by John Allan in Num. Chron., 1919, p. 195. Unique.

⁴ Zambaur (in Num. Zeit., 1904, p. 44 (with six annulets)). Unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SŪK AL-AHWĀZ (سوق الاهواز) ¹	
			A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)	
B. 34	37.5 2.43	AR 1.0	بسوق الاهواز في سنة تسع وسبعين	و at beginning of third line.
			A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)	
B. 35	41.3 2.68	AR 1.0	في سنة ثمانين	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
439	38.0 2.46	AR 1.05	M at l; في سنة تسعين; (90 written as on no. 351); (clipped).	M at c; و at end of second line; eight-pointed star in middle above first line. Pl. XIX.
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
440	41.7 2.70	AR 1.05	As B. 34, but احدى وتسعين; central point be- tween w and h of waḥdahū.	M at l; central point mid- way beneath d of al-samad and lam; pellet(s) in place of star.
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11) ²	
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)	
441	43.8 2.84	AR 1.0	As no. 439, but ثلث وتسعين	As no. 440, but central point nearer to r. Pl. XIX.

¹ In Khūzistān province.

B. 34. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 325 = Guthrie, no. 121). Unique.

B. 35. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 326 = Guthrie, no. 122, first time of publication). Lavoix, no. 197.

439. Sir Hans Sloane, 1753 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 138. Ties., no. 336; Lavoix, nos. 306-7. The specimen mentioned by Bartholomaei (Rev. Num. Belge, 1859, p. 336, no. 11) had a pellet in the field above the kalima on the obv. The example illustrated in Gaillard's Description, Pl. XIV, no. 2, has no star on rev. By an unfortunate slip Mateu y Llopis has reproduced Gaillard's specimen in his La Moneda Española, 1946, p. 106, as a Spanish-Muhammadan coin.

440. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 139. Ties., no. 360; Lavoix, no. 308.

² Apparently there was one in the Leggett Collection (Num. Chron., 1886, p. 227) and in the Zambaur Collection (Num. Zeit., 1914, p. 116).

441. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. First mentioned by John Allan in Num. Chron., 1919, p. 195. Unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
442	43.3 2.81	R 1.0	As no. 439, but اربع وتسعين	M at b; central point mid-way above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>walam</i> .
443	44.0 2.85	R 1.0	Variety of above; (holed).	
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
P. 90	37.8 2.45	R	خمس وتسعين	
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
444	44.0 2.85	R 1.0	As no. 439, but ست وتسعين	As no. 440; central point touching top of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; additional pellet touching <i>d</i> of <i>ahd</i> in top line and between <i>l</i> and <i>m</i> of <i>lam</i> in second and third line.
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
445	45.0 2.91	R 1.0	As no. 439, but سبع وتسعين ; central point at tip of و .	As no. 442; central point as on no. 444.
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
446	31.3 2.03	R 1.05	As no. 439, but ثمان وتسعين	As no. 442; central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .
SHAKK AL-TAIMARA (سك التمره) ¹				
A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)				
Th. 7	37.5 2.43	R 1.05	M at l; شق التيمرة في سنة تسع وسبعين	M at ll; و at beginning of third line (note epigraphy محمد). Pl. XIX.

442. Guthrie, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 140. *Ties.*, 407; *Lavoix*, no. 309; *Nützel*, no. 398 = Guthrie Collection, no. 123.

443. Guy le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 34, no. 140^a.

P. 90. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 310). Unique.

444. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 2730; *Lavoix*, no. 311; *Nützel*, no. 399. Siouffi also recorded one.

445. Guy le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 34, no. 140^d. *Ties.*, no. 2733.

446. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935. *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216, no. 249 = *Kh.*, no. 139; *Lavoix*, no. 389.

¹ In the Jibāl province.

Th. 7. Philip Thorburn Collection. Inedited and unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
447	41.4 2.68	R 1.05	A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700) M at a; بشق التيمرة في سنة ثمنين; (edge broken).	As above.
448	41.6 2.70	R 1.1	A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1) M at 2; واحد (sic) وثمنين; central point between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>wahdah</i> .	As above; (double struck). Pl. XIX.
P. 91	44.3 2.87	R	A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2) ¹ TABARISTĀN (طبرستان) ² A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1) بطبرستان سنة اثنتين ومئة oo o oo o	و at end of second line.
Ties. 15		R	AL-ĀL (الآل) A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) بالعال في سنة سبع وتسعين	

447. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. *Lavoix*, no. 198, Pl. II.


448. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington). This is the coin published by O. Codrington in *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268, Pl. XII. 3, though he mistakenly read the mint as 'Suk al Taimarah'. Unique. Cf. nos. 326 and 471³.

¹ The first specimen was published by Tornberg, *Nummi Cufici*, p. 2, no. 6, Pl. I, though he mistakenly read the mint as 'Suq Morra', a town in Khūzistān = *Ties.*, no. 300. Jacques de Morgan published another in *Rev. Num.*, 1907, p. 90, no. 1, though the legends are full of misprints. The date in both instances is given as اثنتين وثمنين and there is في before the date as in the examples above.

² Province lying south-east of the Caspian Sea.

P. 91. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 440, Pl. III) = Siouffi's *dirham*. For the contemporary silver coins of Tabaristān issued by the local Ispahbads see vol. i, p. 130.

Ties. 15. Tiesenhausen, no. 334. He first published this unique piece in *Num. Zeit.*, 1871, p. 168 = *Mar.*, no. 146.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p style="text-align: center;">'UMĀN (عمار)¹</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 24</p>	
Ties. 16		R	<p>A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)</p> <p>M at 1; بعمان في سنة تسعين</p>	<p>M at 6; و at end of second line.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FIG. 24.</p>
449	42.8 2.77	R 1.0	<p>AL-FURĀT (الفرات)²</p> <p>A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)³</p> <p>A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2)</p> <p>M at 1; بالفرات في سنة ثنتين وثمنين; central point touching top r. of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i>; small script.</p>	<p>M at b; و at beginning of third line; (note epigraphy of محمد); central point below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XIX.</p>
Th. 8	40.0 2.59	R 1.0	<p>A.H. 83 (= A.D. 702)</p> <p>As no. 449, but ثلث وثمانين; no central point.</p>	<p>As no. 449, but central point at bottom l. corner of <i>d</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XIX.</p>

¹ Oman, on the Persian Gulf.

Ties. 16. Tiesenhhausen, no. 334, Pl. II, no. 5, though following Blau in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1857, p. 446, he read the mint-name as 'Ammān. So also Stickel, *Handbuch*, ii, p. 36. Dorn's attribution to 'Uman (in *Additamenta ad Nova Supplementa*, p. 219, no. 26 b) is preferable. It is not the first time that the two places have been confused, e.g. Lane-Poole, II, p. 206, interpreted a Buwaihid mint as 'Ammān instead of 'Uman, a mistake which led O. Codrington (in his *Manual*, p. 172) to indicate that this dynasty minted in Syria! It is worth noting the exceptional position at which the reverse margin begins.

² A unique specimen in the American University of Beirut was announced, but not illustrated, by Porter in *Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318 = Zambaur in *Num. Zeit.*, 1922, p. 3.

449. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922 = *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268. Unique.

Th. 8. Philip Thorburn Collection. Inedited and unique.

³ In 'Irāk.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
450	44.4 2.88	R 1.1	As above, but خمس وتسعين ; larger script.	As no. 449; و at end of second line and no central point; larger script; (note epigraphy of محمد). Pl. XIX.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
451	45.0 2.91	R 1.05	As above, but ست وتسعين .	As above, but central point as on Th. 8.
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
P. 92	43.8 2.84	R	سبع وتسعين	
FASĀ (فسا) ¹				
A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)				
452	37.7 2.44	R 1.0	M at 1; فسا في سنة تسع وسبعين ; (clipped).	M at 11; و at beginning of third line; (parts of legend worn away; note epigraphy of محمد). Pl. XIX.
A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)				
Th. 9	42.0 2.72	R 1.05	As above, but ثمانين ; central point top l. edge of last letter of <i>Allah</i> .	As above. Pl. XIX.
A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)				
Ties. 17		R	احدى وثمانين	

450. Tobin Bush Sale, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 428, Pl. II, 10; *Kh.*, no. 140 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216.

451. W. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 34, no. 141^p, Pl. IV. *Nützel*, no. 400, Pl. IV = *Guthrie*, no. 137, Pl. IV (mint-name misread by Lane-Poole as al-Madhār). *Nützel* interpreted it as al-Farāb, as did Ghalib Edhem, no. 93.

P. 92. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 390). Unique. *Lavoix* read the mint-name as al-Farāb.

¹ In the province of Fārs.

452. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1937. *Lavoix*, no. 199, Pl. II.

Th. 9. Philip Thorburn Collection. *Ties.*, no. 288 and p. 299.

Ties. 17. Tiesenhausen, no. 295. Ziya also had one (p. 4) though he read the mint-name as *quessa* (قسا).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			FILISTĪN (فلسطين) ¹	
			FĪL (مل) A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)	
B. 36	42.4 2.75	R 1.1	بفيل في سنة تسع وسبعين	و at beginning of third line.
			KŪMIS (مومس) ² A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10) ³	
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)	
453	43.5 2.82	R 1.1	M at b; بقومس في سنة اثنتين وتسعين; (pierced).	M at b; و at end of second line; central point midway above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>walam</i> . Pl. XIX.
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)	
Th. 10	42.0 2.72	R 1.0	As above, but ثلث وتسعين	As above, but central point above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XIX.
			A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)	
Ties. 18		R	خمس وتسعين	

¹ *Ziya*, no. 149, p. 10, purports to be an Umayyad *dirham* of the year 132. It seems incredible. There are, however, copper coins with this mint-name (see below, p. 276).

B. 36. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 327). *Ties.*, no. 279 = *Blau*, *Z.D.M.G.*, p. 835 = *Casanova*, no. 20; *Abd el Kadar*, pp. 405-6, mentions one in the Damascus Museum. For a suggested equation with a mint-signature on Arab-Sassanian coins see vol. i, p. cxxv.

² City and province west of *Khurāsān*.

³ Sole reference Leggett, p. 53.

453. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington) = *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268 = *J.R.A.S.*, *Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 98, fig. 1, where the mint is located near Baghdad. Leggett accepted this location (*loc. cit.*).

Th. 10. Philip Thorburn Collection. Inedited and unique.

Ties. 18. Tiesenhausen, no. 416. *Lavoix*, no. 312.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			KIRMĀN (كرمان) ¹	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
454	36.5 2.37	R 1.05	M at 1; بکرمان فی سنة تسعین	M at b; و at end of second line; central point below l of lam.
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
455	39.7 2.52	R 1.1	As above, but احدى وتسعین; central point touch- ing w of <i>waḥdah</i> ; tail of فی from now on until it is dropped is unusually long.	As above; central point a little to l.
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)	
456	43.3 2.81	R 1.0	As no. 454, but ثنتين وتسعین; central point just apparent top of w; (holed).	As above, but no central point.
457	42.0 2.72	R 1.05	As above; but no trace of central point.	As above.
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)	
458	41.5 2.69	R 1.0	As no. 457, but ثلث وتسعين	As above, but : bottom l. corner of d of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; (cf. no. 426).
			A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)	
P. 93	44.5 2.88	R	اربع وتسعين	

¹ City in province of same name east of Fārs.

454. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 142. *Lavoir*, no. 313; *Nützel*, no. 401 = *Guthrie*, no. 126. The coin claimed to be dated A.H. 83 and illustrated in Castiglioni's *Monete Cufiche*, Pl. II. 1, must be of the year 93 by reason of the shape of the فی (cf. no. 458 below). *Ties.*, no. 303 and p. 299.

455. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington). *Ties.*, no. 348 and p. 299; *Lavoir*, no. 314 (with *سنة* for *سنة*).

456. Tobin Bush Sale, 1905. *Lavoir*, no. 315 (first time of publication), O. Codrington in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 96 (rev. with central point to l. of *lam*).

457. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922.

458. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 143. *Ties.*, no. 380; *Lavoir*, no. 316.

P. 93. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoir*, no. 317). *Kh.*, no. 144 = *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 350 = *ibid.*, 1883, no. 254, p. 216. *Casanova* no. 75.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
459	45.0 2.91	R 1.05	As no. 458, but خمس وتسعين	As no. 454, but central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> ; additional point over <i>d</i> of <i>yalid</i> and <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XIX.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
460	41.0 2.65	R 1.05	As above, but ست وتسعين	As no. 454, but no central point.
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
461	43.4 2.81	R 1.05	As above, but سبع وتسعين ; central point top l. corner of <i>h</i> of <i>Allah</i> .	As above.
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
462	40.0 2.59	R 1.0	M at b; ثمان وتسعين ; central point touching top of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As above, but central point as on no. 459.
463	42.6 2.76	R 1.0	As above, but no central point.	As above; (die variety).
A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19) ¹				
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)				
464	44.9 2.91	R 1.05	As no. 463, but أحدى ومئة and no في with the date.	As no. 463, but central point above top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XIX.

459. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 144. *Ties.*, no. 417 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 318.

460. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 34, no. 144^a. *Ties.*, no. 435; *Lavoix*, no. 319.

461. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 145. *Ties.*, no. 2737; *Lavoix*, no. 391; *Nützel*, nos. 456-7 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 127).

462. W. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 34, no. 145^a. *Ties.*, no. 460 and p. 300.

463. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935.

¹ Sole references *Ties.*, no. 2740 = *Mar.*, no. 167; *Kh.*, no. 145 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216, no. 255. No indication given whether there is **في** with the date (see no. 464).

464. Tobin Bush Sale, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 2741; *Lavoix*, no. 418.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
465	35.4 2.29	R 0.95	A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1) As above, but ثنتين ومئة (clipped).	As above, but central point above <i>w</i> of <i>walam</i> .
466	43.8 2.84	R 1.1	A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721/2) As no. 464, but ثلاث ومئة and oo oo oo oo	As above, but no central point.
AUB. 3		R 1.05	A.H. 129 (= A.D. 746/7) ¹ KASKAR (كسكمر) ² A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) بكسكمر في سنة سبع وتسعين	Pl. XIX.
			AL-KŪFA (الكوفة) ³ A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9) M. at 1; بالكوفة في سنة تسع وسبعين	
			M. at 1; و at end of second line; central point above top l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; (note epigraphy of محمد).	
467	42.0 2.72	R 1.05	A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700) ⁴	Pl. XIX.

465. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 146, first time of publication. *Lavoix*, no. 441 (with **اثنين**).

466. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 147. *Ties.*, no. 506 and p. 300 (two refs.); *Lavoix*, no. 442. Martinori, *La Moneta*, Pl. C, no. 2, is the coin illustrated by Castiglioni = *Ties.*, no. 506.

¹ This remarkable and unique piece was published by Stickel in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 26 (**بكرمان سنة تسع وعشرين**; *obv.* ○ ○ ○ ○ ○).


² In 'Irāk between al-Kūfa and al-Baṣra.

AUB. 3. American University, Beirut. This unique piece was mentioned by Porter (in *Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318). Oliver Codrington must have been aware of its existence in 1904, the date of his *Manual*, for he mentions (p. 180) Porter as his authority for such an Umayyad mint. The reference is, no doubt, *Num. Circ.*, 1896, col. 1519.

³ In 'Irāk. See copper coins pp. 278-9.

467. C. J. Rich Collection, 1825 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 148, Pl. II. *Ties.*, no. 277 and p. 298; *Lavoix*, no. 200. The year 78 given by Kirkman (in *Sumer*, i, no. 2, p. 24) for this mint is a mistake.


⁴ Sole references *Ties.*, no. 282 = *Mar.*, no. 12; Stickel in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1) ¹	
			A.H. 82 (= A.D. 701/2)	
P. 94	40.1 2.60	AR	في سنة اثنين وثمانين	
			A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19)	
468	43.0 2.78	AR 1.05	M at 2; بالكوفة سنة مئة	M at 1; central point above top l. corner of <i>yūlad</i> .
			A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)	
469	43.7 2.83	AR 1.05	M at 1; إحدى ومئة	As above; (badly corroded top r.).
			A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720/1)	
470	43.7 2.83	AR 1.05	As no. 469, but اثنتين ومئة; central point between first two letters of <i>waḥdah</i> ;  ; (pierced).	As no. 468, but central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and additional point above second letter of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XX.
			A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726/7)	
ANS. 30	29.8 1.93	AR 0.95	ثمان ومئة; (clipped, so annulets are not visible).	
			A.H. 119 (= A.D. 737) ²	
			A.H. 127? (= A.D. 744/5)	
ANS. 31	42.8 2.77	AR 0.95	سبع وعشرين ومئة	

¹ Sole references *Ties.*, no. 296, and Stickel, *loc. cit.* The same coin.

P. 94. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 201, first time of publication). Unique.

468. Guy le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 34, no. 148^w. *Lavoix*, no. 419.

469. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 149. *Ties.*, no. 492; *Lavoix*, no. 420; *Nützel*, no. 476 (with  on *obv.*) = *Guthrie*, no. 128.

470. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 150. *Ties.*, no. 2743 = *Mar.* no. 187; *Lavoix*, no. 443; *Nützel*, no. 492 = *Guthrie*, no. 129.

ANS. 30. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 83, Pl. V. Unique.

² Two possible references in *Ties.*, no. 594.

ANS. 31. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 84, where he points out that it may be A.H. 129, or, in view of the appearance of coins in the year 128 struck by the 'Abbāsid partisans, the coins usually dated 129 may really be 127.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
471	44.4 2.88	AR 0.95	A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6)	
			M at 1; ثمان وعشرين ومئة; oo oo oo oo oo	M at 1; central point below m of lam in second line.
Th. 11	41.5 2.69	AR 1.05	A.H. 129 (= A.D. 746/7) ¹	
			MĀH AL-BAṢRA (ماه البصرة) ² A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)	
471 ^a	44.1 2.86	AR 1.1	M. at 1; بماء البصرة في سنة تسع وسبعين; small script.	M at 11; و at beginning of third line; central point mid- way below d of al-samad; small script; (flaws in die); (note epigraphy of محمد). Pl. XX.
			A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)	
471 ^a	44.1 2.86	AR 1.1	As above, but M at 1; (sic) في سنة احدا وثمانين	As above, but central point a little lower down. Pl. XX.
			MĀH AL-KŪFA ³	

471. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. A specimen in his own collection was first published by Zambaur in *Num. Zeit.*, 1914, p. 116, no. 401. Porter (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318) mentioned one in the American University, Beirut, and Miles illustrated the *obv.* of another in his *R.I.C.*, no. 85, Pl. V. The revolutionary issues of this year with the Khārijite formula لا حكم الا لله will be dealt with in a subsequent volume.

¹ There are numerous examples said to be of this year, but perhaps the date should be read as 127, see f.n. to ANS. 31 above. *Ties.*, no. 643; *Nützel*, no. 586 = *Guthrie*, no. 130; Walter Anderson, *Der Chalifenmünzfund von Kochtel*, p. 2, no. 7.

² In Jibāl province.

Th. 11. Philip Thorburn Collection. In vol. i, p. cxxiii, f.n. 3, it was stated that this was hitherto unpublished; in fact the same coin was first recorded and its *obv.* illustrated by Oliver Codrington in *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268, Pl. XII. 4. For the Arab-Sassanian forerunners of this unique *dirham* see vol. I, pp. cxxiii f.

471^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. Unique and unpublished. Cf. no. 448.

³ The only reference known to me of this mint under the Umayyads is *Mar.* no. 19, date 81? (= A.D. 700/1). Codrington accepted it in his *Manual*, p. 185. It is a pity no specimen has ever been illustrated. It may have been a misreading of Māh al-Baṣra (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MĀHĪ (ماه)	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
472	42.0 2.72	R 1.0	M at b; بماهي في سنة تسعين	M at b; و at end of second line; central point midway below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and <i>lam</i> .
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
473	42.1 2.73	R 1.05	M at 1; احدى وتسعين	M at 2; no central point.
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)	
474	44.0 2.85	R 1.05	As no. 472, but (<i>sic</i>) اثنين	As no. 472, but central point top l. of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
			Pl. XX.	
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)	
475	37.3 2.42	R 1.0	As no. 473, but ثلاث وتسعين ; central point touching top of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> ; (clipped).	As above.
			A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)	
475 ^a	44.9 2.91	R 1.0	M at 1; اربع وتسعين ; central point above <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	M at b; central point below <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> in the second line.
			A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)	
476	44.8 2.90	R 1.05	As no. 475, but خمس وتسعين	As no. 474.

472. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 151. *Ties.*, no. 341 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 320; *Nützel*, no. 402 = *Guthrie*, no. 131.

473. C. J. Rich, 1825 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 152. *Ties.*, no. 352 (1 ref.)

474. Guy Le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 35, no. 152^a. *Ties.*, no. 368; *Lavoix*, no. 321; *Nützel*, no. 403 = *Guthrie*, no. 132 (where the ungrammatical form of the numeral is commented on). The same mistake occurs on a coin of Merv dated 132, which was issued during the period of the 'Abbāsid partisans.

475. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 153. *Ties.*, no. 379; *Lavoix*, no. 322.

475^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. *Ties.*, no. 398; *Lavoix*, no. 323; Stickel in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 97.

476. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 413; *Lavoix*, no. 324.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
477	43.4 2.81	AR 1.05	As above, but ست وتسعين ; central point higher up.	As no. 472; in marginal legend و is omitted before دين الحق Pl. XX.
478	39.7 2.57	AR 1.0	As above, but central point above <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; (clipped).	As above, but marginal legend complete; central point as on no. 474.
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
479	43.0 2.78	AR 1.05	As above, but سبع وتسعين ; central point top r. of <i>w</i> .	As above, but central point a little to r.
480	44.1 2.86	AR 1.0	As above, but no central point; (crack in die).	As above, but central point higher up.
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
P. 95	40.7 2.64	AR	ثمان وتسعين ; (pierced).	
AL-MUBĀRAKA (المباركة)				
A.H. 107 (= A.D. 725/6)				
481	44.0 2.85	AR 1.05	M at 1; بالمباركة في سنة ; tiny horizontal stroke below bottom l. corner of في ; chain border between second and third outer circles.	M at b; و at end of second line; central point midway below <i>d</i> of <i>al-samad</i> and <i>lam</i> ; dotted border in place of usual annulets. Pl. XX.

477. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 154. *Lavoix*, no. 325; *Nützel*, no. 404 = *Guthrie*, no. 133 (first time of publication).

478. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949.

479. General Houtum-Schindler, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 35, no. 154^a. *Ties.*, no. 2732 (2 refs.); Nakshabandi, *Sumer*, 1950, p. 179; *Kh.*, no. 147.

480. Rev. G. J. Chester, 1885.

P. 95. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 392). *Ties.*, no. 462; *Lavoix*, no. 393 (variety), *Kh.*, no. 148, *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 138; *Ziyya*, no. 67. This is the latest date in the *dirhams* of Māhl until the year 129 under the 'Abbāsid partisans.

481. C. J. Rodgers, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 35, no. 154^a. Unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726/7)				
482	44.5 2.88	R 1.1	As above, but (sic) بالمبركة سنة ثمان ومئة; beyond marginal legend ◎ ◎ ◎, equidistant from each other, between third and fourth outer circles (as on the coins of Wāsiṭ, no. 554); central point between first two letters of <i>waḥdahu</i> .	As above, but, in place of dotted border, usual five annulets. Pl. XX.
A.H. 109 (= A.D. 727/8)				
483	35.2 2.28	R 1.0	As above, but تسع ومئة; point below last letter of <i>nine</i> ; (clipped).	As above; (owing to clipping the annulets are not visible). Pl. XX.
A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728/9)				
484	42.4 2.75	R 1.1	As no. 482, but عشر ومئة; no central point.	As no. 482; no central point.
A.H. 117 (= A.D. 735)				
B. 37	44.5 2.88	R 1.1	سبع عشرة ومئة	
A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736)				
485	44.6 2.89	R 1.05	As no. 482, but ثمان عشرة ومئة; ◎ .• ◎ .• ◎ .•; no central point.	As no. 482, but M at 1. Pl. XX.

482. = Lane-Poole, I, no. 155. The first specimens to be published were by Lane-Poole in the Guthrie Collection, no. 134 = Nützel, no. 533 and no. 135 (with countermark •• over *sh* of *sharika*) = Nützel, no. 534. Lavoix, no. 495, and Codrington in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 96; *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216 (rev. 3 small annulets) = *Kh.*, no. 149.

483. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 156 (first time of publication). Lavoix, no. 496, Pakhomov (*loc. cit.*) reported one in a find at Ganja in Georgia. Cf. position of point in relation to the numeral on coins referred to in f.n. to no. 484 below.

484. Lincoln (ex Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906. *Ties.*, no. 546; Lavoix, no. 497 (*obv.* point in field r. of second line); Nützel, no. 535 (*obv.* point below last letter of *ten*). In all probability, the Paris and the Berlin specimens are identical. Cf. position of point in relation to the numeral in no. 483.

B. 37. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 536) = Guthrie, no. 136. *Ties.*, no. 2749 = *Mar.* no. 241, *Kh.*, no. 150 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216, no. 260.

485. Lincoln (ex Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1908. Lavoix, no. 498 (first time of publication); Nützel, no. 537; Lavoix, no. 499 has annulets only as on no. 482. I, no. 168.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 119 (= A.D. 737)				
P. 96	42.9 2.78	R	تسع عشرة ومئة; annulets as on no. 482.	
P. 97	43.9 2.85	R	As above, but triangles of points as on no. 485.	
A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737/8)				
P. 98	43.7 2.83	R	As above, but عشرين ومئة	
AL-MADĪNAT-AL-'ATĪKA (المدينة العتيقة)				
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
P. 99	44.8 2.90	R 1.05	M at 1; بالمدينة العتيقة في سنة سبع وتسعين; vertical stroke in field r. of first line.	M at 1; و at end of second line.
MARW (مرور) ¹				
A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)				
486	40.3 2.61	R 1.0	M at 1; بمرو في سنة تسع وسبعين; below <i>kalima</i> Peh- levi legend, م = MRW.	M at 1; و at beginning of third line; central point al- most coalescing with bottom r. corner of lam. Pl. XX.
A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700) ²				

P. 96. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 501). I, no. 169.

P. 97. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 500). *Ties.*, no. 596 = *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 345, no. 42 (found near Teheran; cf. P. 64, f.n., p. 120); *Kh.*, no. 151 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216, no. 261 (*rev.* six annulets).

P. 98. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 502). Unique.

P. 99. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 394, Pl. III). *Ties.*, no. 2755 = Tornberg, *Numi Cusci*, no. 35, Pl. I, is a fragment showing traces of the same mint-name, as Lavoix indicated. The date, however, was cut off.

¹ Merv, in *Khurāsān*.

The Paris coin attributed by Lavoix (no. 202, Pl. II) to the year 73, and accepted by me in vol. I, pp. cxxii and cxli has all the characteristics of coins of the year 93, and by placing it at the later date a puzzling overlap with the Arab-Sassanian coinage disappears, an added reason. The same applies to the Paris coin attributed by Lavoix (no. 203, Pl. II) to the year 76. In fact, there is no Post-Reform *dirham* of any mint earlier than the year A.H. 79.

486. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington) = *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 268. Unique.

² Sole references in *Ties.*, no. 286, and not very reliable.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)				
487	42.0 2.72	R 1.05	M at b; (sic) وحد ثمنين ; below <i>kalima</i> Pehlevi legend as on no. 486 but with additional point to l.	M at b; no central point. Pl. XX.
A.H. 84 (= A.D. 703)				
488	43.7 2.83	R 1.05	M at l; (sic) اربع ثمنين ; central point coalescing with bottom r. corner of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; Pehlevi legend written thus 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭥 (i.e. MRWUT).	M at l; central point below l of <i>lam</i> ; diacritical point l. of <i>al-mushrikūn</i> . Pl. XX.
489	41.2 2.67	R 1.05	As above, but (sic) اربعة وثمنين ; no central point; Pehlevi as on no. 486 with 𐭠 on l.; (broken in two and mended).	As above, central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-šamad</i> ; <i>al-mushrikūn</i> (sic) without diacritical point. Pl. XX.
A.H. 89? ¹				
A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)				
490	41.2 2.67	R 1.1	M at l; تسعین ; central point as on no. 470; diagonal stroke between last two lines; more angular style of script; no Pehlevi legend.	M at b; و at end of second line; central point as on no. 489; <i>al-mushrikūn</i> (sic) as on no. 489 and P. 113, p. 201. Pl. XX.

487. W. Theobald, 1886 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 35, no. 1564, Pl. IV. *Ties.*, no. 294; *Lavoix*, no. 204. A similar example was wrongly dated by Mordtmann, in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1858, p. 53, no. 306, as 101. The presence of the Pehlevi legend is against this, as is also the **𐭠** in front of the date (see no. 498 below).

488. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. The fuller Pehlevi legend is like a defective form of the mint-name MRWUT (no. 42, &c., in Vol. i, p. cxxiii), i.e. Merv al-Rūdh, but this seems unlikely.

489. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. *Ties.*, no. 307, Pl. II, no. 4.

¹ A fragment with only the end of the mint-name and the beginning of the date visible is reported by Pakhomov in the *N. J. Marr Presentation Volume* (xlv), Academy of Science, Leningrad-Moscow, p. 739.

490. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949. *Ties.*, no. 333 (2 refs.); *Mar.*, no. 51; *Num. Chron.*, 1859, p. 31 (a W. K. Loftus coin from Susa); *op. cit.*, 1883, p. 216, no. 212 = *Kh.*, no. 152; *Lavoix*, no. 326.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)				
491	41.0 2.65	R 1.05	As above, but احدى وتسعين ; no diagonal stroke; (clipped).	As above, but central point midway below <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> and <i>lam</i> ; marginal legend correct.
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
492	40.6 2.63	R 1.05	M at a; اثنتين وتسعين ; central point above top l. corner of <i>w</i> .	As above, but M at 3. Pl. XX.
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
493	45.3 2.94	R 1.0	M as on no. 490; ثلث وتسعين ; no central point; (clipped).	M as on no. 490; central point touching bottom of <i>lam</i> .
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
ANS. 32		R 1.1	M as on no. 490; اربع وتسعين ; central point touching top r. corner of <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdahu</i> ; (holed).	M as on no. 490; central point as on no. 491. Pl. XXI.
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
494	47.7 3.09	R 1.05	M as on no. 487; خمس وتسعين	As above; central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .

491. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 157. *Ties.*, no. 351 (1 ref.); *Lavoix*, no. 327; *Nützel*, no. 405 = *Guthrie*, no. 138.

492. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 158, first time of publication. *Lavoix*, no. 328, and Codrington in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 96.

493. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 159. *Ties.*, no. 392 and p. 299 (Loftus and 2 refs.), *Lavoix*, no. 329, and *Nützel*, no. 406 = *Guthrie*, no. 139. *Lavoix*, no. 202, Pl. II, though the Kufic of the date is more like 73, and has been so ascribed, has all the internal evidence that points to 93 (e.g. position of **و** on *rev.*, absence of Pehlevi, and style of script. Cf. f.n. to P. 100 below).

ANS. 32. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York. The first published specimen of this rare date was *Lavoix*, no. 330.

494. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = N.O.I., no. V, Pl. I = Lane-Poole, I, no. 160. The *obv.* of a variety of this date is illustrated in Tornberg, *Numi Cufici*, Pl. XIV, *Ties.*, no. 418; *Lavoix*, no. 331; *Nützel*, nos. 407-9 (409 has : above *w* of *waḥdahu* on *obv.*).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 100	42.9 2.78	AR	A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15) ست وتسعين	
B. 38	43.8 2.84	AR 1.1	A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) سبع وتسعين; point below first letter of سنة	
495	42.8 2.77	AR 1.1	A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17) ¹ A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18) M as on no. 490; تسع وتسعين; pellet in same position as on B. 38 above; point (or flaw?) above last letter of Allah in kalima.	M as on no. 488; central point midway above d of yūlad and walam. Pl. XXI.
496	38.9 2.52	AR 1.0	As above, but pellet under first two letters of <i>sharika</i> ; no other points.	As above, but central point almost touching bottom r. corner of lam. Pl. XXI.
497	42.4 2.75	AR 1.05	A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718/19) As above, but مئة; two pellets under في; (partly clipped and mounted with a ring).	As above, but central point below bottom l. corner of d of al-ṣamad. Pl. XXI.

P. 100. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Lavoix*, no. 332), where it is described as *inédit*. Lane-Poole, however, had previously published one in the Guthrie Collection, no. 141 = *Nützel*, no. 410. *Lavoix*, no. 203, Pl. II, though the Kufic of the date is more like 76, and has been so ascribed, has all the internal evidence that points to 96 (e.g. the position of و on rev., absence of Pehlevi, and the style of script. See f.n. to no. 493 above).

B. 38. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 458) = *Guthrie*, no. 142. *Ties.*, no. 452 and p. 299; *Mar.*, no. 145; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 139. See *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 342, no. 34, for comment on a possible *point secret* on the obv. Cf. no. 495 below.

¹ Sole references *Mar.*, no. 152 and *Izzet Holu Pasha*, p. 13, no. 34.

495. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 161. *Ties.*, no. 473, Pl. II, 11; *Lavoix*, nos. 395-7; *Nützel*, no. 460. The pellet under the margin may be intended for the preceding في (cf. nos. 496 and 498). It may be a *point secret* as Soret believed (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, p. 343, no. 37).

496. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935. *Nützel*, no. 459 = *Guthrie*, no. 143 (see note). Cf. obv. of no. 518 below.

497. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 35, no. 161*. *Ties.*, no. 481; *Lavoix*, no. 421. The *Ties.* coin = Stickel, *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38. Cf. f.n. to no. 498 below.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)				
498	45.0 2.91	R 1.05	M as on no. 487; إحدى ومئة; no في before the date; two points below <i>kalima</i> ; central point merging with <i>w</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	M as on no. 487; central point merging with bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XXI.
A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728/9)				
499	40.0 2.59	R 1.0	M as on no. 490; في سنة عشر ومئة; in place of usual annulets; central point merging with <i>d</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> .	M as on no. 490; central point as in no. 497. Pl. XXI.
500	44.1 2.86	R 1.0	As above, but the triangle of dots at top is . . , and no trace of central point.	M as on no. 488.
A.H. 130 (= A.D. 747/8) ¹				
MANĀDHIR (مناذر) ²				
A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)				
ANS. 33	39.8 2.58	R 1.05	M at 1; بمناذر في سنة ثمين	M at b; و at beginning of third line; central point as on no. 497.

498. Hon. J. Gibbs, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 35, no. 161^b. The absence of في before the date is against the suggestion made in f.n. to no. 495 above. The coin ascribed by Mordtmann to this year with في in the date has been demonstrated as of the year 81 (see f.n. to no. 487 above). *Ties.*, no. 494 and p. 300, *Lavoiz*, no. 422.

499. Guy le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 36, no. 161^k. The reappearance of في before the date is noteworthy as well as the unusual ornamentation of the *obv.* *Lavoiz*, no. 503; *Nätzel*, no. 538 = *Guthrie*, no. 144.

500. Lincoln (ex Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906. Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1862, p. 28, no. 4) mentions one of this year with point in front of *b* of *bi-Marw* = *Ties.*, no. 548.

¹ The coins struck at Merv from the year 130 until the appearance of the 'Abbāsīd *dirhams* must be placed under the 'Abbāsīd partisans, even though they do not bear their distinguishing sectarian slogan, since Abū Muslim was in possession of the town in 130. These coins will be dealt with in a subsequent volume.

² In Khūzistān province.

ANS. 33. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 86, Pl. V. The first specimen recorded was that in the Damascus Museum (Abd el-Kadar, p. 406, no. 2).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 81 (= A.D. 700/1)	
500 ^a	39.6 2.57	R 1.0	As ANS. 33, but احدى وثمانين	As ANS. 33, but no central point. Pl. XXI.
			A.H. 83 (= A.D. 702)	
P. 101	40.6 2.63	R	ثلث وثمانين	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
501	42.0 2.72	R 1.0	As ANS. 33 above, but تسعين ; point midway below <i>h</i> and <i>m</i> of <i>dirham</i> ; (clipped).	M at l; و at end of second line; (die flaws). Pl. XXI.
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
501 ^a	39.0 2.52	R 1.0	As ANS. 33 above, but احدى و تسعين ; below <i>kalima</i> early Kufic graffito inverted.	As ANS. 33, but و at end of second line and central point above top r. corner of <i>walam yakun</i> . Pl. XXI.
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)	
B. 39	44.6 2.89	R 0.95	اثننتين وتسعين	
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)	
502	41.3 2.68	R 1.0	M at b; ثلث وتسعين ; (clipped).	M as on no. 501; central point below <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> .
503	45.5 2.95	R 1.1	M at l.	M at b; central point touching top of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .

500^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. The only other example known to me is Lavoix, no. 205, Pl. II.

P. 101. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 206). Unique.

501. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 162. *Ties.*, no. 2723 (1 ref.), Lavoix, no. 333.

501^a. Bay Behzad Butak presented 1951. *Ties.*, no. 354 and p. 299 (2 refs.). There is another in ANS.

B. 39. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 411) = Guthrie, no. 146. *Ties.*, no. 369. Prof. Ghirshman has one with ثنتان (*sic*).

502. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 163. *Ties.*, no. 389 (1 ref.).

503. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922 = *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1833, p. 97.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
504	44.4 2.88	R 1.0	As above, but اربع وتسعين	M as on no. 501; central point as on no. 503.
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
505	43.7 2.83	R 1.05	As above, but خمس وتسعين	M at 2; central point midway below <i>d</i> of <i>al-šamad</i> and <i>lam</i> ; pellet under <i>f</i> of <i>kufu'</i> ^{an} .
506	42.8 2.77	R 1.0	As above; (variety).	As no. 503, but central point top l. of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
P. 102	42.9 2.78	R	ست وتسعين	
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
507	43.9 2.84	R 1.05	As no. 503, but سبع وتسعين	As no. 501; (double struck). Pl. XXI.
MAISĀN (ميسان) ¹				
A.H. 79 (= A.D. 698/9)				
508	38.5 2.49	R 1.0	M at a; بميسان في سنة تسع و وسبعين ; small script.	M at k; و at beginning of third line; (note epigraphy of محمد). Pl. XXI.
A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)				
509	42.6 2.76	R 1.0	As above, but M at 1 and ثمانين	As above, but M at b; central point midway below bottom of <i>d</i> of <i>al-šamad</i> . Pl. XXI.

504. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 164. *Ties.*, no. 409 (1 ref.); *Kh.*, no. 158 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 216, no. 268.

505. Mrs. Oliver, 1905. *Ties.*, no. 423 (1 ref.); *Lavoix*, no. 334; *Nützel*, no. 412. Ziya's *Menar* of the year (p. 6, no. 48 and p. 168) is, no doubt, another specimen.

506. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935.




P. 102. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, nos. 335-6). *Ties.*, no. 434 (1 ref.).

507. Tobin Bush Sale, 1905 = *Num. Chron.*, 1919, p. 195. Unique.

¹ In 'Irāk.

508. F. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906 = *Num. Chron.*, 1919, p. 195. O. Codrington in *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 98, mentions one with points on rev. **كفوا يولد**. A specimen in ANS. was published by Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 87, Pl. V.

509. W. H. Valentine (ex Codrington), 1922. *Lavoix*, no. 207, Pl. II.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 83 (= A.D. 702) ¹	
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12) ²	
			A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)	
B. 40	43.2 2.80	R 1.0	خمس وتسعين	و at end of second line.
			A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)	
510	42.6 2.76	R 1.05	M at 1; ست وتسعين; two (?) pellets under ست; larger script than on no. 509.	M at 1; و at end of second line; central point as on no. 506; (note epigraphy of ). Pl. XXI.
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715-16)	
P. 103	39.8 2.58	R	سبع وتسعين	
			NAHR-TĪRĀ (نهر تير) ³	
			A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)	
P. 104	43.8 2.84	R	بنهر تیری فی سنة ثمنین small script.	و at beginning of third line; central point midway below d of al-ṣamad; (epigraphy of  as on no. 508).
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
511	44.0 2.85	R 1.05	M at 1; تسعين; larger script.	M at b; و at end of second line; central point top l. of d of yūlad; (note epigraphy of  as on no. 510). Pl. XXI.

¹ Sole reference *Ties.*, no. 304 = Stickel, *Z.D.M.G.*, 1855, p. 249. This was, incidentally, the first coin of this mint to be published.

² The coin ascribed to this year in *Num. Chron.*, 1919, p. 195, is really of the year 96 = no. 510 below.

B. 40. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 413) = *Guthrie*, no. 147, the first time of publication.

510. Prof. Harvey Porter presented 1905. This is no doubt the piece mentioned in his letter in *Num. Circ.*, 1896, Col. 1519. *Lavoix*, no. 337; *Nützel*, no. 414 = *Guthrie*, no. 148, the first time of publication. Leggett (*op. cit.*, p. 64) claimed to have one.

P. 103. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 398). Unique.

³ In *Khūzistān*.

P. 104. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 208, Pl. II). *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 66.

511. Guy Le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 36, no. 164^m.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
512	45.8 2.97	R 1.0	As above, but M at b; (clipped).	As above, but no central point.
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10) ¹	
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)	
P. 105	43.2 2.80	R	ثنتان (sic) وتسعين	
			A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)	
B. 41	43.1 2.79	R 1.05	ثلث وتسعين	
			A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)	
P. 106	42.5 2.75	R	اربع وتسعين	
			A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)	
AUB. 4		R 1.05	As no. 511, but خمس وتسعين	Pl. XXI.
			A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)	
513	43.5 2.82	R 1.05	As no. 511, but ست وتسعين	M at 1; central point below bottom l. corner of d of al- samad.
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)	
514	38.7 2.51	R 1.05	As above, but سبع وتسعين; (clipped).	As above, but central point nearer to d. Pl. XXI.

512. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = *N.O.I.*, no. III, Pl. I. For some reason Lane-Poole did not catalogue it. This and other examples in *Ties.*, no. 337 and *Casanova*, no. 83.

¹ Sole reference C. J. Rodgers (*Catalogue of the Coins of the Indian Museum*, Calcutta, iv, p. 85, no. 13366).

P. 105. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 339), first time of publication. *Casanova*, no. 84.

B. 41. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 415) = *Guthrie*, no. 149, first time of publication. *Kh.*, no. 159 = *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 217, no. 269.

P. 106. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 340). *Ties.*, no. 408 and p. 298 (1 ref.); Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38); *Casanova*, no. 85, *Nützel*, no. 416 = *Guthrie*, no. 150.

AUB. 4. American University, Beirut. Recorded by Harvey Porter in *Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318. Ghalib Edhem had noted one previously in his Istanbul Catalogue (no. 98). Pakhomov noted one in the Ganja Find (*loc. cit.*).

513. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 165. *Lavoix*, nos. 341-2.

514. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 166. Unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p style="text-align: center;">HARĀT (هرات)¹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)</p>	
515	45.5 2.95	R 1.1	M at b; بهرة في سنة تسعين	M at 2; و at end of second line; central point above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> ; (epigraphy of سده as on no. 511). Pl. XXI.
			<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)</p>	
516	38.8 2.51	R 1.0	M at 1; واحد وتسعين (<i>sic</i>); central point top l. corner of <i>w</i> of <i>wahdah</i> ; (clipped).	As above, but M at b. سده Pl. XXI.
			<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)</p>	
P. 107	44.5 2.88	R	اثنين وتسعين	
			<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)</p>	
517	43.5 2.82	R 1.05	M at a; ثلث وتسعين	M at 1; central point below <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> ; point below last letter of <i>kufu'</i> ^{an} ; in marginal legend المشركن (<i>sic</i>) as on no. 490. Pl. XXII.
			<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)</p>	
P. 108	43.3 2.80	R	خمس وتسعين	
			<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)</p>	
P. 109	40.3 2.61	R	ست وتسعين	

¹ Herāt in the *Khurāsān* province.

515. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 167 = *Ties.*, no. 330; *Lavoix*, no. 356; *Nützel*, no. 438 = *Guthrie*, no. 151.

516. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 168, with f.n. on the unusual spelling of the date. *Ties.*, no. 355 and p. 299 (2 refs.); *Lavoix*, no. 1680 (with احدى in the date).

P. 107. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 357), first time of publication. There is another in AUB. recorded by Porter (*Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318).

517. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 169. *Ties.*, no. 382 and p. 299 (2 refs.).

P. 108. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 358). *Ties.*, no. 420 (1 ref.). Pakhomov noted one in the Ganja Find (*loc. cit.*).

P. 109. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 359). Unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16) ¹	
			A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18)	
518	40.0 2.59	R 1.05	M at l; تسع وتسعين; pellet below first two letters of <i>sharika</i> ; (clipped).	M at b; central point bottom l. of <i>d</i> of <i>al-ṣamad</i> . Pl. XXI.
			HAMADHĀN (حماد بن محمد) ²	
			A.H. 80 (= A.D. 699/700)	
B. 42		R 0.95	: بهمن في سنة ثمانين (broken and mounted).	
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
P. 110	44.4 2.88	R	تسعين	| و at end of second line.
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
ANS. 34	44.6 2.89	R 1.15	M at b; احدى وتسعين	| M at e; central point below l of <i>lam</i> . Pl. XXII.
			A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11) ³	

¹ Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1869, p. 182, no. 1) records one with pellet under *sharika* = *Ties.*, no. 2734. There is another mentioned in M. Cerdá de Villareta's *Catálogo* (2nd edition), Madrid, 1861, p. 33.

518. General Houtum-Schindler, 1885 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 36, no. 169^b = *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 154. Cf. *obv.* with that of no. 496 above. Nützel, no. 466 = Guthrie, no. 152 (first time of publication) has two pellets on *obv.*, one below first two letters and one below last two letters of *sharika*. Cf. *f.n.* to nos. 495, 496, and 498.

² In Jibāl province.

B. 42. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 332). The *obv.* of this unique coin is illustrated in *Z.f.N.*, 1890, p. 271, from a find at Pinnow. The position of و on the *rev.* is presumably on the third line, though Nützel's description would imply otherwise.

P. 110. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 360). Nützel, no. 439 = Guthrie, no. 153, first time of publication.

ANS. 34. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 88, Pl. V). Unique.

³ Two specimens recorded, one in AUB. = Porter in *Num. Chron.*, 1921, p. 318, and one in Dam. = Abd el-Kadar, p. 407, no. 9, though the *rev.* cannot be as stated by him.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
519	37.0 2.39	R 1.0	As ANS. 34, but ثلث وتسعين; large pellet below l of ilāha in first line; (clipped).	M at c; central point a little more to r.
Pl. XXI.				
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
520	36.9 2.39	R 1.05	M at 1; أربع وتسعين; central point top l. of w of waḥdah; (clipped).	M at 3; central point as on no. 519; additional point above d of aḥad.
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
Ox. 5	38.2 2.48	R 1.05	M at b; خمس وتسعين; traces of central point as on no. 520; (clipped and cut).	M at c; central point as on no. 519.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
ANS. 35	35.6 2.31	R 0.95	M as on no. 520; ست وتسعين; (clipped and holed).	M at b.
A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)				
521	43.0 2.78	R 1.05	M as on ANS. 34; سبع وتسعين	M at 2; central point below l of lam.
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)				
P. 111	4.26 2.77	R	ثمان وتسعين	

519. General Houtum-Schindler, 1885 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 36, no. 169^a = *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 154. *Ties.*, no. 2727 (1 ref.) = *Mar.*, no. 87.

520. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 170. *Ties.*, no. 397 (2 refs.); *Lavoix*, no. 361. Ox. 5. Oxford, Ashmolean Museum (Christ Church Collection) = Lane-Poole, *Num. Chron.*, 1896, p. 233. *Casanova*, no. 88; Ibrahim Artuk, Urfa Find, no. 31.

ANS. 35. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 89. *Lavoix*, no. 362; *Casanova*, no. 89.

521. Guy Le Strange, 1881 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 36, no. 170^c. Unique.

P. 111. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 403). *Nützel*, no. 467 = *Guthrie*, no. 154, first time of publication.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">WĀSIT (و)سٓ¹ A.H. 84 (= A.D. 703)</p>				
522	40.5 2.62	R 1.1	M at 1; بواسط في سنة اربع و ثمنين; small script.	M at b; و at beginning of third line; central point mid- way above l and d of <i>yūlad</i> . Pl. XXII.
<p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 85 (= A.D. 704)</p>				
523	43.7 2.83	R 1.1	As above, but خمس وتسعين	As above, but M at a; no central point. Pl. XXII.
524	32.9 2.13	R 0.95	As above, but M as on no. 522; (clipped).	As above, but M at 1; cen- tral point as on no. 522.
525	33.7 2.18	R 0.95	As above; variety.	As above; variety.
526	44.2 2.86	R 1.1	As above, but larger and more angular script.	M at b; و at end of second line; central point top l. of d of <i>yūlad</i> ; (sic) كفوا and in margin (sic) ليظهره; extra point top l. of <i>Allāh</i> in first line. Pl. XXII.
527	38.3 2.48	R 1.05	As above; small horizontal line touching top of l of <i>ilāha</i> .	As above; but no mistakes in legends; central point be- low bottom l. corner of d of <i>al-ṣamad</i> .

¹ In 'Irāk, midway between al-Kūfa and al-Baṣra.

522. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949. This is the year the city was founded by Ḥajjāj ibn Yūsuf, which rules out the possibility of a *dirham* recorded by Nakshabandi in *Sumer*, 1950, p. 178, no. 7892, Pl. I being 83. Besides it has و on the second line of the rev. and must be 93. The first published specimen was the one in Copenhagen, *Num. Chron.*, 1876, p. 267 = Østrup, no. 105; Lavoix, nos. 209-10; Ḡhalīb Edhem, no. 67. The obv. of another was illustrated by Adolf Erman in *Z.f.N.*, 1880, p. 132, Pl. III, no. 1 (M. at 12) = Nützel, no. 328.

523. Mrs. Mawson presented 1949. Codrington, *J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 97. There is a variety of this in the Ashmolean Museum (Christ Church Collection).

524. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935.

525. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935. Nützel, no. 330 has و at beginning of third line of the rev., while no. 329 has و at end of second line (as on nos. 526-7 below), and should consequently be arranged in that order of sequence. There was a change of Caliph in this year, which may coincide with the change.

526. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = *N.O.I.*, no. I, Pl. I = Lane-Poole, I, no. 171. *Ties.*, no. 308 and p. 299.

527. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1937. Lavoix, nos. 211-12.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A.H. 86 (= A.D. 705)	
528	43.8 2.84	AR 1.1	As no. 526, but ست وثمانين ; central point between <i>w</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdahū</i> ; (pierced).	As above.
			A.H. 87 (= A.D. 705/6)	
529	44.9 2.91	AR 1.1	As above, but سبع وثمانين ; central point top l. of <i>w</i> .	As above.
			A.H. 88 (= A.D. 706/7)	
530	44.6 2.89	AR 1.1	As above, but ثمان وثمانين	As above; central point as on no. 526.
			A.H. 89 (= A.D. 707/8)	
531	44.6 2.89	AR 1.1	As above, but تسع وثمانين ; no central point.	As above.
			A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708/9)	
532	43.7 2.83	AR 1.0	M at b; تسعين	As above, but central point more to l.
			A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709/10)	
533	42.7 2.77	AR 1.05	As above, but احدى وتسعين ; central point as on no. 528.	As above, but central point as on no. 526.
534	36.5 2.37	AR 1.05	As above; variety.	As above, but central point above و of ولم يكن ; (part of surface has flaked before striking?).

528. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 172. *Ties.*, no. 313; *Lavoix*, no. 213; *Nützel*, no. 331 = *Guthrie*, no. 156.

529. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 173. *Ties.*, no. 316; *Nützel*, no. 418, Pl. IV (obv. margin l. countermark) = *Guthrie*, no. 157.

530. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 174, Pl. II. *Ties.*, no. 320; *Lavoix*, no. 344; *Nützel*, no. 419 = *Guthrie*, no. 158.

531. Marsden Collection presented 1834 = *N.O.I.*, Pl. I. II = Lane-Poole, I, no. 175. *Ties.*, no. 324 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 345; *Nützel*, nos. 420 (= *Guthrie*, no. 159) and 421 (with point below *ī* of *ṣharika*); *Ghalib Edhem*, nos. 102 and 103.

532. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 176. *Ties.*, no. 327 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 346; *Nützel*, nos. 422-3 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 160).

533. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 177. *Ties.*, no. 347 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, no. 347; *Nützel*, nos. 424-5 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 161).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710/11)				
535	44.5 2.88	R 1.05	M at 1; اثنتين وتسعين no central point.	As no. 533. Pl. XXII.
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)				
536	43.8 2.84	R 1.05	As above, but ثلث وتسعين	As no. 533; (many rust marks).
537	44.3 2.87	R 1.1	As above; variety.	As above; variety.
A.H. 94 (= A.D. 712/13)				
538	45.0 2.91	R 1.1	As above, but اربع وتسعين; central point as on no. 528.	As above, but central point midway below <i>al-šamad</i> and <i>lam</i> .
A.H. 95 (= A.D. 713/14)				
539	43.8 2.84	R 1.05	As above, but خمس وتسعين	As above; central point below bottom l. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>al-šamad</i> ; point midway above <i>h</i> and <i>k</i> of <i>al-ḥakk</i> . Pl. XXII.
540	22.0 1.42	R 0.8	As above; variety; (clipped).	As above, but without additional point.
A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714/15)				
541	45.3 2.94	R 1.05	As no. 539, but ست وتسعين; no central point.	M at 1; central point midway above <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> and <i>walam</i> .

535. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 178. *Ties.*, no. 365; *Lavoix*, nos. 348-9; *Nützel*, nos. 426-7 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 162). Illustrated in J. Hallenberg's *Numismata Orientalia*, 1822, Pt. II, Pl. I. I and *Brethes*, *op. cit.*, Pl. VIII, no. 348.

536. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 179. *Ties.*, no. 378; *Lavoix*, no. 350; *Nützel*, nos. 428-9 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 163). Illustrated in Hallenberg, *op. cit.*, Pt. I, Pl. I. II.

537. Evelyn Grant Duff presented 1906. See f.n. to no. 522.

538. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 180. *Ties.*, no. 395; *Lavoix*, no. 351; *Nützel*, nos. 430-1 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 164).

539. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 181. *Ties.*, no. 412; *Lavoix*, nos. 352-3; *Nützel*, nos. 432-4 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 165). *Ghalīb Edhem*, no. 131, has a star on the rev. above the *kalīma*.

540. Rollin and Feuadent, 1905. This specimen is interesting because it has been clipped down to *dīnār* size and gilded. Traces of the gilding are visible. Cf. the so-called *dīnār* of Wāsiṭ, p. 103, which is a parallel case, as well as no. 566.

541. Lynch, 1856 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 182. *Ties.*, no. 433 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, nos. 354-5; *Nützel*, nos. 435-7 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 166); *Brethes*, Pl. VIII, no. 349.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
542	40.2 2.60	R 1.05	As above; variety.	M at b; central point below l of lam in second line.
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)	
543	42.7 2.77	R 1.05	As above, but سبع وتسعين	As no. 541.
			A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716/17)	
P. 112	42.0 2.72	R	ثمان وتسعين	
			A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717/18)	
544	40.0 2.59	R 1.0	M at b; بواسطة سنة تسع وتسعين; central point as on no. 528; ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	As no. 541; (many rust marks).
			A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719/20)	
545	40.6 2.63	R 1.05	As above, but احدى ومئة; no central point; (annulets uncertain as coin is clipped).	As no. 541, but M at b.
			A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721/2)	
546	44.4 2.88	R 1.05	As no. 544, but ثلث ومئة; ○○ ○○ ○○ ○○	As no. 541; central point midway below d of al-ṣamad and lam.
			A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722/3)	
547	38.4 2.49	R 1.0	As above, but M at 1; اربع ومئة	As no. 542.

542. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1935.

543. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 183. *Ties.*, no. 444 and p. 299; *Lavoix*, nos. 399-400; *Nützel*, nos. 461-2 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 167). One illustrated in W. Anderson, *Der Chalifenmünzfund von Kocitel*, 1926, Pl. I. 1.

P. 112. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 401). *Ties.*, no. 456 and p. 300; *Nützel*, no. 463 = *Guthrie*, no. 168, Ibrahim Artuk, *Urfa Find*, no. 79.

544. W. K. Loftus, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 184. *Ties.*, no. 470; *Lavoix*, no. 402; *Nützel*, nos. 464-5 = *Guthrie*, nos. 169-70 (the former has usual annulets, the latter has annulets as on no. 544). See f.n. on p. 103 regarding the so-called *dīnār* of *Wāsiṭ* of this year.

545. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 185. *Ties.*, no. 490; *Nützel*, no. 477 = *Guthrie*, no. 171.

546. Lynch, 1851 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 186. *Ties.*, no. 504; *Lavoix*, no. 444; *Nützel*, no. 493 = *Guthrie*, no. 172.

547. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 187. *Ties.*, no. 511; *Lavoix*, nos. 445-6; *Nützel*, no. 494 = *Guthrie*, no. 173.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 105 (= A.D. 723/4)				
548	44.0 2.85	R 1.0	As above, but خمس ومئة	As no. 541, but central point over <i>w</i> of <i>walam</i> .
549	45.1 2.92	R 1.05	As above; variety.	As above, but central point as on no. 539.
550	39.7 2.57	R 1.0	As above, but M as on no. 544; (dented and slightly cut).	As no. 542, but central point as on no. 548.
551	42.3 2.74	R 1.0	As above, but two pellets under <i>ṭ</i> of <i>Wāsiṭ</i> ; ∞ ∞ ∞	As above, but central point as on no. 541. Pl. XXII.
A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724/5)				
552	44.1 2.86	R 1.05	As no. 551, but ست ومئة ; no additional pellets.	As no. 551; but central point top l. of <i>d</i> of <i>yūlad</i> .
553	44.2 2.86	R 1.0	As above; variety.	As above, but central point under <i>l</i> of <i>lam</i> .
A.H. 107 (= A.D. 725/6)				
554	44.0 2.85	R 1.05	As above, but سبع ومئة ; ◎ ◎ ◎	As no. 542, but central point as on no. 539.
A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726/7)				
555	43.7 2.83	R 1.05	As above, but ثمان ومئة ; central point as on no. 528.	As no. 542. Pl. XXII.

548. Lt.-Col. C. Jackson, 1933. *Ties.*, no. 519; *Lavoix*, nos. 447-8; *Nützel*, no. 495 = *Guthrie*, no. 174.

549. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 188. There is one in the Ashmolean Museum (Christ Church Collection) with pellet under *d* of *yūlad*.

550. Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon presented 1912.

551. Lt.-Col. C. Jackson, 1933. Cf. *Nützel*, no. 496. The annulets link on with the year 106.

552. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 189. *Ties.*, no. 525; *Lavoix*, no. 504; *Nützel*, no. 539 = *Guthrie*, no. 175.

553. Lincoln (ex Johnston Sale, lot 124), 1906.

554. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 190. *Ties.*, no. 531; *Lavoix*, no. 505; *Nützel*, no. 540 = *Guthrie*, no. 176.

555. Señor Don G. D. de Osma, 1908 (ex Carmora find). This coin and another of al-Andalus came, it is interesting to observe, together from the same find (see f.n. to no. 294). *Ties.*, 535; *Lavoix*, no. 506; *Nützel*, nos. 541-3 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 177).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
556	45.5 2.95	R 1.1	As above, but no central point.	As above.
A.H. 109 (= A.D. 727/8)				
557	41.0 2.65	R 1.05	As above, but تسع ومئة	As above.
A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728/9)				
558	35.9 2.33	R 1.05	As above, but عشر ومئة; (pierced and plated).	As above, but no central point.
A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729/30)				
559	42.0 2.72	R 1.05	As above, but إحدى عشرة ومئة	As above.
A.H. 112 (= A.D. 730/1)				
560	43.0 2.78	R 1.1	As above, but اثنتى عشرة ومئة	As above, but central point midway below <i>l</i> and <i>m</i> of <i>lam</i> . Pl. XXII.
A.H. 113 (= A.D. 731/2)				
561	44.0 2.85	R 1.0	As above, but ثلث عشرة ومئة	As above, but central point as on no. 541.
A.H. 114 (= A.D. 732/3)				
562	44.5 2.88	R 1.05	As above, but أربع عشرة ومئة	As above, but central point as on no. 553.

556. W. K. Loftus 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 191.

557. Sir Hans Sloane Collection, 1753 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 192. *Ties*, no. 540 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 507; *Nützel*, no. 544 = *Guthrie*, no. 178.

558. D. Navone, 1854 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 193. *Ties*, no. 545; *Lavoix*, nos. 508-9; *Nützel*, nos. 545-6 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 179).

559. J. R. Steuart, 1849 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 194. *Ties*, no. 557; *Nützel*, no. 547 = *Guthrie*, no. 180.

560. Seton Guthrie, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 195, Pl. II. *Ties*, no. 561; *Lavoix*, nos. 510-11; *Nützel*, nos. 548-9 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 181).

561. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 36, no. 195^a. *Ties*, no. 564; *Lavoix*, no. 512; *Nützel*, no. 550 = *Guthrie*, no. 182.

562. Evelyn Grant Duff presented 1906. *Ties*, no. 570; *Lavoix*, no. 513; *Nützel*, no. 551 = *Guthrie*, no. 183. Codrington (*J.R.A.S., Bombay Branch*, 1883, p. 97) recorded four more.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
563	43.8 2.84	R 1.1	As above, but point below last letter of <i>عشرة</i> ; central point midway above <i>to</i> and <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdahū</i> .	M at 1; central point as on no. 560. Pl. XXII.
A.H. 115 (= A.D. 733/4)				
564	44.8 2.90	R 1.15	As no. 562, but <i>خمس عشرة ومئة</i>	As no. 562.
A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734/5)				
565	44.0 2.85	R 1.05	As above, but <i>ست عشرة ومئة</i> ; central point over <i>h</i> of <i>waḥdahū</i> .	As above, but central point as on no. 541.
566	25.6 1.66	R .85	As above; but no central point; pellet between the uprights of the first word of the <i>kalima</i> ; (clipped to <i>dīnār</i> size, with traces of gilding).	As above, but central point as on no. 553.
A.H. 117 (= A.D. 735)				
567	43.1 2.79	R 1.1	As above, but <i>سبع عشرة ومئة</i> ; no pellet over <i>لا</i>	As above.
A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736)				
568	44.4 2.88	R 1.05	As above, but <i>ثمان عشرة ومئة</i>	As above.

563. Sir Hans Sloane Collection, 1753 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 196.

564. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 197. *Ties.*, no. 575; *Lavoix*, no. 514; *Nützel*, no. 552 = *Guthrie*, no. 184.

565. Rollin (Subhi), 1884 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 36, no. 197^a. *Ties.*, no. 577 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 515; *Nützel*, nos. 553-4 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 185). Illustrated in Hallenberg, *op. cit.*, Pt. I, Pl. I, III.

566. Seton Guthrie, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 198. Cf. f.n. to no. 540.

567. J. R. Stuart = Lane-Poole, I, no. 199. *Ties.*, no. 584 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 516; *Nützel*, nos. 555-6 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 186).

568. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 200. *Ties.*, no. 589 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, nos. 517-18; *Nützel*, no. 557 (= *Guthrie*, no. 187).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 119 (= A.D. 737)				
569	43.2 2.80	R 1.1	As above, but تسع عشرة ومئة	As above.
A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737/8)				
570	40.3 2.61	R 1.05	As above, but عشرين ومئة ; ○○○○○ between second and third outer circles.	As above, but central point as on no. 560; pellet top l. of <i>d</i> of <i>ahad</i> in last line; (flaws in die). Pl. XXII.
A.H. 121 (= A.D. 738/9)				
571	44.8 2.90	R 1.0	As above, but احدى وعشرين ومئة	As above, but central point under <i>m</i> of <i>lam</i> .
572	43.4 2.81	R 1.0	As above; traces of central point above top r. corner of <i>d</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; (holed).	As above.
A.H. 122 (= A.D. 739/40)				
573	43.2 2.80	R 1.0	As above, but اثنين وعشرين ومئة	As above, but M at l.
A.H. 123 (= A.D. 740/1)				
574	39.1 2.53	R 0.95	As above, but ثلاث وعشرين ومئة	As no. 571.
575	42.7 2.77	R 1.0	As above; variety.	As above; variety.

569. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 201. *Ties.*, no. 593; *Lavoix*, no. 519; *Nützel*, nos. 558-9 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 188).

570. Edwards, 1848 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 202. *Ties.*, no. 603; *Lavoix*, no. 521; *Nützel*, nos. 561-2; *Lavoix*, no. 520 and *Nützel*, no. 560 (= *Guthrie*, no. 189) have the old form of *obv.* marginal annulets as on no. 554.

571. Richards, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 203. *Ties.*, no. 610; *Lavoix*, nos. 522-3; *Nützel*, no. 563 = *Guthrie*, no. 190. *Nützel*, no. 564 has (*sic*) وعسن in the date. There is a specimen illustrated in Brethes, Pl. VIII, no. 352.

572. E. S. G. Robinson presented 1938.

573. Richards, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 204. *Ties.*, no. 614 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 524; *Nützel*, no. 565 = *Guthrie*, no. 191. Illustrated in Hallenberg, *op. cit.*, Pt. I, Pl. I. iv.

574. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 205. *Ties.*, no. 616 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 525; *Nützel*, nos. 566-7 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 192).

575. Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon presented 1912.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 124 (= A.D. 741/2)				
576	43.3 2.81	R .95	As above, but اربع وعشرين ومئة; no central point.	As above.
A.H. 125 (= A.D. 742/3)				
577	43.8 2.84	R 1.0	As above, but خمس وعشرين ومئة	As above.
A.H. 126 (= A.D. 743/4)				
578	44.7 2.90	R 1.0	As no. 572, but ست وعشرين ومئة	As above, but central point as on no. 560. Pl. XXII.
579	43.9 2.84	R 1.0	As above; variety with سل = ست	As above.
580	48.4 3.14	R .95	As no. 572, but oooo between third and fourth outer circles; (mounted with two rings).	As above, but no central point; oooo Pl. XXII.
581	44.8 2.90	R 1.0	As no. 578; but oooooooo between third and fourth outer circles.	As no. 578, but central point as on no. 571. Pl. XXII.
A.H. 127 (= A.D. 744/5)				
582	40.7 2.64	R .95	As above, but سبع وعشرين ومئة; point midway above first two letters of <i>ḡuriba</i> .	As above, but no central point.

576. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 206. *Ties*, no. 618; *Lavoix*, nos. 526-7; *Nützel*, nos. 568-9 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 193).

577. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 207. *Ties*, no. 622; *Lavoix*, nos. 528-9; *Nützel*, nos. 570-1 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 194).

578. Seton Guthrie, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 208. *Ties*, no. 627 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, nos. 531-2; *Nützel*, no. 575 = *Guthrie*, no. 195.

579. Prof. Ernst Herzfeld presented 1937. See Hallenberg, *op. cit.*, Pt. I, Pl. II. v.

580. Seton Guthrie, 1874 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 209. *Nützel*, no. 574 = *Guthrie*, no. 196.

581. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 210. *Nützel*, no. 576 = *Guthrie*, no. 197.

I have grouped the coins of this year according to their annulets, thus 5, 4, and 7; the five annulets being carried over from the year 125 and the seven annulets continuing into the year 127. The fact that three different Caliphs ruled during this year may or may not have some connexion as pointed out by Lane-Poole, I, p. viii, f.n. See *Ties*, no. 2752 for an obv. of this year used with an 'Abbāsid rev. die.

582. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 211. *Ties*, no. 633 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, nos. 533-4; *Nützel*, nos. 588-9 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 198); *Ghalib Edhem*, nos. 223-4, but his no. 222 has ☉ ☉ ☉.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
583	44.0 2.85	R .95	A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745/6)	
			As no. 581, but ثمان وعشرين ومئة; central point mid-way above <i>h</i> and <i>d</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; (pierced and mounted).	As no. 578.
584	42.4 2.75	R .95	A.H. 129 (= A.D. 746/7)	
			As above, but تسع وعشرين ومئة; no central point; oo oo oo oo oo between third and fourth outer circles; large pellet on first three circles above <i>duriba</i> .	As above, but no central point.
585	44.7 2.90	R .95	A.H. 130 (= A.D. 747/8)	
			As above, but ثلاثين ومئة; central point touching top of r. end section of the <i>d</i> of <i>waḥdah</i> ; no additional pellet.	As above, but central point as on no. 560.
586	41.4 2.68	R .95	A.H. 131 (= A.D. 748/9)	
			As above, but احدى وثلاثين ومئة; central point higher up.	As no. 584.
B. 43		R	A.H. 132 (= A.D. 749/50)	
			... ط سنة اثنتين وثلاثين ... (fragment).	

Pl. XXII.

Pl. XXII.


583. J. R. Stuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 212. *Ties.*, no. 637; *Lavoix*, no. 549; *Nützel*, nos. 590-1 (one = *Guthrie*, no. 199).

584. F. Soret (ex Sprewitz Collection), 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 213. *Ties.*, no. 641 and p. 300, also no. 2877 = Tornberg, *Z.D.M.G.*, 1868, p. 286 (an *obv.* die of this year used in conjunction with an 'Abbāsid *rev.* die of al-Mu'tamad); *Lavoix*, no. 550; *Nützel*, no. 593 = *Guthrie*, no. 201. *Nützel*, no. 592 = *Guthrie*, no. 200 has seven annulets on *obv.* as on no. 583 above. See W. Anderson, *op. cit.*, p. 20, no. 6 (a).

585. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 214. *Ties.*, no. 645 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 551; *Nützel*, no. 594 = *Guthrie*, no. 202.

586. F. Soret (ex Sprewitz Collection), 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, no. 215. *Ties.*, no. 649 and p. 300; *Lavoix*, no. 552; *Nützel*, no. 595 = *Guthrie*, no. 203.

B. 43. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 596). *Ties.*, no. 654, probably the same piece. Wāṣīf did not capitulate to the 'Abbāsids until 133 (see Soret's note in *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1862, p. 29). There is another in the Urfa Find (no. 140).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 113	39.5 2.56	R	<p>WABĀ'A (ابا)¹ A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711/12)</p> <p>بَوَاةٌ فِي سَنَةِ ثَلَاثٍ وَتَسْعِينَ ○○○○○</p>	<p>و at end of second line; last word of marginal legend defective (<i>sic</i>) المَشْرُكَن (cf. no. 490).</p>
				
FIG. 25				
C. UMAIYAD COPPER				
(a) With Religious formulae only (with or without symbols)				
587	25.9 1.67	Æ 0.75	<p>Within two plain circles:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده² (thin fabric).</p>	<p>Within two plain circles, horseman wearing crested helmet, riding r.; behind, l. a five-pointed star; pellet above horse's head; (cf. no. 674 below).</p> <p>Pl. XXIII.</p>
588	33.5 2.17	Æ 0.7	<p>Within two plain circles intersected by annulets ◎◎ ◎ ◎◎ ◎ (partly obliterated); Kufic legend as on no. 587.</p>	<p>Within two circles, forepart of horse galloping to r. with reins flying loose behind the horse's head; around, legend (top, l. and bottom):</p> <p>محمد | رسول | الله Pl. XXIII.</p>

¹ In the Yemen.P. 113. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 343, Pl. III). Unique.587. Freudenthal Collection, 1870. I believe this is the first time that this coin has been published. A similar horseman with five-pointed star behind appears on certain Celtiberian coins (e.g. Vives, *La Moneda Hispanica*, Madrid, 1924, Pl. XLIII, nos. 3, 4, and 5). Cf. *Th.* 12, p. 222.² All the legends, unless otherwise stated, are in unpointed Kufic script and run anti-clockwise.

588. W. H. Norris presented 1905. A similar coin is illustrated by Giuseppe Schiepati,

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
589	37.6 2.44	Æ 0.7	As above.	As above, but only one outer beaded circle visible; reins omitted. Pl. XXIII.
590	30.4 1.97	Æ 0.75	Within two beaded circles; legend as above.	Within two beaded circles, bird (hawk?) flying l.; around, legend (top, l. and bottom): [محمد ر] سول الله Pl. XXIII.
591	35.1 2.27	Æ 0.7	As above.	As above, but only one beaded circle visible on the flan; محمد is visible.
592	25.8 1.67	Æ 0.75	As above.	As above, but bird at a different angle. Pl. XXIII.

*Descrizione di alcune monete cufiche del Museo di Stefano de Mainoni, &c., Milan, 1820, Pl. I, no. 3. Fraehn, Recensio, St. Petersburg, 1826, p. 26 **, no. 2, described another example. For another see Ghalib Edhem, no. 258, Pl. 2. The coin described by Tiesenhhausen in the Stroganoff Collection, p. 11, no. 22, which he classifies as 'Abbâsid, varies considerably from the above, judging from his description, but in the absence of any reproduction it is impossible to say how far he is justified in comparing it with the coins described by Schiepati and Fraehn mentioned above.*

The prototype may be sought, perhaps, in the Philisto-Arabian coins described by Hill (*B.M. Cat. Palestine*, Pl. XIX, 13 ff.). Mr. E. S. G. Robinson suggests to me certain coins of Larissa, which he assures me find their way east to 'Irâk and are imitated by the Baghdad forgers. On the Larissa coins the reins fly loose as on no. 588.

These rare coins (nos. 587-9) seem to be in a group by themselves, and closely resemble in their reverses certain Celtiberian coins (Vives, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXVIII et seq.). It is, in fact, not at all improbable that they may have been struck in North Africa or Spain. Unfortunately no positive evidence of provenance is forthcoming. All that can be said at present is that they have not so far been found in coin hoards discovered in the Near East.

589. E. S. G. Robinson, Esq., presented 1938.

590. M. J. P. Lambros, 1876 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 88, no. 38^a, Pl. V. There was an example published by Prof. A. R. Bellinger in 1938 (*N.N.M.* no. 81, p. 124, Pl. IX, no. 522). There were eight specimens found. *Lavoix*, nos. 1528-9, describes the symbol as an eagle with head r., but this, I think, is an illusion due to the worn condition of the Paris specimens. The bird's head is really facing l., in the direction of flight, as on all other examples which I have seen. On the rev. the last word was probably وحده. This may be the complete legend on all specimens, though the final word is usually off the flan.

591. Freudenthal Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 88, no. 38^a.

592. Anonymous gift, 1937; found in south Palestine.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
593	33.4 2.16	Æ 0.65	As above, but plain circles.	In field a tree (a palm?) with seven branches; around, legend beginning top l.: محمد رسول الله Pl. XXIII.
594	31.7 2.05	Æ 0.65	As above, but traces of annulet between the two (beaded) circles at bottom.	As above, but tree less clearly defined; legend on l. visible محمد; rest of legend on r. almost off the flan; traces of two outer circles bottom l. Pl. XXIII.
Ox. 6	33.3 2.16	Æ 0.7	As no. 593.	As no. 593; fruit on branches in form of triangle of dots ∴ clearly visible; legend more like that on no. 594.
595	53.6 3.47	Æ 0.7	As no. 587, but legend partly off flan on r.; faint traces of annulet between two outer circles bottom l.	In the field a flower bud (?); around, legend beginning top r.: (sic) محمد رسول الله Pl. XXIII.
596	45.8 2.97	Æ 0.6	As no. 587, but traces only of single outer plain circle at top.	In the field uncertain symbol with outline like a chalice; around, legend beginning bottom r. محمد رسول الله (partly off the flan); traces of outer double plain circle bottom r. Pl. XXIII.

593. Messrs. Spink and Son, 1905. *Lavoix*, no. 1540; *Nützel*, no. 1935. Miles reports one excavated at Antioch-on-the-Orontes (Princeton University publication, Pt. IV, p. 114, no. 32:6 [misprinted in his Pl. as 32:2] (number of pellets in the branches which may indicate fruit, date?). A possible prototype of the *rev.* symbol may be found on the copper coins of the Roman procurators in Judaea (cf. Hill, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXVIII).

594. Hamburger Collection, 1908. This Collection specialized in the coins of Phoenicia and Palestine.

Ox. 6. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (Bodleian Collection).

595. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936. I. Pietraszewski, *Numi Mohammedani*, Berlin, 1843, p. 68, no. 253, Pl. VI, described the *rev.* symbol as '*Gemma florens tulipae*'. Blau reported four examples in Odessa (*Num. Zeit.*, 1876, pp. 7-8). He regarded the symbol as a pomegranate. Rogers (*Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 205) compared it with 'the almond blossom on the Israelitish shekels'. *Lavoix*, nos. 1542-5, had also noted that the prototype was to be found on the Jewish shekels, and described it as an imitation of Aaron's rod that budded (a spray of lily or hyacinth) of which the Arab imitator had only reproduced one bud. *Nützel*, nos. 1936-7, simply recorded it as *eine Blume (oder ein Granatapfel)*. Casanova, no. 897 calls it a *grenade*.

596. Hamburger Collection, 1908. *Lavoix*, no. 1548, regarded the *rev.* symbol as a copy

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
597	37.3 2.42	Æ 0.55	As above; legend partly off the flan l.; traces of outer plain circle r.	As above; most of legend off the flan.
598	36.0 2.33	Æ 0.55	As above, but traces of double outer plain circle r.	In field, within plain circle, a scorpion; around, legend: محمد [رسول الله] Pl. XXIII.
599	52.7 3.41	Æ 0.55	As above, but legend partly of the flan top and l.; no trace of outer circle.	In field, within plain circle, a pentalfa; around, traces of legend as on no. 598. Pl. XXIII.
600	37.4 2.42	Æ 0.6	As above, but badly worn.	As above, but badly worn.
601	55.8 3.62	Æ 0.65	Legend as on no. 587; outer beaded circle r.	In the field, legend partly obliterated l.: محمد رسول الله on r. palm-branch erect on three steps; outer beaded circle r. Pl. XXIII.
*		Æ 0.65	As above, but traces of outer plain circle at top.	In the field lion couchant facing l. with tail curving above; around, legend as on

of the caduceus on the coins of Herod the Great, but it is more probably derived from the double cornucopias with caduceus between the horns on the Herodian coins (see Hill, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXIV. 9).

597. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

598. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936. *Lavoir*, nos. 1537-9, first time of publication. His coins, however, did not show enough of the *rev.* marginal legend. *Casanova*, nos. 899-900; *Brethes*, no. 336. Cf. scorpion coins below, p. 226.

599. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection). *Nützel*, no. 1923, is similar, though the symbol is represented mistakenly as a five-pointed star. It has a larger flan and the *rev.* legend is more distinct. The *obv.* shows traces of an outer plain circle. There is one in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. *Casanova*, nos. 902-4 may be similar, but the description is inadequate.

600. Pietraszewski Collection (Sotheby, 4 April), 1853.

601. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. Cf. the coins of the mint of Ramla (p. 255) with a similar symbol in the field r.

* Coin belonging to Mr. W. G. Rogers, shown at the B.M. in 1948. *Casanova*, no. 901 is presumably similar, but no details of legend are given. *Bellinger*, no. 527 is probably like Mr. Rogers's coin.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				no. 596, with one or two letters off the flan. Pl. XXIII.
602	37.1 2.40	Æ 0.55	As above, but no traces of outer circle.	As above, but most of marginal legend off the flan.
603	30.5 1.98	Æ 0.7	In the field lion couchant facing r. with tail curving above; around, legend, beginning bottom l. لا اله الا الله وحده; traces of outer circle bottom l.	In the field legend between two beaded circles separated by annulets at intervals: محمد رسول الله Pl. XXIII.
604	32.7 2.12	Æ 0.7	As above, but lion facing l.; marginal legend beginning top r.	As above, but no trace of annulets.
605	73.7 4.78	Æ 0.6	In the field five-branched candlestick mounted on stand showing three feet; around, legend as on no. 603 beginning bottom r.; faint traces of outer circle bottom l.; (dumpy fabric).	In the field, within single plain circle, legend as on no. 603 with crescent below. Pl. XXIII.

602. T. W. Armitage, Esq., presented 1936.

603. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. There is a cast in the B.M. of a similar coin said to have been dug up at Baisan before the War. The original may be in the Amman Museum. The *obv.* legend begins top r.

604. F. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906. Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 93, Pl. VI is clearer, and six annulets are visible on the *rev.* Another of these Umayyad lion coins is illustrated by Bellinger (*N.N.M.*, no. 81, p. 125, Pl. IX, no. 526), though he is not quite correct in his reading of the legend around the lion. The coin was from the Jerash excavations. See also Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1889, p. 699). These coins are almost certainly of the mint of Tabariya (see below, p. 270).

605. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1889. *Lavoix*, nos. 1550-1; no. 1549 has the candlestick on stand of two feet, as *Nützel*, nos. 1933-4, and one in the ANS. The coin with a seven-branched candlestick recorded by Monsieur de Vogüé (*Rev. Num.*, 1860, p. 291, Pl. XIII. 8) and accepted by H. Gule (*Zeit. Deutsch. Palästina-Vereins*, 1885, viii, p. 335) as Muhammadan is not so, but one of the issues of the Maccabean ruler Antigonus Mattathias, although, no doubt, the Jewish seven-branched candlestick, or *menorah*, furnished the prototype of the symbol on the present coins (see Hill, *op. cit.*, p. 219, Pl. XXIII. 11). The contention of the late Monsieur Cotteville-Giraudet (*Rev. Num.*, 1938, pp. 245-9) that these coins were struck in Jerusalem not long after its capture by the Arabs in the time of the Caliph Omar is palpably absurd.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 114	33.2 2.15	Æ 0.65	In the field amphora (?) with curved handles; around, legend as on no. 605.	As no. 605, but crescent is between first and second lines. Pl. XXIII.
606	34.4 2.23	Æ 0.6	In the field a plant stalk with two leaves on either side; traces of legend as on no. 603 beginning top l.; traces of outer plain circle.	In the field a plant stalk as on <i>obv.</i> ; around, legend as on no. 596 beginning top l.; outer plain circle top. Pl. XXIII.
607	69.0 4.47	Æ 0.45	As above, but showing the legend more clearly at the bottom, though details at top obscure.	As above, but showing part of the legend at bottom only.
608	47.4 3.07	Æ 0.65	As no. 606.	As no. 606.
609	29.8 1.93	Æ 0.6	As no. 606; (green patina).	As no. 606.
610	94.1 6.10	Æ 0.7	Within a beaded square inside a beaded circle, legend: لا اله الا الله وحده (dumpy fabric).	Within a beaded square inside a beaded circle, legend: محمد رسول الله Pl. XXIII.

P. 114. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1546). Also *Lavoix*, no. 1547 (variety). There is one, which was found on Mount Carmel, in the Philip Thorburn Collection. The symbol on these coins is no doubt a derivative of that on the Jewish coins of the Roman Procurators in Judaea at the time of Tiberius (see Hill, *op. cit.*, p. 253, Pl. XXVIII. 13), as suggested by Lavoix, or else the prototype is a similar symbol on the coins of the Second Revolt (*op. cit.*, pp. 303 f., Pls. XXXV. 14, XXVI. 1-3).

606. R. D. Barnett, Esq., presented 1946. This and the following were both found in Palestine. This is the first time of publication of this type. There is a good specimen in the ANS, known to me from a photograph kindly sent me by the late Howland Wood. Another of much smaller flan (0.55; 30.1 grs.) is in the Philip Thorburn Collection. It was found on Mount Carmel. The plant depicted on both sides may be maize, or, as Sir Alec Kirkbride has suggested to me, sugar-cane.

607. R. D. Barnett, Esq., presented 1946.

608. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949.

609. Major H. de S. Shortt presented 1949.

610. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection). Specimens of this type were found in the excavations at Antioch-on-the-Orontes (Miles, *op. cit.*, iv, pp. 109, 114, Pl. no. 31. 4).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
611	94.0 6.09	Æ 0.7	As above, but legend partly off the flan l.; (dumpy fabric with traces of silvering).	As above, but blurred l.
612	52.0 3.36	Æ 0.7	As no. 610; (thinner fabric).	As no. 610, but last line of legend faint.
613	78.4 5.08	Æ 0.45	As above, but smaller script; (dumpy fabric).	As above, but smaller script and complete.
614	50.7 3.29	Æ 0.7	As above; legend partly obscured bottom l.; (thin fabric).	As above; legend partly off the flan.
615	60.5 3.92	Æ 0.55	As above; legend partly off flan top r.; only trace of square at bottom; (small module and dumpy fabric).	As above; legend partly off flan bottom l.; traces of square and outer circle r.
616	46.5 3.01	Æ 0.85	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده traces of outer beaded circle; small star at end of second line; الله for الله in second line; star over وحده	In the field: محمد رسول الله outer beaded circle; six-pointed star above legend.
617	58.0 3.75	Æ 0.9	∩ below legend; (counterstruck on coin of Standing Caliph type, e.g. no. 118 above, with traces of لعبد الله r. and المؤمنين l.)	(Counterstruck, showing traces of underlying transformed cross on steps as on no. 118 above and part of marginal legend محمد رسول). Pl. XXIII.

611. Anon. Gift, 1946.

612. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

613. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1873 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 177, no. 26.

614. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1865 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 177, no. 27.

615. Doubleday, 1847.

616. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 87, no.

11^b. Specimens of this type were also found in the Antioch excavations (see Miles, *loc. cit.*, nos. 30-31).

617. J. Harrison Ball, Esq., 1938 (acquired in Palestine).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
618	55.6 3.60	Æ 0.9	Traces of second outer beaded circle top; <i>w</i> of <i>wahdah</i> inverted; (counterstruck on coin of standing Caliph type, e.g. no. 94 above; traces of ح top r. and top of Caliph's head-dress).	(Counterstruck, showing traces of underlying symbol as on no. 94 and part of marginal legend لا اله الا محمد . . .). Pl. XXIII.
619	53.0 3.43	Æ 0.9	Usual legend within beaded circle; pellet over لا in first and second lines and above the last letter of الله.	Usual legend within beaded circle; pellet above محمد and star above رسول; (countermark A outside the circle top l.). Pl. XXIII.
620	59.8 3.87	Æ 0.9	Pellet, or star (?), over last letter of الله.	Star (?) over محمد; small pellet l. and r. of الله.
621	60.9 3.95	Æ 0.95	Thinner script; traces of second outer circle top r.; ∴ r. of first line.	Thinner script; traces of second outer circle bottom l.; ∴ l. between second and third lines.
622	55.3 3.58	Æ 0.9	As no. 620.	As no 620, but nothing over محمد.
623	39.8 2.58	Æ 0.9	As above, but additional small pellet over وحده; partly obliterated top r.	As above; but tiny crescent over محمد; partly obliterated at bottom.
624	47.4 3.07	Æ 0.8	As no. 620, but additional small pellet r. of first line; (small flan).	As no. 620.
625	46.9 3.04	Æ 0.75	As no. 620; (small flan).	As no. 620, but pellet instead of star (?).

618. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection). This and the preceding coin provide ample confirmation of the proposed dating.

619. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

620. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 174, no. 7.


621. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

622. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

623. Murphy, 1847.

624. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 87, no. 11c.

625. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 87, no. 11a. There is one like this in the American Numismatic Society, New York, but with annulet instead of pellet on rev.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
626	51.6 3.34	Æ 0.75	As above.	As above, but no pellets, and small star between first and second lines.
627	36.0 2.33	Æ 0.9	As no. 622; variety.	As no. 622; variety.
628	52.8 3.42	Æ 0.85	As above, but slightly obliterated; (pierced top).	As above, but without pellets.
629	49.7 3.22	Æ 0.9	As no. 620.	As no. 622, but obliterated bottom l.
630	41.9 2.72	Æ 0.8	As above, but without star; small mark under the last letter of first line, and pellet over the <i>g</i> and <i>e</i> in third line; partly obliterated r.; (coin has been silvered).	As no. 620.
631	56.2 3.64	Æ 0.8	Usual legend without any additional marks.	Usual legend without any additional marks.
632	48.6 3.15	Æ 0.7	As above, legend partly obliterated r.	As above, legend partly obliterated l. by counterstamp  . Pl. XXIII.
633	69.6 4.51	Æ 0.8	As no. 631, but traces of second outer circle with annulets (3?) at intervals between.	As no. 631, but traces of second outer circle with annulets as on <i>obv.</i> Pl. XXIII.
634	83.9 5.44	Æ 0.75	As above, but no trace of annulets.	As above, but no trace of annulets.

626. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 87, 114.

627. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

628. William Marsden Collection presented 1834.

629. L. Fraser, 1847.

630. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

631. William Marsden Collection presented 1834. Cf. no. 633.

632. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 174, no. 9. Lane-Poole considered that the *rev.* showed traces of a former die, but the counterstamp has obliterated the last letter of رسول.

633. William Marsden Collection presented 1834. A specimen in the American Numismatic Society shows the three annulets quite plainly. This coin was found in Syria. Cf. the coins of Baalbek nos. 764 ff.

634. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 174, no. 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
635	90.9 5.89	Æ 0.75	As above; (clear traces on flan of mould juncture).	As above.
636	101.2 6.56	Æ 0.8	As above; variety.	As above; variety.
637	91.0 5.89	Æ 0.7	As above; variety.	As above; variety.
638	96.0 6.22	Æ 0.7	As above; variety.	As above; variety. Pl. XXIII.
639	46.0 2.98	Æ 0.75	As above; (thin fabric).	As above; variety.
640	58.4 3.78	Æ 0.8	As above, but pellet over the <i>w</i> and star over the <i>h</i> of <i>wahdahu</i> ; traces of dotted circle at bottom.	As above, but crescent above and small point below <i>رحم</i> ; traces of dotted circle top l. Pl. XXIII.
641	43.6 2.83	Æ 0.75	As no. 639.	As no. 639, but star l. of last line.
642	49.9 3.23	Æ 0.8	As above, but annulet visible outside the outer circle top r.	As no. 639, but small vertical stroke above <i>رحم</i> , the <i>r</i> of <i>rasūl</i> and to l. of <i>Allah</i> .
643	47.9 3.10	Æ 0.75	As no. 639, but star in centre after the first letter of <i>Allah</i> .	As no. 639, but annulet under the last letter and a star under the penultimate letter of <i>رحم</i> . Pl. XXIII.
644	58.8 3.81	Æ 0.8	As above, but without star.	As no. 641, but pellet above and below <i>r</i> of <i>rasūl</i> .

635. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 147, no. 5.

636. Spink, 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

637. Pietraszewski (Sotheby), 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 174, no. 6.

638, 639. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

640. Zaba Collection, 1870.

641. William Marsden Collection presented 1834.

642. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

643. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 87, 11^e.

644. J. M. Courtenay Memorial, 1937.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
645	61.6 3.99	Æ 0.75	As above, but last line almost effaced; (small flan, with remains of junction where it was cut after casting).	As no. 639, but star in centre between first and second lines.
646	51.4 3.33	Æ 0.7	As above, but last line clear.	As above, but small pellet over the second and star over the third letter of <i>rasūl</i> .
647	47.7 3.09	Æ 0.7	As above, but outer circle clearly visible.	As above, but without star or pellet; bottom line of legend faint, but outer circle clear at top.
648	64.2 4.16	Æ 0.65	As above, but no trace of outer circle.	As above, with faint trace of outer circle at top.
649	49.0 3.17	Æ 0.7	As no. 647.	As above, but bottom line | $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{L}$ (<i>sic</i>). Pl. XXIII.
650	63.6 4.12	Æ 0.65	As no. 647; top line partly off flan may be $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{L}$ | \mathfrak{Y} (<i>sic</i>); first word of second line off flan; star to l. of $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{L}$ in second line.	As above, but only faint traces of outer circle.
651	46.1 2.99	Æ 0.65	As above, but pellet in place of star.	As above, but legend partly off the flan top and r.
652	50.1 3.25	Æ 0.7	As no. 647.	As no. 639, but bottom line partly obliterated by break in die.
653	77.1 5.00	Æ 0.7	As above.	As above, but double outer circle clearly visible; legend complete; (flaw at top).

645. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1873 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 174, no. 10.

646. Pietraszewski (Sotheby), 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 175, no. 11.

647. J. R. Steuart, 1846 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 174, no. 8.

648. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

649. Pietraszewski (Sotheby) 1853 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 87, no. 11^a.

650. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

651. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 87, no. 11^f.

652. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

653. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
654	45.2 2.93	Æ 0.7	Usual legend, but with eight-pointed star in middle l. of first letter of <i>Allah</i> ; last letter of <i>wahdahu</i> reversed.	Usual legend, but with eight-pointed star under last letter of <i>Muhammad</i> and a smaller star to l. of <i>Allah</i> ; traces of outer circle bottom r. Pl. XXIII.
655	50.2 3.25	Æ 0.6	As no. 652; bottom line partly off flan.	As no. 652 but bottom line clear.
656	38.2 2.48	Æ 0.7	Usual legend; traces of double outer circle.	Usual legend; traces of double outer circle.
657	49.7 3.22	Æ 0.5	As no. 634; legend partly off flan r.; (small module).	As no. 634; legend partly off flan r.
658	44.6 2.89	Æ 0.45	As above; legend partly off flan bottom l.	As above.
659	18.6 1.21	Æ 0.4	As above; part of legend only on flan.	As above; part of legend only on flan. Pl. XXIII.
660	23.6 1.53	Æ 0.55	Usual legend reversed and partly off flan.	Usual legend reversed and partly off flan.
661	57.4 3.72	Æ 0.6	Usual legend partly off flan bottom.	As no. 649, but in addition small leaf to r. of bottom line. Pl. XXIII.
662	62.1 4.02	Æ 0.75	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله

654. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

655. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

656. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

657. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX. 87. 11b.

658. Doubleday, 1847.

659. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

660. = Lane-Poole, I, no. 12.

661. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection).

662. Pietraszewski (Sotheby, 1853) = Lane-Poole, I, p. 175, no. 13. Two different reverse dies have apparently been used for this. There is a similar piece, of smaller module, in the American Numismatic Society. Cf. *Lavoiz*, no. 1382.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 115	26.2 1.7	Æ 0.7	As above.	As above, but ☉ between first and second lines and palm-branch lying horizontally to l. below last line; central point.
663	52.0 3.37	Æ 0.8	Within a circle: لا اله الا الله وحده	As no. 662.
664	45.2 2.93	Æ 0.7	As above.	As above, but traces of double outer circle with intersecting annulets (though faint).
665	19.6 1.27	Æ 0.65	As above, though smaller and neater script; small oblique stroke between the second and third letter of الله.	As no. 662, but outer double circle and last line (sic) لله. Pl. XXIV.
666	57.2 3.71	Æ 0.7	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده traces of outer treble circle of dots; (slightly double-struck).	In the field: محمد رسول الله with eight-pointed star between the first and second lines, and a crescent between the second and third lines. Pl. XXIV.
667	68.0 4.40	Æ 0.7	As above, but traces of double circle of dots only at bottom l.; overstruck on legend beginning بسم الله (top l.).	As above, but top of legend partly off flan; traces of treble outer circle at bottom; overstruck on legend ending لا شريك له (bottom r.). Pl. XXIV.

P. 115. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1381), first time of publication.

663. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1947.

665. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1947.

666. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 175, no. 14.

667. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 175, no. 15. It appears to be overstruck on a coin like no. 708 below. *Lavoix* mistakenly interpreted the بسم الله on the obv. of the Paris specimen (no. 1360) as a countermark.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
668	78.6 5.09	Æ 0.85	As no. 666; (larger flan).	As no. 666.
669	61.8 4.00	Æ 0.7	As no. 666, but worn top r. and bottom.	As no. 666.
670	34.7 2.25	Æ 0.7	As no. 666.	Legend as on no. 666, but with palm-branch lying horizontally to l. between the first and second lines; outer double circle. Pl. XXIV.
671	48.2 3.12	Æ 0.7	As above; variety.	As above; variety.
672	47.4 3.07	Æ 0.6	As above, but legend partly off flan r.	As above, but legend partly off flan l.; palm-branch has two additional fronds.
673	20.2 1.31	Æ 0.6	Legend as on no. 666; traces of outer circle; (thin flan).	In field: محمد رسول الله جائز traces of outer circle (or circles).
674	35.0 2.26	Æ 0.75	Within a double (or treble?) outer circle: لا اله الا الله وحده pellet top l. of الله.	Within a double (or treble?) outer circle, horseman riding r.; behind his back, in field l., a star; below horse's fore-legs a pellet. Pl. XXIV.

668. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 175, no. 16.

669. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

670. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 175, no. 17.

671. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

672. Doubleday, 1847.

673. Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon presented 1912. The coin is, unfortunately, badly worn. A similar coin was found by Sir Flinders Petrie in a site find at Gaza. The first specimen of this coin with جائز, i.e. 'allowable' on the rev., was published by Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 28, no. 280).

674. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1934. Cf. similar horseman type above no. 587. There is another specimen of this rare coin in the Thorburn Collection, without pellet on obv. but with additional pellet on rev. above the horse's head as on no. 587. Regarding the possible prototype see f.n. to no. 587.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
675	111.6 7.23	Æ 0.75	In the field, in large letters: لا له ا لا الله eight-pointed star to l. of first line; traces of outer circle r.; (dumpy fabric).	In the field, a fish facing l. with (*) above and below; all within dotted circle. Pl. XXIV.
676	102.2 6.62	Æ 0.75	As above, but part of legend off flan l.	As above, but fish clearer. Pl. XXIV.
677	102.7 6.65	Æ 0.8	In the field, in large letters: لا الله ا لا الله	In the field, in large letters: محمد ر سول الله faint traces of outer circle. Pl. XXIV.
678	81.9 5.31	Æ 0.8	As above, but traces of outer circle top l.	As above, but traces of outer circle clearer bottom r.
679	89.0 5.76	Æ 0.8	As above, but clearer traces of outer circle top and r.	As above, but traces of outer double circle at bottom.
680	114.6 7.43	Æ 0.8	As above, but outer circle completely visible and traces of a second on r.	As above, but much worn.

675. Freudenthal Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 88, no. 38^a. Lavoix describes the reverse symbol on the Paris specimen (no. 1530) as a tunny-fish, and considers it to be borrowed from the coins of Spain (Gadir, Ilipsa, Sexsi, &c.). He also refers to a possible association with Mauretania Tingitana (cf. Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, iii, p. 156). The fish, however, looks more like a swordfish, judging by its protruding jaws. The late Dr. C. Davies Sherborn wrote to me that he thought it was 'a species of *xiphias* (one of the swordfishes of which there is a fishery off the south of Spain), the centre lobe of the tail is sometimes developed in some species'. This agrees very well with the conclusions adducible from the style and fabric of the coins in question, which indicate that they were minted in Spain or North Africa. The specimen illustrated by Codera, Pl. II. 9, is incomplete, and has misled Miles, *C.U.S.* p. 21. See *Brethes*, no. 341 (Pl. I).

676. = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 88, no. 38^t, Pl. V.

677. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 88, no. 11^a. This and the following eight coins have an Andalusian style. Cf. the pieces with mint-name *al-Andalus* below, p. 233. Monsieur Bédé of Sfax, Tunisia, has one with *obv.* legend reversed. It is interesting to note that both *obv.* and *rev.* legends with their unusual division of the words can be paralleled on the gold coins of North Africa and Spain, nos. 184 ff., above, pp. 78 ff.

678. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Lavoix (nos. 1343-6) gives examples with one or two outer circles; so Miles, *C.U.S.*, p. 127.

679. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

680. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
681	76.1 4.93	Æ 0.75	As no. 677, but traces of double outer circle at bottom partly overlapping legend due to double-striking.	As no. 677, but without central annulet; top r. of legend partly obliterated by remains of marginal legend ضرب; traces of dotted outer circle top. Pl. XXIV.
682	80.2 5.20	Æ 0.8	As above, but only part of legend on flan; double-struck top r.	As above, but last letter in first line off flan; second line (<i>sic</i>) سول اله; traces of marginal legend of another die ... هذا ..
683	75.0 4.85	Æ 0.75	As no. 681.	As no. 681, but no marginal legend.
684	66.2 4.29	Æ 0.65	As above, but not double-struck; (small flan).	As above.
684 ^a	25.0 1.62	Æ 0.7	As above; (tiny flan).	As above, but legend off flan l.
HSA. 14		Æ 0.7	Legend as on no. 677.	Legend as on no. 666.
ANS. 36	78.2 5.07	Æ 0.65	In the field: لا اله الا الله	In the field a scroll.
685	85.8 5.56	Æ 0.7	In the field, in small letters: لا اله الا الله وحده (legend partly obliterated top l.); traces of outer circle; annulet r. of second line.	In the centre, pentagon with triangle of pellets in each outer angle and single pellet in centre; two outer circles separated by a series of zig-zags. Pl. XXIV.

681. William Marsden Collection presented 1834.

682. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.


683. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. Cf. Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 26, Pl. I.

684. William Marsden Collection presented 1834.

HSA. 14. Hispanic Society of America (no. 9165) = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 25.

ANS. 36. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 92, Pl. VI. Unique.

685. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1936. Unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
686	38.0 2.46	Æ 0.6	Within a plain square, inside a beaded circle with annulet between each side and circle, legend: لا اله الا الله وحده (part of die outside flan).	Within a plain square, inside a beaded circle (of which traces only are visible on this specimen), with annulet between each side and circle, a small fish facing l.; around legend: (top) محمد (l.) رسول (bottom) الله (part of die outside flan top and l.). Pl. XXIV.
687	42.0 2.72	Æ 0.6	As above; (part of die outside flan top, r. and bottom).	As above; (part of die outside flan top, l. and bottom).
688	42.3 2.74	Æ 0.55	As above; (smaller flan).	As above; (smaller flan).
P. 116	29.3 1.90	Æ 0.6	In the field: الله لا اله الا الله [] لا [] الله 	In the field: محمد رسول الله between the two lines a wavy line.
689	46.8 3.03	Æ 0.65	In the field: الله لا اله الا الله annulet l. of second line and palm-branch, horizontally, l. of third line.	In the field: محمد رسول الله وعبد * ن * ¹ faint traces of outer circle bottom r. Pl. XXIV.

686. Prof. T. O. Mabbott presented 1946 (ex Lord Grantley Collection). A comparison with the dated coins of Damascus (nos. 841 ff.) points to the conclusion that this type was probably struck in the Syrian capital. Bellinger (*op. cit.*, Pl. IX, no. 521) records one from the Jerash excavations. No. 687 was found in Syria. Lavoix (nos. 1532-4) considers the fish to be a tunny. He mentions one coin with the fish turned to r., but after an examination of casts of the examples in the Cabinet des Médailles, I have come to the conclusion that he must have been mistaken in this detail. Miles, *R.I.C.*, Pl. VI, 90, illustrates one.

687. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. This coin came from Syria.

688. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

P. 116. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 1342). There is a similar one with smaller flan in the American Numismatic Society Collection.

689. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 176, no. 19, Pl. VIII. Karabacek in *Wien. Num. Mon.* IV, p. 60, Lavoix, no. 1362.

¹ This ornamentation occurs on coins of Damascus (no. 828).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
690	65.9 4.27	Æ 0.7	As above, but traces of outer double circle top.	As above.
691	53.0 3.43	Æ 0.7	As no. 689, but traces of outer circle l. and the palm-branch is completely within flan (with five-a-side fronds).	As no. 689; faint traces of outer circle top l.; (coin worn bottom r.).
692	51.2 3.32	Æ 0.75	As on. 689.	As no. 689, but faint traces of double circle bottom r.; legend slightly worn top r.
693	37.4 2.42	Æ 0.5	As no. 689, but palm-branch slightly different and no annulet l. of second line; (small flan).	As no. 689, but owing to smallness of flan legend partly, and decoration completely, off flan. Pl. XXIV.
694	38.6 2.50	Æ 0.55	As above, but palm-branch indistinct.	As above.
695	63.6 4.12	Æ 0.7	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له traces of double outer dotted circle top l.; bottom of legend partly obliterated.	In the field: محمد ر سول الله وعبه traces of outer (double?) circle; faint traces of و above and ح below legend.
696	40.7 2.64	Æ 0.65	As above, but legend clear and complete.	As above, but crescents quite clear; between the two outer circles four annulets at regular intervals. Pl. XXIV.

690. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, *loc. cit.*, no. 20.

691. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, *loc. cit.*, no. 21.

692. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

693. Doubleday, 1847. Cf. Lavoix, no. 1363.

694. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. There is a specimen of this small flan type in the Thorburn Collection with a pellet between last two letters of الله. Cf. Lavoix, no. 1364.

695. Monsieur Paul Bédé presented 1934.

696. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
697	32.0 2.07	Æ 0.55	As above, but scarcely room on the small flan for legend.	As above, but no crescents.
698	63.2 4.10	Æ 0.65	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده traces of outer double circle top r.	In the field: محمد عبد الله ورسوله traces of outer double circle top l. Pl. XXIV.
699	79.2 5.13	Æ 0.65	As above; traces of annulet between the two outer circles top and l.	As above; traces of outer double circle with annulet bottom l.; legend complete in bottom line.
700	49.6 3.21	Æ 0.75	As above; traces of outer triple circle; (thinner flan).	As above; traces of outer triple circle with annulet visible bottom r.
701	49.9 3.23	Æ 0.7	As no. 698.	As no. 698, but traces of outer double circle bottom r.; legend complete.
702	74.5 4.83	Æ 0.7	As above, but at end of second line i; outer double circle of dots; double-struck.	As above, but . above top line and pellet below bottom line. Pl. XXIV.
703	68.5 4.44	Æ 0.75	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده top line almost obliterated by overstriking; below bottom line a palm-branch lying horizontally.	In the field: محمد عبد الله ورسوله partly obliterated by overstriking with die with outer circle and outer marginal legend.

697. Monsieur Paul Bédé presented 1934.

698. Webster, 1867 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 176, no. 22.

699. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 177, no. 23.


700. Doubleday, 1847.

701. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

702. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. See interesting variant in Hallenberg's

Numismata Orientalia, i, Pl. VIII, no. xxx.

703. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 177, no. 25. Hallenberg, *op. cit.*, Pl. VIII, no. xxxi; Karabacek in *Wien. Num. Mon.* iv, p. 59.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
704	53.5 3.47	Æ 0.75	Traces of above legend, with traces of underlying <i>بسم الله</i> at top; no trace of palm-branch.	Traces of above legend; overstruck top r.; l. of bottom line an eight-pointed star; below last line palm-branch lying horizontally with annulet l.; two pellets below <i>d</i> of <i>'Abdallāh</i> and above <i>l</i> of <i>rasūluhu</i> ; traces of outer circle l. Pl. XXIV.
705	43.3 2.81	Æ 0.6	In the field: <i>لا اله الا (لا الله) وحده</i> traces of outer double circle at bottom with traces of intersecting annulet l.	In the field: <i>بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم</i> traces of outer double circle with intersecting annulet top; small star above legend. Pl. XXIV.
706	39.2 2.54	Æ 0.6	As above.	As above, but small star is below the legend.
707	38.5 2.49	Æ 0.55	Legend as above, but without <i>)</i> and <i>(</i> in second line; traces of outer double circle with intersecting annulet top r.	Legend as above, but no star;  in middle of second line; traces of outer circle top l. Pl. XXIV.
708	56.5 3.66	Æ 0.7	In the field: <i>لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له</i> outer circle.	In the field: <i>بسم الله ⊙ الرحمن ⊙ الرحيم</i> outer circle. Pl. XXIV.

704. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 177, no. 24.

705. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 177, no. 28, Pl. VIII. In legend and module, and to some extent style, this type resembles the half-dinār of the year 91 (no. 203, p. 88).

706. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 177, no. 29. *Lavoix*, no. 1347.

707. T. W. Armitage, Esq., presented 1935.

708. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 178, no. 30. Cf. no. 667.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
709	44.4 2.88	Æ 0.6	As above; legend partly off flan top; traces of outer circle bottom l.	As above; legend partly off flan r.; traces of outer double circle l.
710	32.7 2.12	Æ 0.55	As above; no trace of outer circle.	As above; no trace of outer circle.
711	29.3 1.90	Æ 0.6	As no. 708, but last line off flan; traces of triple outer circle at top.	As no. 708, but last line off flan; traces of outer double circle at top.
712	75.2 4.87	Æ 0.7	In the field: بسم الله لا اله الا الله لله وحده traces of outer circle l.	In centre of circle a six-pointed star; around, marginal legend: محمد رسول الله; traces of outer circle. Pl. XXIV.
713	75.2 4.87	Æ 0.7	As above, but partly off flan top and l.; traces of outer circle at bottom.	As above.
714	62.1 4.02	Æ 0.65	As above, but partly off flan l.; traces of outer circle top r.	As above.
715	56.3 3.65	Æ 0.7	As above; traces of outer circle r.	As above.
716	62.6 4.06	Æ 0.6	As no. 712, but worn.	As above.
717	75.9 4.92	Æ 0.6	As no. 712, but partly off flan r.	As above.

709. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 178, no. 31.

710. Doubleday, 1847.

711. Doubleday, 1847.

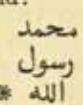
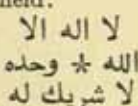
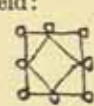
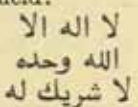
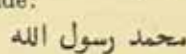
712. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. *Nützel*, nos. 1917-21 are like this, but his no. 1922 has the *alif* at end of second at the beginning of the third line, so also *Lavoix*, nos. 1358-9. Many of the above coins are found in Egypt or southern Palestine. Bellinger, *op. cit.*, Pl. IX, no. 517, illustrated one from the Jerash excavations. The characteristic dumpy fabric of the coins also indicates their Egyptian origin. Cf. no. 925^a p. 294.

713. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

714-15. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

716. Sir Flinders Petrie presented 1934. Found at Gaza.

717. Pietraszewski (Sotheby), 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 173, no. 1, Pl. VIII. Lane-Poole failed to notice the presence of the *alif* at the end of the second line of the *obv.*

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
718	64.3 4.17	Æ 0.6	As above, but partly off flan bottom l.; first word of first line (<i>sic</i>) لِّللِّلِلل; traces of outer circle top.	As above.
719	49.1 3.18	Æ 0.55	Legend as on no. 712, but owing to small flan part is cut off.	As above, but star almost worn away.
720	62.1 4.02	Æ 0.6	Legend reversed and partly off flan.	As no. 712, but reversed. Pl. XXIV.
721	41.7 2.70	Æ 0.5	Top and bottom lines partly off flan; second line reversed.	As above, but legend partly off flan.
722	82.3 5.33	Æ 0.6	In the centre of a circle a six-pointed star (as on rev. of nos. 712 ff.); around, marginal legend: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ; traces of outer dotted circle; (same dumpy fabric as nos. 712 ff.).	In the field: <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> very faint traces of outer circle. Pl. XXIV.
723	105.7 6.85	Æ 0.8	In the field: <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> traces of outer dotted circle r.; (double-struck).	In the field: <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> above, مُحَمَّد, below رَسُول, l. upwards, اللَّهُ, r. C; traces of outer dotted circle; (double-struck). Pl. XXIV.
Th. 12	28.8 1.87	Æ 0.5	In the field: <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	Within a small circle, helmeted head facing r.; around outside: <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

718. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 173, no. 2.

719. Doubleday, 1847.

720. Philip Thorburn Exchange, 1934.

721. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

722. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 173, no. 3.

723. W. S. Churchill, Esq., presented 1893.

Th. 12. Philip Thorburn Collection. This coin is said to have come to this country along with some Celtiberian coins from Spain. Cf. no. 587.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			legend partly off flan bottom r.; pellet at end of first line l.; traces of dotted line top.	Pl. XXIV.
724	48.3 3.13	Æ 0.8	Within a double circle intersected by six annulets: لا اله الا لا اله و حده traces of third outer circle at top.	Within a double circle: الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد below <i>kalima</i> ... Pl. XXIV.
725	55.5 3.60	Æ 0.7	In the field: لا اله الا لا اله * الله و حده لا شر يك له legend partly outside flan; outer circle visible at top.	As above, but partly off flan; no trace of outer circle. Pl. XXIV.
726	67.4 4.37	Æ 0.7	As above, but eight-pointed star; outer circle top l.	As above, but faint traces of outer circle at top.
727	45.0 2.91	Æ 0.9	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له outer circle; slightly corroded l.; (thin fabric).	In the field: امر الله بالوفاء و العدل (i.e. 'Allah ordered honesty and equity'); outer circle. Pl. XXV.
728	108.7 7.04	Æ 0.75	In the field: الله لا اله الا هو legend indistinct; traces of	In the field امر الله بالوفا والعدل legend indistinct and partly

724. Pietraszewski (Sotheby) 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 178, no. 33. *Lavoix*, no. 1373 is said to have only five annulets.

725. Dr. C. Davies Sherborn presented 1933.

726. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949. Cf. *Nützel*, no. 1932, and Bellinger, *op. cit.*, no. 517, Pl. IX (from the Jerash excavations). *Lavoix*, no. 1374 is similar, but the star is said to be in front of الله.

727. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Unique?

728. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 178, no. 32. The coin is too badly worn to illustrate.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			outer circle at top; (thick fabric).	off flan bottom l.; traces of outer double circle top r.
729	51.3 3.32	Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده below, uncertain object; outer circle visible at bottom; legend partly off flan top r.	Legend as above; traces of outer circle top; legend partly off flan l.
				Pl. XXV.
730	40.1 2.60	Æ 0.55	Within a small dotted circle, a duck facing r.; outer marginal legend (partly discernible): محمد رسول الله	Within a small dotted circle: لله (i.e. 'To Allah'); outer marginal legend (partly discernible): محمد رسول الله
				Pl. XXV.
731	43.5 2.82	Æ 0.6	As above; variety.	As above; variety.
732	25.6 1.66	Æ 0.6	As above, but duck facing l.	As above.
733	52.8 3.42	Æ 0.7	As above, but larger duck.	As above.
734	30.6 1.98	Æ 0.5	In the field: بسم الله traces of outer circle at top.	In the field: الحمد لله traces of outer circle bottom l.
				Pl. XXV.

729. R. D. Barnett, Esq., presented 1946. This coin came from Palestine. There was one from the Antioch excavations (Miles, *op. cit.*, no 32:2 not 32:1 as on his Plate). Miles interpreted the object on the *obv.* as a quadruped facing r.

730. R. D. Barnett, Esq., presented 1946. This coin came from Palestine. There is a fine specimen in the Thorburn Collection with a larger flan (0.65) enabling the marginal legend to be seen more readily. See Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 91. Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1889, p. 698) mistakenly read the *rev.* legend in the field as ايليا (Īliyā).

732. Sir Flinders Petrie presented 1934, from a Gaza site find. Bellinger (*op. cit.*, Pl. IX, no. 524) illustrated one from the Jerash excavations.

733. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949.

734. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 179, no. 34, Pl. VIII. The reverse formula 'Praise be to Allah' is suggestive of North African mintage. Cf. coins of *Afrābulus* below, p. 230. See Brethes (*op. cit.*, Pl. I, no. 343), for a coin with this *rev.* but with a large pentagon on the *obv.* instead of a legend.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
735	33.8 2.19	Æ 0.55	As above, but traces of outer circle bottom r.	As above.
736	36.1 2.34	Æ 0.5	As above; point below second letter of top line.	As above, two points below first line. Pl. XXV.
737	25.7 1.67	Æ 0.5	As no. 734, but legend partly off flan l.; outer circle visible on r.	As no. 734, but legend partly off flan r.; faint trace of outer circle l.
738	43.6 2.83	Æ 0.6	In the field: بِسْمِ * * * الله partly off flan l.; traces of outer circle bottom r.	In the field: لِزَكَةِ الله (i.e. 'For the alms of Allah'). Pl. XXV.
739	36.1 2.34	Æ 0.65	As above, but legend and outer circle complete; (at top, part of flan projects where it has been cut off after casting).	As above, but top line indistinct; outer circle visible top r. and l. Pl. XXV.
740	51.6 3.34	Æ 0.7	In the field: بِسْمِ * الله legend partly obscured r. by overlying outer circle.	In the field: مُحَمَّدٌ ر سُولُ اللَّهِ * legend partly obscured by overlying outer circle. Pl. XXV.

735. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 179, no. 35.


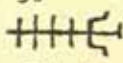
736. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 179, no. 36.

737. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

738. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 179, no. 37. This and the following coin were probably struck in North Africa. Lane-Poole did not at this date interpret the reverse legend, though he gave the above reading later in his Khedivial Library Catalogue, no. 826. This was no doubt as a result of Karabacek's explanation in *Num. Zeit.* viii, 1877, p. 357. *لِزَكَةِ اللَّهِ* is *scriptio defectiva* for *لِزَكَاةِ اللَّهِ*. Karabacek rightly linked this legend with that on coins below, P. 120, p. 227. *Rh.* no. 826, above mentioned, had apparently *لِزَكَةِ* only, and a marginal legend *وَحْدَهُ [إِلَّا اللَّه]*; the other side was obliterated. Unfortunately it was not illustrated.

739. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 179, no. 38.

740. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. *Lavoix*, no. 1375.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
741	36.6 2.37	Æ 0.65	In the field: بسم الله الملك لله (i.e. 'In the name of Allah, the kingdom is Allah's'); faint traces of outer circle r.	In the field: محمد * رسول الله faint traces of outer circle l.
742	44.2 2.86	Æ 0.75	As above, but clearer; traces of double outer circle top r.	As above, but traces of double outer circle top l. Pl. XXV.
P. 117	97.2 6.30	Æ 0.65	In the field, a scorpion fac- ing r.; above, الملك, below, لله; l. of scorpion ∴; faint traces of outer circle.	In the field: محمد ر :(د). سول الله legend partly off flan at bot- tom; traces of outer dotted circle at top. Pl. XXV.
P. 118	50.2 3.25	Æ 0.85	As above, but scorpion turned to l. with ∴ to l.; traces of outer double circle with intersecting annulets at intervals.	As above, but top line oblite- rated by overstriking; traces of outer double circle. Pl. XXV.
P. 119	121.9 7.90	Æ 0.7	In the field: الملك  لله partly worn or off flan r.; outer circle visible l.	In the field: محمد [ر]  سول الله partly off flan l.; traces of outer circle r. Pl. XXV.

741. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. *Lavoix*, nos. 1376-9.

742. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949.

P. 117. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1535). *Lavoix* has wrongly divided the reverse legend. As he noted, this coin, as well as P. 119 below, is of African style. The formula الملك لله is also a strong indication of coins of African or Spanish provenance, as well as the division of the legend محمد رسول الله. *Lavoix* pertinently wrote: 'Ce fela a dû avoir pour prototype quelque médaille antique de la Mauritanie Tingitane que le graveur arabe a eu sous les yeux et qui nous est inconnue.' Cf. *Brethes*, Pl. I, no. 336, a coin attributed to Tanja (i.e. Tingis).

P. 118. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1536.).

P. 119. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1541, Pl. IX). *Lavoix* has again

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 120	59.4 3.85	Æ 0.7	In the field: نقطة في سبيل الله (i.e. 'Payment in the Way of Allah'), faint traces of letters (?) at top.	In the field: م[حمد ر س[اول الله faint traces of letters (?) top l. Pl. XXV.
Th. 13	57.3 3.71	Æ 0.7	As above, but في missing; below uncertain letters or design; traces of outer beaded circle bottom r.	As above, but legend complete; traces of beaded circle top and bottom. Pl. XXV.
P. 121	39.3 2.55	Æ 0.6	Legend as on P. 120 above, but partly off flan r.	Legend as on P. 120, but off flan top r.

(b) With Mint-name (with or without date)

ATRIB: MİŞR (المرى مصر)¹

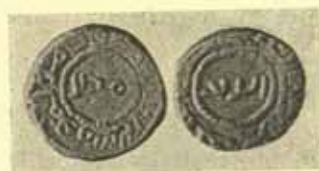


FIG. 26

Caliph: Marwān II (A.H. 127-32)

Finance Director: 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān (A.H. 132)

ANS. 37	75.4 4.89	Æ 0.7	In the field, within beaded circle: مصر (i.e. Egypt);	In the field, within beaded circle: اتریب; outer margi-
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wrongly divided the reverse legend. Lavoix rightly points out that the design is a barbarous imitation of certain Spanish autonomous coins 'au type de l'épi de blé aux deux feuilles retombantes'. Perhaps the best parallel would be the coins of Carmo or Laelia (Delgado: *Medallas Autónomas de España*, Pls. IX and XLV), or the North African Tingis (Müller, *op. cit.* iii, p. 145). Cf. no. 761 below.

P. 120. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 1383). Karabacek (in *Num. Zeit.*, viii, 1877, p. 357 f.) first pointed out the significance of this obverse legend on the example recorded in Tiesenhausen, no. 2610. He linked this legend with that on nos. 738-9 above. This and the following three specimens are probably North African or Spanish.

Th. 13. Philip Thorburn Collection. The uncertain letters on the *obv.* may be مدد i.e. 'succour'.

P. 121. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 1384).

¹ i.e. the ancient *Athribis*, a town in the Nile Delta near Benha.

ANS. 37. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			outer marginal legend beginning bottom r.: عبد الله مروان امير المؤمنين (i.e. 'The servant of Allah Marwān Commander of the Faithful [has ordered this]'); traces of outer circle.	nal legend beginning top r. with parts outside flan: على يدي عبد الملك بن مروان (i.e. 'by the agency of 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān').
				Fig. 26.
			ADHARBALJĀN (أدربجار) ¹	
ANS. 38	29.6 1.92	Æ 0.7	Within a beaded circle: لا اله الا الله وحده	Within a beaded circle: محمد ر سول الله ا ذريجان
			AL-URDUNN (الأردن) ²	
743	50.7 3.29	Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده below, a star; outer plain circle; outside, r. traces of legend محمد partly overstruck.	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend beginning top r.: بسم الله ضرب بالأردن; traces of outer plain circle; traces of double-striking bottom r.
				Pl. XXV.

103, Pl. VI. The only other specimen known was published by Otto Blau (though not so accurately as Miles) in *Num. Zeit.*, vi, 1874, p. 9, and later, in 1876, in his *Catalogue of the Oriental Coins in the Odessa Museum*, no. 35. It is not from the same dies as ANS. 37. 'Abd al-Malik, the last Umayyad Finance Director of Egypt, was also responsible for similar copper issues struck at Iskandariya (?) (see p. 230), al-Fustāt (see p. 275), and al-Faiyūm (see p. 276).

¹ The silver coins of this mint are described on p. 106.

ANS. 38. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 97, Pl. VI. Unique. Miles notes that the two letters before the J of the mint name are obscure, but that there can be very little doubt about the reading. Cf. the coin of uncertain mint published by Bellinger, *op. cit.*, Pl. IX, no. 535 (see below, p. 289). See also Nützel, no. 1938^a, p. 375.

² i.e. the Jordan Province (*Jund al-Urdunn*). Its capital was Ṭabariya (see below, pp. 267-70), where the present coins were almost certainly minted.

743. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. Lavoix, nos. 1385 (seven-pointed star) and 1386 (eight-pointed star), Nützel, no. 1938 (seven-pointed star), Blau in *Num. Zeit.*, 1874, p. 8.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
744	60.8 3.94	Æ 0.85	As above, but less distinct; circle complete; no sign of underlying legend.	As above, but beginning of marginal legend obliterated; circle complete.
745	67.3 4.36	Æ 0.85	As no. 743, but in place of star □□.	As no. 743, but no trace of double-striking.
İRMİNİYA (ارمينيه) ¹				
746	38.8 2.51	Æ 0.8	In the field: الله احد الله الصمد marginal legend beginning at top; لا اله الا الله وحده; traces of outer circle.	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend beginning top r.: بسم الله ضرب هذا لفلس (sic) بارمينيه وجار (i.e. 'In the name of Allah this fals was struck in Irmīniya and (is) current'). Pl. XXV.
747	38.7 2.51	Æ 0.7	As above; (pierced).	As above; part of margin missing l.
Governor: Ishāq ibn Muslim ²				
748	34.0 2.20	Æ 0.75	Within a circle: لا اله الا الله وحده marginal legend beginning top r.: بسم الله مما [ا]مر	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله marginal legend beginning top r.: بسم الله ضرب هذا

744. Dr. C. Davies Sherborn presented 1933.

745. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

¹ Or Arminiya. For the *dirhams* with this mint-name see above, p. 109. See also coins of its capital Dabīl, p. 139.

746. C. J. O. Staples, Esq., presented 1950. See f.n. to no. 747.

747. Sir Hans Sloane, 1753 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 180, no. 39. Lane-Poole read the last word of the rev. margin as جاز (so Nützel, no. 1939), but Karabacek (*Num. Zeit.*, 1876, p. 359) corrected this. This same ending also occurs on the coins of Harrān (nos. 785-8).² In A.H. 132 he was Governor of Armenia for the last Umayyad Caliph Marwān II.748. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 219, no. 151. Lane-Poole failed to identify the Governor and therefore classified the coin amongst the doubtful issues of Umayyad or 'Abbāsid times. Karabacek (*op. cit.*, p. 362 f.) rectified this. *Ties.* no. 2578; Nützel, no. 1940 (with رامينيه apparently).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			اسحق بن مسلم; outer circle; (projection at top l. where the flan was cut after casting).	(sic) الفليس بارمنية; outer circle. Pl. XXV.
749	22.3 1.45	Æ 0.8	As above, but امر correctly written; traces of double outer circle at bottom; (thin flan).	As above, but badly obliterated in places.
AL-ISKANDARIYA ? : Miṣr ¹				
Caliph: Marwān II (A.H. 127-32)				
Finance Director: 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān (A.H. 132)				
Kh. 9		Æ	In the field: مصر with three obscure characters (⬢⬢⬢); margin as on ANS. 37, p. 227.	In the field: الام [كند] رية (?) margin as on ANS. 37, p. 227.
AṬRĀBULUS (اطرلس) ²				
A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718-19)				
750	89.5 5.80	Æ 0.7	In the field: * الحمد لله محمد رسول الله legend partly off flan top l. and bottom; traces of outer circle top r.	In the field: * ضرب باطر بلس سنة مئة legend partly off flan l. and bottom; traces of outer circle top r. Pl. XXV.

749. Knutt, 1850 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 219, no. 152.

¹ i.e. Alexandria, Egypt. Cf. coins of Atrīb (p. 227), al-Fuṣṭāṭ (p. 275), and al-Faiyūm (p. 276).

Kh. 9. Khedivial Library, Cairo (Lane-Poole, no. 845). This is a unique coin, if correctly interpreted. Unfortunately it has never been illustrated. The coin is double-struck.

² i.e. Tripoli in North Africa. Karabacek (*op. cit.*, p. 361) mistakenly placed it in Syria. The Arab-Byzantine copper coins are described on pp. 59-60.

750. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 187, no. 65, though he did not note the mint-name. Karabacek (*loc. cit.*) mentioned a similar specimen in Copenhagen. This is obviously = Østrup no. 137, though the latter mistakenly read the first line of the *obr.* as Muḥammad.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. [1]20 (= A.D. 737-8)				
P. 122	71.0 4.60	Æ 0.8	In the field: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ traces of outer circle at top.	In the field: الحمد لله ضرب بآطر بلس سنة عشرين traces of outer circle l. and bottom. Pl. XXV.
A.H. [1]30 (= A.D. 747/8)				
751	125.8 8.15	Æ 0.85	As above, but bottom line almost obliterated.	As above, but top line almost off flan and last line ثلثين; traces of outer circle at bottom. Pl. XXV.
IFRĪKIYA (إفريقية) ¹				
Governor: Muḥammad ibn Yazīd ²				
P. 123	55.6 3.60	Æ 0.65	In the field: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ marginal legend: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ [ضرب هـ] إِذَا الْفُلْسُ بِإِفْرِيقِيَّةِ	In the field: الحمد لله محمد ر سول الله marginal legend: [مما امر] به الأمير محمد بن يزيد Pl. XXV.

P. 122. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1387, Pl. VIII).

751. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. The coins in the Berlin Cabinet (*Nützel*, nos. 2256-7, Pl. VII) attributed to Aṭrābulus and bearing the name of ibn al-Warrāk (?) are definitely, on epigraphic grounds, not Umayyad.

¹ i.e. The Province of Africa. See f.n. to P. 148 below, p. 289. For other coins of this province see pp. 54 ff., 99 f., 114 ff.

² This Umayyad governor arrived in Africa in A.H. 97; his successor took over in A.H. 99.

P. 123. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1388, Pl. VIII). Monsieur Farrugia de Candia has very kindly informed me that there is a similar example in the cabinet of H.E. H.H. Abdul Wahab.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
AL-ÁNDALUS (اندلس) ¹				
752	130.0 8.42	Æ 0.95	In the centre of a beaded circle eight-pointed star; outside, marginal legend: لا اله الا الله [وحده] محمد رسول الله; traces of outer beaded circle.	In the centre of a beaded circle: بالاندلس outside, marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلاس; traces of outer beaded circle. Pl. XXV.
753	124.1 8.04	Æ 0.9	As above, but clearer legend.	As above.
754	92.3 5.98	Æ 1.0	As above, but six-pointed star; in legend وحده has been contracted.	As above, but central legend almost effaced.
755	80.6 5.22	Æ 0.75	As no. 752, but seven-pointed star; owing to small flan much of legend invisible.	As no. 752, but marginal legend cut off at bottom.
756	110.2 7.12	Æ 0.9	As above, but six-pointed star; marginal legend partly effaced running clockwise.	As above.
757	86.0 5.57	Æ 0.85	As above.	As above. Pl. XXV.
758	91.4 5.92	Æ 0.7	As no. 752, but small flan with most of legend invisible.	As no. 752, but most of marginal legend off flan at bottom.

¹ i.e. the Province of Spain, or Andalusia. The mint was almost certainly Cordoba (Kurtuba), though it never appears on the present coins. For other copper coins probably of Spanish origin see p. 215. The star in the centre also appears on the gold p. 79.

For gold and silver see pp. 74-75, 77-80, 101-2, 118 ff.

752. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1877 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 89, no. 39^m.

753. Baldwin (ex Sutcliffe), 1936.

754. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

755. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1877 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 89, no. 39^a.

756. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

757. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 89, no. 39^o, Pl. V.

758. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. For other references see Miles, C.U.S., no. 28.

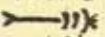
No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ANS. 39		Æ 0.75	لا اله الا الله وحده	محمد رسول الله بسم الله ضرب بالاندلس margin:
A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716-17) ¹				
A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726-7)				
759	92.1 5.97	Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله ا لا الله around, in four segments top, l., bottom, r.: بالاندلس سنة ثمان ومئة traces of outer circle top and l.	In the field: محمد ر سول الله around, in four segments top, l., bottom and r.: ضرب هذا الفلس traces of outer circle bottom and l. Pl. XXV.
760	82.1 5.32	Æ 0.75	As above, but legend bot- tom and r. obliterated.	As above, but segments thus: ضرب [هذا] الفلس

ANS. 39. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *C.U.S.*, no. 30. A similar specimen would appear to be illustrated in Castiglioni, *Monete Oufiche*, p. 299, cclix, Pl. XVIII, 10 = Miles, no. 31. Miles does not seem to have examined the Plate. The marginal legend does not necessarily begin with ضرب as given by Castiglioni. Soret's coin (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1858, pp. 121-2, no. 36 = Miles, no. 32) has a six-pointed star under the *kalima* on the *obv.* The marginal legend on the *rev.* is given as بسم الله ضرب [هذا] بالاندلس but probably it is as on ANS. 39 above.

¹ A fals of this date was reported by Longpérier (*Œuvres*, i, p. 419). It had a star presumably as on the foregoing undated specimens. Unfortunately it was never reproduced, and no further trace of it has been found. It is a questionable date. The same doubt attaches to Lavoix, nos. 1389 and 1390, both said to be dated in the nineties (see Miles, no. 36). In fact the earliest certain date on the copper coins of al-Andalus is 108. Miles, p. 115, has already pointed out that the coin attributed to the year 100 by Soret is actually 108.

759. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 186, no. 62. The marginal legend, of course, begins on the *rev.* and continues on the *obv.*

760. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ANS. 40		Æ	As above, but margin: ضرب | بالاندلس | سنة | ثمان ومئة	In the field: الحمد لشله margin: محمد | عبد | الله و | [رسوله]
A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728-9)				
761	73.7 4.78	Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله ا  لا اله marginal segments top, l., bottom, r.: ضرب | ب | هذا | الفللس (almost worn away).	In the field: محمد ر سول الله marginal segments top, l., bottom, r.: [بالاندلس سنة] (sic) عشر | مئة |; traces of outer circle r. (overstruck on a coin of A.H. 108, traces of ثمان top l.).
762	83.6 5.42	Æ 0.8	As above, but more distinct in places.	As above, but pellet above the first letter of the second line; margin بالاندلس مئة
763	62.9 4.08	Æ 0.8	As above, but margin: ضرب | ب | [هذا الفللس]	As above, but margin: بالاندلس سنة | [عشر ومئة] (only faint traces of the bottom outline of the date visible).

ANS. 40. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York, from a photograph sent by the late Howland Wood. The reverse legends can be paralleled on other coins described above (pp. 224-5) which probably also were minted in Spain.

761. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 187, no. 64. The *lacunae* are supplied from a comparison with a photograph of one in the American Numismatic Society sent to me by the late Howland Wood, though the date is correctly written عشر ومئة. See Miles, no. 9 (b). Pietraszewski (*Numi Mohammedani*, p. 68, Pl. VI, no. 255) considered the ornament on the *obv.* to be 'columna, cujus in cacumine corona conspicitur'. (He also mistakenly read 'Baalbek' in the margin). Lavoix (nos. 1394-5) more realistically regarded the symbol as 'une imitation ou plutôt une déformation de l'épi de blé qu'on trouve sur les monnaies antiques de l'Espagne Ulérieure'. He compares it with the symbol on the coin P. 119 described above, p. 226.

762. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

763. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 186, no. 63. The *lacunae* are supplied from the specimen in Codera (*Tractado*, Pl. II, no. 110). Codera interpreted the *obv.* symbol as *especie de tripode* (p. 59).


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 124	60.9 3.95	Æ 0.85	<p>Within a triple circle:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده</p>	<p>Within a circle:</p> <p>محمد رسول الله</p> <p>بسم الله [ضرب هذا] margin: القدس بايليا; traces of outer circle r. Pl. XXVI.</p>
P. 125	72.5 4.70	Æ 0.8	<p>Within an octagonal design:</p> <p>لا اله ا لا الله و حده</p> <p>in each exterior angle a small six-pointed star; all within circle of dots.</p>	<p>Within a rectangle:</p> <p>محمد رسول الله</p> <p>بسم الله marginal legend: ضرب هذا القدس ببرقة; all within circle of dots. Pl. XXVI.</p>
<p>AL-BAṢRA (البصرة)³</p> <p>Governor: 'Adī ibn Arṭā⁴</p> <p>A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718-19)</p>				
				

FIG. 27.

¹ I.e. Jerusalem, the *Aelia Capitolina* of the Romans.

P. 124. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 1399). *Ties.*, no. 2584. The Arab-Byzantine copper coins of Īliyā Filistīn are described on pp. 22-25 above.

² I.e. the modern Barca in North Africa (Tripolitania).

P. 125. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 1558). Lavoix, for some reason not specified, classifies this unique piece amongst the 'Abbasid copper. The *obv.* legend points more to an Umayyad dating.

³ For *dirhams* of this mint see pp. 125 ff.

⁴ Or 'Udayī ibn Urṭā. He was appointed in A.H. 99 and beheaded in A.H. 102.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
J. 8		Æ 0.8	In the field: مما امر به الامير عدى بن اوطاة outer double circle of dots.	In the field: ضرب هذا لفلس بالبصرة في سنة مئة outer double circle of dots with traces of intersecting annulets. Fig. 27.
BUṢRĀ (بصرى) ¹				
P. 126	83.3 5.40	Æ 1.25	Within a triple circle of dots: لا الله (sic) الا الله وحده (irregularly shaped flan).	In the field: ضرب هذا الفلس في بصرى marginal legend between two circles, broken at top by a crescent and six-pointed star: بسم الله محمد [رسول] الله تعالى (?) Pl. XXVI.
BA'LABAKK (بلاياك) ²				
764	63.4 4.11	Æ 0.85	Within a triple circle: لا الله (sic) الا الله وحده two pellets between second and third lines; first letter of last line inverted; traces of annulet over first two outer circles top, bottom, r. and l.	Within a circle: محمد (sic) رسول الله marginal legend: ضرب هذا ● (defects) الفلس في بعلبك in spelling of ضرب and (الفلس). Pl. XXVI.

J. 8. Jena University Collection (see Stiekel, in *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38). This unique coin was first published by Soret (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1856, p. 12, Pl. I. 1) when it was in his own Collection. See also his *Éléments*, Pl. IV. 4. There is a fals of al-Bagra of A.H. 112 mentioned in Izzet Holu's *Monnaies anciennes musulmanes*, p. 16.

¹ Or Boṣrā, about fifty miles east of the Sea of Galilee.

P. 126. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1400, Pl. VIII). Cf. the style of the coins of Damascus (p. 251). Boṣrā is called 'Eski Schām' or Old Damascus (Pauly-Wissowa, iii, p. 791). Cf. *Bel.* 5 below, p. 289.

² The Arab-Byzantine copper coins of this mint are described on pp. 5, 12-14, 32.

764. Miss Dorey presented 1946. The coin was found by her in a country lane in Jersey, Channel Islands. *Lavoix*, nos. 1401-2, *Nützel*, no. 1956 with الله on first line correctly written. On the Berlin specimen there is a star instead of a blob after بعلبك.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
765	60.7 3.93	Æ 0.9	Same die as above.	As above, but no blob after بعليك and في and محمد correctly written.
766	47.4 3.07	Æ 0.7	In the field: لا اله الا الله بعليك small annulet above second b of <i>Baalbek</i> ; two outer circles with four annulets at intervals intersecting.	In the field: محمد رسول الله pellet in the centre; two outer circles with (traces of) four annulets intersecting. Pl. XXVI.
767	41.9 2.72	Æ 0.75	As above, but pellet in the centre of the field; outer circles and annulets almost obliterated.	As above, but part of legend and outer circles and annu- lets off the flan bottom r.
768	64.9 4.21	Æ 0.75	As no. 766, but tiny pellet below last letter of <i>ilāh</i> ; (worn bottom r.).	As no. 766, but clearer on l.
769	48.3 3.13	Æ 0.75	As no. 766, but outer circles almost obliterated.	As no. 766, but outer circles with annulets only visible bottom l.
770	49.3 3.19	Æ 0.8	As no. 766.	As no. 766, but no pellet in field.
771	38.3 2.48	Æ 0.7	As no. 766, but worn at bottom.	As above.
772	50.2 3.25	Æ 0.8	As no. 766, but traces of second annulet over last letter of <i>Baalbek</i> ; outer circles almost obliterated.	As no. 770.

765. Dr. D. S. Rice presented 1952. He found it at Ḥarrān.

766. J. Harrison Ball, Esq., 1938.

767. Pietraszewski (Sotheby), 1953 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 180, no. 40.

768. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1879.

769. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

770. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

771. Philip Thorburn, Esq., presented 1932.

772. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
773	82.9 5.37	Æ 0.7	As no. 766, but ∴ over middle of الله and tiny annulet over <i>Baalbek</i> ; outer circles and annulets visible l.	As no. 766, but ∴ in place of pellet in the centre; traces of outer circles and annulets r. Pl. XXVI.
ANS. 41		Æ 0.6	Same legend, but pellet over الله, ∴ over الله, and instead of annulet over, ∴ below بعليك; (small flan).	Same legend, but six-pointed star over first line, and pellet over second; legend partly off flan bottom l., but outer circles with pellet visible top r.
774	20.6 1.33	Æ 0.55	In the field: لا اله الا الله بعليك traces of outer circle; (worn).	In the field: محمد رسول الله traces of outer circle.
775	20.4 1.32	Æ 0.55	In the field: لا اله الا الله [وحده] traces of outer circle at top.	In the field, six-pointed star within circle; outside, marginal legend: (sic) ضرب هذ في بعليك (sic) Pl. XXVI.
776	27.2 1.76	Æ 0.65	In the field: بعليك; marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس [في ?]; long stroke below mint-name; pellet below <i>f</i> of <i>fals</i> .	Legend as on no. 774, but ∴ above first line and pellet above second; traces of outer circle top l. Pl. XXVI.
J. 9		Æ	لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله	محمد ببعليك (sic) رسول الله

773. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1879 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 89, no. 40^a, Pl. V. *Lavoix*, no. 1405 has a *rev.* like no. 766 and no. 1407 has ∴ on *obv.* and a *rev.* like no. 770.

ANS. 41. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York.

774. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 181, no. 41.

775. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1934. There is a similar specimen in the American Numismatic Society Collection = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 99 (no هذ in *rev.*).

776. W. R. Gourlay, Esq., presented 1938. Apparently like the one described by Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 29, no. 305).

J. 9. Jena University Collection (Stickel, *loc. cit.*, no. 304).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. ٢٠٤				
777	72.1 4.67	Æ 0.8	Within a plain circle: لا اله الا الله وحده marginal legend outside: [بسم] الله ضرب بعلبك سنة اربع و[.....]	In the field: محمد رسول الله with crescent over first line; two outer circles intersected by eight annulets.
BALKH (بلخ) ¹				
778	52.5 3.40	Æ 0.65	Within a plain circle: بلخ; outer marginal legend: لا اله [الا الله] وحده	Within a double circle inter- sected by annulet at top: محمد رسول الله Pl. XXVI.
779	54.6 3.54	Æ 0.6	As above, but: [لا اله الا] الله وحده	As above, but outer circles almost off flan.
780	65.8 4.26	Æ 0.7	As above, but badly worn.	As no. 778, but intersecting annulet clear at bottom.
BAIT JABRĪN (بيت جبرين) ²				
781	45.1 2.92	Æ 0.85	Within a double circle: لا اله الا الله وحده	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend: ضرب هذا الفلّس (sic) في بيت جبرين; faint traces of outer circle. Pl. XXVI.

777. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 91, no. 65¹. The coin is too worn on the *obv.* to illustrate.

¹ The great metropolis of Khurāsān province. The *dirhams* of this mint are dealt with on pp. 127-8.

778. W. R. Gourlay, Esq., presented 1938. *Lavoix*, no. 1408 is said to show the full complement of three annulets in the *rev.* margin.

779. Ebeian, 1938. There is also one in the Vatican.

780. J. Harrison Ball, Esq., 1938.

² Between Jerusalem and Gaza.

781. This and the following unique coin are the first specimens of this mint to be reproduced. Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1914, p. 115) has ascribed a coin of the Standing-Caliph

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Th. 14	56.0 3.62	Æ 1.05	Within a circle: لا اله الا الله و حده لا شر يك له (irregularly cut flan).	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: ضرب هذا بيت جبرين outer circle. Pl. XXVI.
BAISĀN (بائسان)¹				
Bel. 4		Æ 0.8	Within a triple circle: لا اله الا الله وحده partly obliterated bottom r.	In the field: محمد رسول الله [بسم الله ضرب] هذا الفلّس في بيسان traces of outer circle. Pl. XXVI.
TILIMSĀN (تلمسان)²				
P. 127	49.1 3.18	Æ 0.8	Within a circle, bearded head facing, with long hair falling on either side of head, (copied from bearded head of the Punic Baal on coins of Tingis).	Within a circle: ضرب بتلمسان i.e. 'minted at Tilimsān'. Fig. vii, p. xlv

type to Bait (?)-Jabrīn (see no. 105 above). Nassar (in *Q.D.A.P.*, 1948, p. 124) mentions a *fals* of this mint amongst the unpublished coins in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, Jerusalem. See the unique coin no. 782 below with the mint-name contracted to Jabrīn.

Th. 14. Philip Thorburn Collection. Unique and unpublished. There is a close resemblance in style between this coin and the coins of Yubnā (p. 288 below).

¹ In Palestine; the ancient Scythopolis. See early Arab-Byzantine coins of this mint on pp. 1-2.

Bel. 4. Prof. A. R. Bellinger, *op. cit.*, no. 536, Pl. IX. Unique.

² i.e. Tlemcen in Algeria.

P. 127. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles. This remarkable coin was illustrated by the late Monsieur R. Cotteville-Giraudet (*Rev. Num.*, 1935, pp. 227-8, Pl. VIII. 14), but he went far astray in its interpretation. Miles (*R.I.C.*, no. 59, Pl. IV) published another specimen in the American Numismatic Society. He, unfortunately, accepted C.-G.'s attribution. The above coins are closely linked with the rare Arab-Byzantine coins of Tanja described above, pp. 62-64. The reasons are given in the *Introduction*, pp. xlv, lxi f.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
782	77.0 4.98	Æ 0.7	JABRĪN (جبرين) ¹	
			Within a double circle: لا اله الا الله وحده	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: [بسم الله ضرب هذا] الفللس بجبرين; traces of outer circle. Pl. XXVI.
783	19.2 1.24	Æ 0.75	AL-JAZĪRA (الجزيرة) ²	
			JAĪY (جاي) ³	
784	32.6 2.11	Æ 0.7	A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719-20)	
			In the field: امر الله بالوفاء والعدل triangle of dots below; outer triple circle with annulets as on <i>obv.</i>	In the field: بسم الله ضرب هذا لفلس بجي سنة احدى ومئة outer triple circle with small annulets top, bottom, r. and l. between the innermost two circles. Pl. XXVI.
784	32.6 2.11	Æ 0.7	A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729-30)	
			Within a double circle with chain border: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له	Within a plain circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend:

¹ Between Jerusalem and Gaza; also called Bait Jabrīn (see no. 781 above).

782. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Unique and unpublished. The Arab-Byzantine copper coins of this mint are described on p. 33.

² There are no copper coins belonging to the Umayyad period that can definitely be ascribed to this mint. Lavoix, no. 1410 would appear from style to be 'Abbāsid rather than Umayyad.

³ Part of the great city of Isfahān. The *dirhams* of this town are described on pp. 135 ff.

783. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

784. J. R. Steuart = Lane-Poole, I, p. 187, no. 66, where the date was read as 121.

For an Arab-Sassanian *fals* of Jaīy dated 113 see Unvala in *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, 1945, p. 38, Pl. IV. 10. There is a similar mistake in the date (*sic*) ثلث عشر.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				<p>بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلاس بجي سنة احدى عشر (sic) ومئة</p>
				<p>HARRĀN (حَرَام)¹</p>
785	68.6 4.45	Æ 0.8	<p>In the field: الله احد الله الصمد outside, marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له; outer circle.</p>	<p>In the field: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلاس بحران جار; outer circle. Pl. XXVI.</p>
786	68.0 4.40	Æ 0.8	As above, but complete circle visible.	As above, but complete circle visible.
787	52.6 3.41	Æ 0.8	As no. 785; (the last word of the <i>kalima</i> is curiously written).	As no 785, but slightly double-struck. Pl. XXVI.
788	53.7 3.48	Æ 0.8	As no. 785, but pellet below bottom line.	As above; (badly worn).
				A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5)
B. 44		Æ 0.75	<p>In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له outside, marginal legend: محمد رسول الله ارسله</p>	<p>In the field: الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد احد over هذا; outside, marginal legend: بسم الله</p>

¹ For the Arab-Byzantine copper coins see pp. 25-26. A possible *dirham* is mentioned on p. 138.

785. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = N.O.I., no. XV = Lane-Poole, I, p. 181, no. 42, Pl. Cf. the similar rev. marginal legend on the coins of Arminiya (p. 229). Karabacek (in *Wiener Num. Monatshefte*, iv, p. 58) recorded one without جار = *Ties.*, no. 2948. There is a similar one in Miles's account of the coins from the excavations at Antioch-on-the-Orontes (no. 72) although he has misread the mint-name. The rev. has رسول instead of رسول.

786. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 181, no. 43.

787. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

B. 44. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 1957, Pl. VI). *Nützel*, no. 1958 has a longer marginal legend on obv. ending at على الدين كله.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين</p>	<p>ضرب هذا الفلّس بحران سنة ست عشرة ومئة Pl. XXVI.</p>
			<p>ḤALAB (حلب)¹</p>	
789	58.0 3.75	Æ 0.8	<p>In the field: لا الله (sic) الا * الله وحده outer double (or treble) circle.</p>	<p>Within a dotted circle: محمد رسول لله (sic) outside, marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّو (الفلّس) (for حلب) ح ا ه (for حلب واف); outer circle. Pl. XXVI.</p>
790	56.0 3.62	Æ 0.8	As above, but الله in first line correctly written.	As above, but الله correctly written; mint يحا (sic).
791	59.1 3.83	Æ 0.8	As above, but worn.	As above, but mint بحلب
792	65.0 4.21	Æ 0.8	As no. 790.	As above, but mint (؟) بلحب
793	56.6 3.67	Æ 0.75	Legend as above, but six-pointed star on l. between first and second lines; traces of single outer circle.	As above, but without واف; mint بحلب Pl. XXVI.
794	52.6 3.41	Æ 0.8	As above, but without star; single outer circle clearly visible.	As above, but mint bungled. Pl. XXVI.

¹ i.e. Aleppo; for the Arab-Byzantine copper coins see pp. 33-35.

789. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 89, no. 43^m, Pl. V. The consonants of the mint-name appear to be transposed ḤBL for ḤLB. In *Lavoix*, no. 1413 the words هذا الفلّس should be added.

790. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 89, 43ⁿ.

791. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 89, no. 43^o.

792. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

793. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

794. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			HIMŞ (حمص) ¹	
795	33.7 2.18	Æ 0.65	Elephant facing r.; around, marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده traces of outer circle.	Within a circle: محمد رسو الله (sic) بحمص Pl. XXVI.
796	25.3 1.64	Æ 0.65	As above, but most of le- gend off the flan.	As above, but part off the flan.
797	45.9 2.97	Æ 0.65	Variety.	Variety.
798	39.1 2.53	Æ 0.65	Variety.	Variety; the middle line ap- pears correctly written.
799	34.9 2.26	Æ 0.6	In the field: لا اله [لا اله وحده outer circle.	In the field: محمد رسول الله * بحمص outer circle.
800	31.3 2.03	Æ 0.65	As above, but whole of le- gend is visible.	As above, but worn.
B. 45		Æ 0.9	In the field: بسم ا له لا اله الا الله * وحده outer circle.	In the field: محمد رسول الله * حمص outer circle.

¹ i.e. Emesa. The Arab-Byzantine copper coins are described on pp. 9-11, 20-22, 35-36.

795. Anon. gift, 1939. Assemani (*Museo Cufico Naniano*, Pl. VIII, CHI, and CIII) illustrated two specimens, but misinterpreted the rev. legend. Lavoix, nos. 1421-3; Nützel, nos. 1966-7.

796. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

798. Ebeian, 1938.

799. Canon T. N. Frewin, 1935. Nützel, nos. 1961-3 have no star on rev. Miles illustrated a similar one from Antioch-on-the-Orontes (no. 42) which had محمد ضرب above.

800. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

B. 45. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 1964; see also no. 1965). Miles illustrated a similar one from Antioch-on-the-Orontes (no. 32:3), though his description

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
801	28.3 1.83	Æ 0.6	In the field: ☉; around, marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده; traces of outer circle.	In the field: ☉; around, ضرب هذا الفلّس (؟) بجمص of outer circle. Pl. XXVI.
802	21.2 1.37	Æ 0.6	Within a circle, a jerboa or 'desert rat' facing l.; traces of marginal legend: [بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بجمص]	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله traces of outer marginal legend (?). Pl. XXVI.
803	16.5 1.08	Æ 0.55	As above; traces of legend: [بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بجمص ?]	Within a circle: لا اله الا الله وحده partly off the flan l.; faint traces of outer marginal legend.
<i>Governor: Marwān ibn Bashīr¹</i>				
804	31.9 2.07	Æ 0.65	Within a circle, a jerboa as on no. 802; traces of marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بجمص	Within a circle: مامر (sic) مروان بن بشير

does not tally with the illustration. In fact it is the same as his no. 43, which is correctly ascribed to Hims. *Ties.*, no. 2592 would appear to be similar except that the first letter of Allah is on the second line of the *obr.*

801. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Unique. This appears to be a new type for this mint. Cf. the coins of al-Ramla (no. 879). The puzzling word in the *rev.* marginal legend may be the same as that on the dated coins described below (nos. 807 ff.).

802. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. These interesting 'jerboa' coins are obviously linked with the similar pieces described below bearing the name of the Governor Marwān ibn Bashīr (or Bishr). The marginal legends appear to be similar. Cf. same symbol on certain coins of Damascus below B. 46, p. 249.

803. Anon. gift, 1946.

¹ مروان بن بشير. This is how this unknown governor's name has been read, though the coin legends are by no means clear or consistent. No. 805 looks like Marwān ibn Bishr (مروان بن بشر), and, as we know of an Umayyad governor called Bishr ibn Marwān, brother of the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik (see Vol. I, p. lix), it is not impossible that a son or relative called Marwān ibn Bishr functioned as governor during the last quarter of the first century of the Hijra, although he is not known to the chroniclers.

804. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. The first line of the *rev.* should read مامر or امر به. *Ties.*, no. 2664, reads امر. Nützel, no. 1968 has مامر.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				outer marginal legend in- distinct but probably: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى... Pl. XXVI.
805	35.4 2.29	Æ 0.7	As above.	As above, but last line in the field more like بشر; marginal legend more dis- tinct: محمد رسول الله ارسله... Pl. XXVI.
806	46.7 3.03	Æ 0.6	As above, but jerboa to r.; legend badly worn.	As above; first line بامر; margin: ... ارسله بالهدى...
P. 128	35.5 2.30	Æ 0.65	Within a circle: بامر مرون بن بشير بسم الله ضرب هذا الفليس بخص traces of outer circle.	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله arسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين; traces of outer circle. Pl. XXVII.
			A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719-20) ¹	
			A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728-9)	
J. 10		Æ	لا اله الا الله وحده	محمد رسول الله

805. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1879 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 92, no. 78^x, Pl. V.

806. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936. *Lavoix*, nos. 1418-20 and *Nützel*, no. 1969.

P. 128. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1417, Pl. VIII). This coin forms a link with no. 802 above.

¹ Sole reference *Lavoix*, no. 1424, with a rev. سنة احدى ومئة but 'la lecture en est douteuse'. It seems to me from an examination of a cast that this is not a date.

J. 10. Jena University Collection (Stickel, *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 39). This is the Soret coin first published in *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1854, p. 280 (see a variety, *op. cit.*, 1858, p. 110). The omission of the pronoun هذا is most unusual. Cf. the same omission in nos. 807 ff.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			marginal legend: ضرب الفلّس سنة عشر	marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب الفلّس بجمص
			A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5)	
807	81.4 5.27	Æ 0.8	Within a circle: لا اله الا الله وحده marginal legend: ضرب فلّس سنة ست عشر (sic) ومئة; outer circle.	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله * crescent above; marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب الفلّس بجمص; outer circle. Pl. XXVII.
808	64.4 4.17	Æ 0.8	Variety.	Variety.
809	66.2 4.29	Æ 0.8	Variety.	Variety.
810	81.1 5.26	Æ 0.9	Variety.	Variety.
811	67.2 4.35	Æ 0.8	Variety.	Variety.
			DABĪL (دبر) ¹	
*		Æ	As no. 746.	As no. 746, but بدليل

807. F. D. Dyster, Esq., presented 1837 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 187, no. 67, Pl. VIII. Lane-Poole interpreted the puzzling word on the *obv.* margin as *من* as did Lavoix, no. 1415. *Ties.*, no. 580 and others read it as *في*; Nützel, no. 1970 as *فلّس*. Cf. f.n. to no. 801 above.

808. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.


809. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 90, no. 43c, Pl. V.

810. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 188, no. 68.

811. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 188, no. 69.

¹ Capital of Armenia. The silver coins of this mint are described on p. 139.

* Karabacek in *Num. Zeit.*, viii, 1877, p. 360.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
DASTAWĀ (دستوا)¹				
I. 6		Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده outside, three dotted circles.	In the field: محمد رسول الله around, marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بدستوا; outside, a single dotted circle.
A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718-19)				
†	37.1 2.40	Æ 0.75	لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له marginal legend illegible.	محمد رسول الله marginal legend: ضرب هذا الفلّس بدستوا [؟] سنة مئة
DIMISHK (دمشق)²				
812	31.1 2.02	Æ 0.6	Within a small circle, six-pointed star; outside, marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده; traces of outer circle.	Within a small circle,  ; marginal legend: ضرب هذا الفلّس بدمشق; traces of outer circle.
Pl. XXVII.				
813	28.3 1.83	Æ 0.6	Variety.	Variety.
814	32.2 2.09	Æ 0.65	Variety.	As above, but small pellet in middle of pentagon.

¹ The silver coins of this mint are described on pp. 141-2.

I. 6. Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 265). Unique. Perhaps the mint-name has been due to a misreading of *Dimishk* (Damascus), cf. no. 836 below.

† E. von Zambaur (in *Num. Zeit.*, 1914, p. 116, no. 399). Unique. There is some doubt about the mint-name; perhaps the observation in the f.n. to I. 6 above is also applicable here.

² Damascus. The silver coins of this mint are described on pp. 143 ff.

812. Rev. W. Wright, 1877 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 90, no. 47^v. *Lavoix*, nos. 1437-8; *Nützel*, no. 1981.

813. William Marsden Collection presented 1834.

814. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936. There is one like this in the American Numismatic Society Collection, but it has a five-pointed star on *obv*.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
815	17.4 1.13	Æ 0.6	As above, but part of legend off the flan.	As no. 812, but part of legend off the flan.
816	58.9 3.82	Æ 0.7	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده traces of outer double circle.	In the field: ✠ دمشق جائز traces of outer double circle with intersecting annulets at intervals. Pl. XXVII.
Th. 15	58.9 3.82	Æ 0.7	As above, but legend inside a square.	As above, but rosette to l. of leaf; no trace of outer circles or annulets. Pl. XXVII.
B. 46		Æ 0.6	Within a circle, a jerboa facing l.; traces of outer marginal legend.	✠ ضرب ن بدمشق Pl. XXVII.
817	30.0 1.94	Æ 0.6	Legend as on no. 816, but slightly off the flan r.; traces of outer circle.	As above; faint traces of outer circle top l.
818	62.8 4.07	Æ 0.65	Variety.	Variety.
819	62.0 4.01	Æ 0.7	As above, but legend slightly off the flan l.; traces of outer triple circle with annulet between the two inner circles r.	As above, but last line بدمشق Pl. XXVII.

815. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1873.

816. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1889. Pietraszewski illustrated one in his *Numi Mohammedani*, Pl. VI, no. 249, but he misinterpreted جائز 'current' as خالد 'Khālid'. Lavoiz, nos. 1439-41; Nützel, nos. 1975-6, no. 1977 has the obv. legend 'rückläufig'.


Th. 15. Philip Thorburn Collection.

B. 46. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 1982). Cf. symbol on coins of Hims above (nos. 802 ff.).

817. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Lavoiz, nos. 1442-4; Nützel, no. 1973.

818. Pietraszewski, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 182, no. 49.

819. Sambon, 1869 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 182, no. 48.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
820	74.4 4.82	Æ 0.8	As above; legend faint but on the flan l. showing also the system of annulets at intervals.	As above, but traces of outer circles with annulets intersecting at intervals; legend worn at bottom.
821	65.9 4.27	Æ 0.8	As above, though legend clearer.	As above.
822	38.7 2.51	Æ 0.75	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده traces of outer double circle.	In the field: محمد رسول الله دمشق above, crescent and dot which cuts into the inner of the two outer circles, thus  Pl. XXVII.
823	43.5 2.82	Æ 0.75	Variety.	Variety.
824	38.4 2.49	Æ 0.75	Variety.	Variety.
825	31.3 2.03	Æ 0.75	Variety; (thinner flan).	Variety.
826	34.9 2.26	Æ 0.75	Variety.	Variety.
827	52.3 3.39	Æ 0.8	Variety.	As no. 822, but no trace of ☉ at top and legend defectively written. Pl. XXVII.

820. Pietraszewski, 1853.

821. Pietraszewski, 1853.

822. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.


823. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

824. William Marsden Collection presented 1834.

825. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

826. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 182, no. 45.

827. William Marsden Collection presented 1834.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
828	27.5 1.78	Æ 0.8	Legend as on no. 822, but below,  ; traces of two outer circles at top.	In the field: ضرب بدمشق القدس * ن * outer circle. Pl. XXVII.
829	62.0 4.01	Æ 0.9	Legend as on no. 822, but within triple circle.	In the field: ضرب هذا القدس بدمشق outside, two circles broken at top by ن; between circles marginal legend beginning top l.: بسم الله . . . محمد رسول الله Pl. XXVII.
P. 129	60.2 3.90	Æ 0.85	As above.	As above, but missing part of legend discernible: بسم الله ربي الله محمد [رسول الله] Pl. XXVII.
830	52.5 3.40	Æ 0.85	As above.	As no. 829, but only beginning and end of marginal legend visible; ☉ instead of ن
831	75.0 4.85	Æ 0.85	As above.	As above, but marginal legend shortened to بسم الله محمد رسول الله; star and crescent at top obliterated.
832	38.0 2.46	Æ 0.7	As above; (small module).	As above, but (six-pointed) star and crescent clearly visible. Pl. XXVII.

828. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1873 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 181, no. 44, Pl. VIII. Nützel, no. 1994; also one from the Jerash excavations (Bellinger, no. 544). Cf. the same symbols on coins without mint-names above, nos. 689 ff.

829. Anon. gift.

P. 129. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 1447).

830. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 182, no. 46.

831. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 182, no. 47.

832. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 90, no. 47^b.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
833	40.8 2.64	Æ 0.7	As above.	As above.
834	50.0 3.23	Æ 0.85	As no. 829.	As no. 829, but no star and crescent at top; marginal legend begins top r.: بسم الله محمد
B. 47		Æ 0.6	Legend as on no. 829, but owing to small flan there is no room for outer circles.	In the field: [ضرب] هذا الفل بدمشق ←←←
835	66.5 4.31	Æ 0.95	As no. 829, but traces of four outer circles.	In the field: محمد رسول الله. marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفل في دمشق (written دمشق); outer circle. Pl. XXVII
836	41.2 2.67	Æ 0.95	As no. 829.	As above, but pellet on r. of bottom line missing; بدمشق instead of في دمشق Pl. XXVII.
837	50.0 3.23	Æ 0.8	As above.	As above, but no pellet in bottom line.

833. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1882.

834. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 90, no.

474. L.-P. did not, however, note the absence of the symbol on the rev.

B. 47. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nütsel, no. 1980). A clearer specimen from the Antioch-on-the-Orontes excavations was illustrated by Miles (*op. cit.*, fig. 98, no. 52). The coin in the Bodleian Collection recorded by Lane-Poole (p. 2, no. 18) is, undoubtedly, the same, though the spray has been interpreted as a fish.

835. Rollin (Subhi), 1884. *Lavoix*, nos. 1432-4.

836. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

837. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 90, no.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
838	62.5 4.05	Æ 0.85	Same legend as on no. 822, within a double circle with intersecting ⊙ l., r., and bottom.	In the field: محمد رسول لله (sic) outside, two circles enclosing marginal legend: [الله] بسم ضرب بدمشق Pl. XXVII.
Caliph: al-Walid I (A.H. 86-96/A.D. 705-15)				
A.H. 87 (= A.D. 705-6)				
P. 130	48.6 3.15	Æ 0.85	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده with five-pointed star above middle of last word; two outer circles enclosing legend: [امر] به عبد الله الوليد امير المؤمنين (i.e. 'The servant of Allah al-Walid, Commander of the Faithful, ordered it').	In the field: محمد رسول الله with symbol above, an eagle on support lying on its side; two outer circles enclosing legend beginning at bottom: بسم الله ضرب هذا بدمشق سنة سبع وثمانين Pl. XXVII.
B. 48		Æ 0.85	As above, but without star; full legend visible.	As above, but without symbol over <i>kalima</i> .
A.H. 88? (= A.D. 706-7) ¹				
A.H. 100? (= A.D. 718-19) ²				

838. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. The specimen in the Thorburn Collection has pellet to r. of first line of legend and ⊙ top and bottom only on *obv*.

P. 130. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1425, Pl. VIII). There is another specimen in Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 1426) with a six-pointed star on the *obv*. and minus the symbol over the *kalima* on the *rev*. Cf. the similar eagle on support on coins of Tabariya below (nos. 886 ff.).

B. 48. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 1996).

¹ There is a coin in Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 1427) with legends similar to B. 48 above, probably dated 88.

² See f.n. to † on p. 248 above.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720-21)				
839	39.8 2.58	Æ 0.75	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده outside, double circle with five intersecting annulets at intervals.	Within laurel-wreath with annulet at top: بدمشق سنة ثنتين ومئة Pl. XXVII.
840	35.5 2.30	Æ 0.65	Legend as above, but within triple circle without annu- lets.	As above, but partly worn.
A.H. 103 (= A.D. 721-2) ¹				
A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722-3) ²				
A.H. 106 (= A.D. 724-5) ³				
A.H. 126 (= A.D. 743-4)				
841	59.8 3.87	Æ 0.7	Within a square inside a circle with (traces of) four annulets top, bottom, r. and l.: ضرب بدمشق سنة	Within a square inside a circle with (traces of) four annulets top, bottom, r. and l.: ست و عشرين ومئة Pl. XXVII.
842	55.3 3.58	Æ 0.6	Variety.	Variety.
843	52.0 3.36	Æ 0.65	Variety.	Variety.

839. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. *Lavoix*, no. 1430 is said to have the date اثنتين ومئة, but it is more likely to be ثنتين. *Lavoix* also describes the wreath as a *couronne de chêne* which he points out is one of the types of the Roman Colony of Damascus. See *Wroth, B.M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXIV, no. 5. Cf. spelling of the date on no. 379.

840. Rev. W. Wright, 1877 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 92, no. 69°.

¹ Sole reference *Ties.*, no. 508, on the authority of Fraehn.


² Sole reference *Ties.*, no. 515, on the authority of Fraehn.

³ A *fals* similar to no. 839 above, with ست instead of ثنتين was published by Soret. See *Ties.*, no. 529, and *Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 39.

841. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 188, no. 70. Cf. f.n. to no. 686.

842. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

843. Sir Hans Sloane Collection, 1753 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 188, no. 71.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
844	58.3 3.78	Æ 0.7	Variety.	Variety.
845	51.7 3.35	Æ 0.65	Variety ضرب for ضرب	Pl. XXVII.
			AL-RAKKA ¹	
			AL-RAMLA (الرملة) ²	
846	62.1 4.02	Æ 0.8	Within a double circle with striations: لا اله الا الله وحده	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله  outside, marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب [هذا] الفلس بالرملة (outer circle off the flan?).
				Pl. XXVII.
847	58.4 3.78	Æ 0.95	As above; (thin flan).	As above, but traces of outer circle clearly visible.
848	46.5 3.01	Æ 1.0	As above; overstruck; traces at bottom of بسم الله ضرب of the rev. legend.	As above; overstruck; traces of marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب . . . الفلس بالرملة; traces of triple circle l. from another die.
				Pl. XXVII.

844. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

845. Sir Hans Sloane Collection, 1753.


¹ The coins ascribed to this mint by Lane-Poole, I, p. 183, no. 50; Lavoix, nos. 1453-6; Ghalib Edhem, no. 273; and Nützel, nos. 1998-2003 are really coins of the mint of al-Ramla. A spelling mistake on the part of the die-engraver has occasioned this (الرملة for الرملة). The style of the coins on which the *scriptio defectiva* occurs agrees in every detail with that of the coins on which the mint-name is clearly al-Ramla. See f.n. 1, p. lxxx.

² In Palestine. As this town was founded circa A.H. 90, we have an important *terminus* for the approximate dating of the undated coins. The earliest date on the coins of this mint is probably A.H. 101 (see P. 151 below, p. 292).

846. R. D. Barnett, Esq., presented 1946.

847. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

848. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
849	43.7 2.83	Æ 1.0	As no. 847.	As no. 847, but below محمد three pellets in a row; marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب [ب] هذا الفلّس بالرملة
850	48.3 3.13	Æ 0.85	As no. 846; traces of overstriking bottom r.	As no. 846, but three pellets as on no. 849; marginal legend: بسم الله الفلّس بالرملة
851	40.7 2.64	Æ 0.8	As no. 846.	As no. 846; marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب ...
852	34.1 2.21	Æ 0.95	As no. 847; (flan cut at top).	As no. 847; marginal legend: بسم الله بالرملة
853	56.8 3.68	Æ 0.85	As no. 846, but off the flan l.	As no. 846 but محمد  رسول (sic) الله faint traces of outer marginal legend.
P. 131	45.5 2.95	Æ 0.85	As no. 846, but لا اله الا الله وحده	As no. 846, but shape of symbol on r. different. Pl. XXVII.
P. 132	53.2 3.45	Æ 1.0	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده outside, two circles enclosing legend: لله الملك فلّس (sic) واف	In the field: محمد رسول الله outside, two circles enclosing legend: ضرب بالرملة Pl. XXVIII.

849. Executors of Sir George Adam Smith presented 1950.

850. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

851. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

852. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

853. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 176, no. 18. There is a better preserved specimen in the ANS, where the mint-name is clearly legible.

P. 131. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1461).

P. 132. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1457). *Nützel*, nos. 2004-6; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 274. Cf. f.n. to no. 908.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
854	43.1 2.79	Æ 1.0	As P. 132, but less distinct; (holed l.).	As P. 132, but less distinct.
855	43.8 2.84	Æ 0.7	Within a dotted circle: ⚡; outside, marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده; traces of outer circle.	Within a dotted circle: C; outside, marginal legend: ضرب هذا [الفلس] بالرملة; outer dotted circle. Pl. XXVIII.
856	32.0 2.07	Æ 0.75	As above, but outer dotted circle clearly visible.	As above, but الفلس clearly visible.
857	29.9 1.94	Æ 0.7	As above, but in the field: ⚡	As no. 855.
858	30.7 1.99	Æ 0.75	As above.	As no. 856.
859	32.2 2.09	Æ 0.7	Variety.	Variety.
860	27.3 1.77	Æ 0.7	Variety; (double-struck).	Variety; (traces of both <i>obv.</i> and <i>rev.</i> legends visible through double-striking). Pl. XXVIII.
861	20.7 1.34	Æ 0.55	As no. 855, but legend clockwise and retrograde.	As no. 856, but legend clock- wise and retrograde.
862	25.2 1.63	Æ 0.6	As no. 857.	As no. 855.
863	34.4 2.23	Æ 0.7	As no. 855.	As no. 855, but بالرملة for بالرملة Pl. XXVIII.

854. R. D. Barnett, Esq., presented 1946.

855. Hamburger Collection, 1908. The *rev.* symbol is described by Pietraszewski (*op. cit.*, p. 67, Pl. VI, no. 251) as *solea equi*!

856. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

857. Hamburger Collection, 1908. See P. 151 below, p. 292.

858. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

859. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

860. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

861. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

862. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

863. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
864	27.5 1.78	Æ 0.6	As no. 859.	As above, but middle part of legend outside flan.
865	39.0 2.52	Æ 0.6	Variety.	Variety.
866	32.4 2.10	Æ 0.7	Variety of no. 855.	Variety; legend almost complete.
867	37.8 2.45	Æ 0.8	Variety of no. 857.	Variety.
868	27.4 1.78	Æ 0.6	Variety.	Variety; legend partly off the flan.
869	49.8 3.23	Æ 0.7	Variety of no. 855.	Variety of no. 863, but no pellet inside C.
870	36.3 2.35	Æ 0.65	Variety.	Variety.
871	48.7 3.16	Æ 0.65	Variety.	As no. 863.
872	30.4 1.97	Æ 0.75	As no. 857.	As no. 869.
873	41.6 2.70	Æ 0.7	As no. 855.	As no. 855, but (sic) هذ الفلّس
874	34.2 2.22	Æ 0.65	Variety.	As no. 869.

864. Rev. Greville Chester presented 1866 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 183, no. 50, Pl. VIII, where it is mistakenly attributed to al-Rakka (see f.n. 1 above, p. 255).

865. Rev. Greville Chester, 1873 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 183, no. 51.

866. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

867. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

868. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

869. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

870. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

871. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

872. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

873. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

874. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
875	43.4 2.81	Æ 0.75	As no. 857, but most of legend off the flan; (rectangular shaped flan).	As no. 855, but most of legend off the flan.
876	43.5 2.82	Æ 0.6	As no. 857, but part of legend off the flan.	As no. 855, but part of legend off the flan.
877	44.5 2.88	Æ 0.65	As no. 855, but legend indistinct.	As no. 869, but legend bungled.
878	35.6 2.31	Æ 0.55	As no. 857.	Obv. repeated incuse and retrograde (brockage).
879	28.3 1.83	Æ 0.7	As no. 855, but large pellet instead of palm-branch; outer circle clearly visible.	As no. 855, but crescent practically a circle; marginal legend: (sic) ضرب هذا لفلس بالرملة
Pl. XXVIII.				
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719-20) ¹				
A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5) ²				
AL-RUHĀ (الرها) ³				
A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728-9) ⁴				

875. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

876. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

877. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

878. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

879. Philip Thorburn, Esq., presented 1936. Cf. the corresponding type of the coins of Hims above, no. 801.

¹ For coins of this year without mint-name, but from style almost certainly of this mint, see below, P. 151, p. 292.

² Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 39) records a coin of this year of the mint of al-Raḡḡa. In view of the statement in f.n. 1, p. 255 above, this may be a coin of al-Ramla.

³ i.e. Edessa. The Arab-Byzantine coins are on p. 28.

⁴ There is said to be one of this date in the Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 275). The legends are given as on P. 133 below except that كله follows الدين on the obv. and the date is عشرة ومئة. There is no indication of the presence of a crescent on the rev. In the catalogue of İzzet Holu Pasha (pp. 21-22, nos. 77-79) there are also three coins of this mint and date recorded.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5)				
P. 133	63.3 4.10	Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له marginal legend: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى [ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين]; traces of outer circle.	In the field: ب الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا [الفلس] بالرها سنة ست عشرة ومئة; traces of outer circle. Pl. XXVIII.
A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736-7) ¹				
AL-RĀY (الري) ²				
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719-20)				
880	42.9 2.78	Æ 0.8	In the field: امر الله بالوفاء والعدل all within double circle with four intersecting annulets at intervals.	In the field: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بالري سنة احدي ومئة all within double circle with annulets as on <i>obv.</i> Pl. XXVIII.
A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722-3)				
881	50.1 3.25	Æ 0.7	As above, but ∙ above legend; double circle and annulets off the flan r.	As above, but last line ∙ above legend. اربعة ومئة Pl. XXVIII.

P. 133. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1472). Six specimens of this date were found in the Jerash excavations (*Bellinger*, pp. 127-8, no. 534).

¹ A unique coin of this mint and date is described by Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 25). He guarantees the digit.

² The ancient Rhages. The authoritative monograph of George C. Miles should be consulted for further details. The *dirhams* are described on pp. 154-5 above. Lane-Poole in his description of the Bodleian Collection, Oxford (nos. 28-31), attributed four coins to this mint, which were without dates. They are in reality coins of al-Ramlā.

880. Baron de Bode, 1845 = Lane-Poole, I, pp. 188-9, no. 72, Pl. VIII. Miles, *N.H.R.*, p. 10, no. 26 records one with ∙ on the *rev.* Cf. no. 923 below of al-Kūfa mint.

881. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 189, no. 73. Miles, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-11.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
*		Æ	A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728-9)	
			<p>..</p> <p>امر الله بالوفاء والعدل</p> <p>beaded border.</p>	<p>..</p> <p>بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بالرى سنة عشر ومئة</p> <p>beaded border.</p>
			A.H. 113 (= A.D. 731-2) ¹	
			A.H. 115 (= A.D. 733-4) ²	
882	24.6 1.59	Æ 0.75	A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5)	
			<p>As * above, but no trace of .. above legend; pellet in middle before ف of الوفاء</p>	<p>..</p> <p>بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بالرى سنة ست عشر (sic) ومئة</p> <p>beaded border.</p> <p>Pl. XXVIII.</p>
B. 49		Æ 0.85	A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737-8)	
			<p>Within a double circle with annulets:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له</p>	<p>Within a circle:</p> <p>بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بالرى سنة عشرين ومئة</p> <p>Pl. XXVIII.</p>

* Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 11, no. 28). The Pehlevi legend on the *obv.* may be translated as 'current in Raiy'. Cf. Vol. I, p. 171.

¹ The coin ascribed to this year by Ghalib Edhem (no. 276, Pl. 2) is to my mind actually dated 110. Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 13) was also suspicious of the interpretation and suggested 116.

² For a possible coin of this year see Miles, *op. cit.*, p. 12, no. 29.

882. Richard, 1861 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 189, no. 74. See Miles (*op. cit.*, pp. 12-13) for a list of die varieties, &c.

B. 49. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2015). Miles, *op. cit.*, p. 13, no. 31 A, Pl. I. In the American Numismatic Society there is one with the bottom line of the *obv.* retrograde (= Miles, no. 318).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
†		Æ	A.H. 121 (= A.D. 738-9)	
			Legend as on B. 49 above, but ∙ below.	Legend as on B. 49 above, but date سنة احد و عشرين ومئة ∙ below.
			A.H. 122 (= A.D. 739-40)	
‡		Æ	As B. 49 above.	بسم الله ضر ب هذا الفل بالرى [?] سنة اثنين و ... شرين ومئة
+		Æ	A.H. 124 (= A.D. 741-2)	
			Traces of three-line inscription.	بسم الله ضر ب هذا الفل بالرى سنة اربع و عشرين [و]مئة (border, if any, effaced).
B. 50		Æ 0.75	A.H. 130 (= A.D. 747-8) ¹ Governor: Yazīd ibn 'Umar	
			With a double circle with four intersecting annulets at intervals: مما امر به الامير يزيد بن عمر	Within a double circle with annulets as on <i>obv.</i> : بسم الله ضرب هذا الفل بالرى سنة ثلثين ومئة (last word of second line is defective). Pl. XXVIII.

† Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 14, no. 32, Pl. I).

‡ Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 14, no. 33) on the authority of Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, pp. 346-7, Pl. XIV, 4). The mint is uncertain, but may well be al-Raiy. The coin would thus be unique.

+ Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 15, no. 34).

¹ The coins struck at al-Raiy by the 'Abbāsid Partisans from A.H. 127-31 will be dealt with in a subsequent volume.

B. 50. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2016). In A.H. 129 Yazīd ibn 'Umar was appointed by the Umayyad Caliph as Governor of the Eastern provinces. He defeated the 'Abbāsid partisan 'Abdallāh ibn Mu'āwiya. See Miles, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
§		Æ	<p>مما امر به الامير يزد (sic) بن عمر</p>	<p>بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلص بالرى سنة ثلثين ومئة</p>
§§		Æ	<p><i>Prefect of al-Rayy: Ḥabīb ibn Budail</i></p> <p>مما امر به الامير يزيد بن عمر على يدي حبيب بن بديل double beaded border.</p>	<p>بسم الله ضرب هذا لفلص بالرى سنة ثلثين ومئة within double circle with eight intersecting annulets at intervals.</p>
×		Æ	<p>مما امر به الامير يزيد بن عمر على يدي حبيب بن بديل</p>	<p>As above, but nine annulets.</p>
†		Æ	<p><i>Uncertain Governor</i> A.H. 12^x</p> <p>مما امر به الامير محمد (?) بن ثعلب (?) or بن نصر (?) within double circle with four intersecting annulets at intervals.</p>	<p>بسم الله ضرب هذا العا... بالرى سنة... عشرين ومئة</p>
			SĀBŪR (سبادور) ¹	

§ Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 18, no. 37 A).

§§ Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 19, no. 37 D, Pl. I). See also his no. 37 c.

× Miles (*op. cit.*, p. 19, no. 37 E).

† Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1859, pp. 347-8, no. 46, Pl. XIV, 5). See Miles, *op. cit.*, p. 18, note to no. 36 D.

¹ The only Umayyad bronze coins of this mint known to me have recently reached

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
SARMİN (سرمین)¹				
883	62.8 4.07	Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده —pellet r. of first line and another top l. of <i>Allah</i> ; all within two circles sepa- rated by eight stars at intervals.	In the field: محمد رسول الله all within two circles enclos- ing marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بسرّمين Pl. XXVIII.
SARŪJ (?) (سروج)²				
884	58.8 3.81	Æ 0.75	In the field as above, but without pellets; traces of double outer circle.	In the field as above, all within two circles enclosing marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب [هذا] الفلّس بسروج (?) Pl. XXVIII.
P. 134	64.1 4.15	Æ 0.7	As above, but in addition traces of intersecting annu- let top, bottom, r. and l.	As above, but legend more complete. Pl. XXVIII.
I. 7		Æ 0.6	لا اله الا الله وحده within two circles sepa- rated by four annulets.	محمد رسول الله بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بسروج

me through the kindness of Prof. R. Ghirshman, who has asked me to publish them. They were found in the Chapour (= Sābūr) excavations. The *dirhams* of this mint are described on pp. 156-9.

¹ In Syria. The Arab-Byzantine coins are given on pp. 28, 37-38.

883. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. *Ties.*, no. 2597 was probably similar. There is also one in Istanbul (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 277, Pl. 2) though it has been wrongly ascribed to the mint of Sarūj. The only other specimen known to me is Nützel, no. 2017, Pl. VI (the *obv.* margin had three (?) annulets in place of stars; in place of pellet top l. of Allah was a star, and an additional pellet over last letter of first line).

² In 'Irāq.

884. J. Harrison Ball, Esq., 1938. Cf. f.n. to no. 883.

P. 134. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1475, Pl. VIII). It was Lavoix who first attributed this coin to Sarūj. Unfortunately the writing is defective. Perhaps it was a similar coin that Stiekel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 33) ascribed to Surraḳ.

I. 7. Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 278). Unique.




No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
AL-SŪS (السوس)¹				
Teh. 5	Æ 0.75		In the field:  around, marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده [لا [شريك له ? ; traces of outer dotted circle.	In the field: محمد رسول الله traces of outer dotted circle.
†	Æ		In the field:  ; around, traces of Arabic legend (perhaps ضرب بالسوس)	In the field, legend as on Teh. 5, but thicker script; remains of outer circle.
				
FIG. 28				
*	Æ 0.9		Within circle, Pehlevi le- gend: ? SHŪSH RUBAK (i.e. ? current in Susa).	Within circle, Arabic legend as on Teh. 5 above.

Fig. 28.

¹ Susa. The Arab-Byzantine coins of Susa are described on pp. 81-83; the silver coins of the Post-Reform coinage on p. 164. The Arab-Sassanian coins are described in Vol. I (see Index).

Teh. 5. Teheran Museum (ex Susa excavations (1947-8)). First published in *Archaeologica Orientalia in memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, 1952, p. 237, Pl. XXXII, no. 2. The obv. symbol resembles that on the coins of al-Ramla (see above nos. 855 ff.).

† First published by Col. Allotte de la Fuyé (*Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique de Perse*, xxv, 1934, p. 18, fig. 10). He was mistaken in asserting that the use of the pentagram at this period was unique and peculiar to Susa. Another specimen from the 1947-8 excavations at Susa was published in the *Herzfeld Memorial Volume*, p. 237. Allotte de la Fuyé also gives one (*loc. cit.*, no. 89) with a hexagram.

* J. M. Unvala (*Num. Chron.*, 1937, p. 294, no. 26, Pl. XXXIV). The first example of this type was published by Col. Allotte de la Fuyé (*op. cit.*, xx, 1928, pp. 48 ff. and in *Rev. Num.*, 1928, pp. 20 ff.). Cf. the coins in Vol. I, pp. 170-1. The first line of the obv. has been interpreted as a date 1 or 33, i.e. 101 or 133. This is improbable.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
AL-SŪS (?)				
Teh. 6		Æ 0.65	In the field, uncertain symbol (U); around, traces of Arabic legend, bungled.	In the field, legend as on Teh. 5 above; traces of outer circle bottom l.
ŠAFFŪRIYA (صفورية) ¹				
P. 135	48.9 3.17	Æ 0.9	Within a triple circle: لا اله الا الله وحده	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس صفورية; traces of outer circle.
884 ^a	60.0 3.88	Æ 0.9	As above, but pellet r. of first line.	As above, but mint-name (sic) صفورية Pl. XXVIII.
ŠŪR (صور) ²				
P. 136	37.1 2.40	Æ 0.7	In the field: لا [اله الا ا] لله وح ده ضرب traces of outer circle and annulets.	In the field: محمد رسول الله صور marginal legend: [ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق] ليظهر على الدين كله

Teh. 6. Teheran Museum (ex Susa excavations 1948-9) = *Herzfeld Memorial Volume*, p. 238, no. 4. The first specimen was published by Unvala (*Mission*, xxv, 1934, p. 127, no. 238, Pl. VII). I have included this coin here since the uncertain symbol on the *obv.* may be a debased form of the initial Pehlevi letters of ŠHŪ(ŠH) = Susa. Other possible Arab copper coins of this mint are given by Unvala (*op. cit.*, p. 128, Pls. VII and VIII). See also A. Guillou, *Les Monnayages Pehlevi-Arabs*, 1953, Pl. XIII, nos. 216-19.


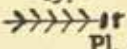
¹ i.e. the ancient Sepphoris, some three miles north-west of Nazareth.

P. 135. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1476, Pl. VIII). Codrington (*Manual*, p. 168) makes this an 'Abbāsīd mint, being misled by its position in Lavoix's Catalogue.

884^a. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1935.

² i.e. Tyre.

P. 136. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1689, Pl. X). Unique. Codrington (*op. cit.*, p. 169) has overlooked this as an Umayyad mint.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ṬABARIYA (طبرية) ¹				
P. 137	33.2 2.15	Æ 0.6	Within a circle:  outside, marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده; faint traces of outer circle.	Within a circle: طبرية outside, marginal legend: محمد رسول الله; traces of outer circle. Pl. XXVIII.
B. 51		Æ 0.6	Within a circle: لا اله الا الله وحده	Within a circle: ضرب طبرية  Pl. XXVIII.
885	29.7 1.92	Æ 0.6	Within a circle: بسم الله محمد رسول الله	Within a circle: بسم الله فلو سن طبرية الله Pl. XXVIII.
886	47.3 3.06	Æ 0.85	Within a triple (or quadruple) circle: لا اله الا الله وحده small annulet top l. of الله	In the field: محمد رسول الله with bird (? eagle) on pedestal above, lying horizontally on its face; marginal legend:

¹ i.e. Tiberias. For Arab-Byzantine copper coins of this mint see pp. 11, 15-16.

P. 137. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1484). First publication. A similar specimen is *Lavoix*, no. 1485. There were four specimens in the Jerash excavations (Bellinger, *op. cit.*, no. 538). *Lavoix* regarded the symbol on the *obv.* as a degenerate outline of an amphora. He referred to certain small bronze coins of the Procurators of Judaea under Tiberius (De Sauley, *Recherches sur la numismatique judaïque*, Pl. VIII, nos. 5 and 6).

B. 51. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2018). Unique.

885. R. D. Barnett, Esq., presented 1946. Cf. *Lavoix*, no. 1486, where the last line of the *rev.* is من طبرية. Bellinger (*op. cit.*, no. 543) gives a specimen from the Jerash excavations with legend as on no. 885.

886. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Cf. the same symbol on the *rev.* of P. 130 above, p. 253 on a coin of Damascus dated A.H. 87. The bird on the pedestal can be paralleled on the Arab-Byzantine coins, nos. 7 ff. *Lavoix*, nos. 1477 ff.; Bellinger (*op. cit.*, no. 540).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
				<p>بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلاس بطبرية; outer circle (or circles?).</p> <p>Pl. XXVIII.</p>
887	48.7 3.16	Æ 0.85	As above, without annulet.	As above.
888	49.3 3.19	Æ 0.9	As above, but ☉ r. of top line.	As above.
889	54.0 3.49	Æ 0.85	As above, but pellet in place of ☉.	As above, but bird almost obliterated.
890	61.5 3.99	Æ 0.85	As no. 887.	As no. 887, but small annulet in place of bird.
				Pl. XXVIII.
891	72.8 4.72	Æ 0.7	As above, but small annulet on r. of top line; owing to small flan only two outer circles are visible top r.	As above, but pellet in place of annulet; marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلاس (sic) بطبرية; partly off the flan.
892	62.9 4.08	Æ 0.8	As no. 886, but small stroke above top line.	As no. 887, but no bird.
893	64.9 4.21	Æ 0.75	As no. 887.	As above.
894	57.7 3.74	Æ 0.75	As above.	As above.
895	58.7 3.80	Æ 0.85	As no. 866, but pellet in place of annulet.	As no. 892.

887. R. D. Barnett, Esq., presented 1946.

888. Canon T. H. Frewin presented 1935.

889. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1879 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 90, no. 52^b.

890. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

891. Hamburger Collection, 1908. The specimen in the Palermo Museum (Lagumina, *Catalogo delle Monete Arabe*, p. 23, no. 17) is like this but with ☪ above the central legend of the rev.

892. Hamburger Collection, 1908. *Nützel*, nos. 2019-20.

893. W. B. Barker, 1852 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 183, no. 52.

894. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

895. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
896	57.8 3.75	Æ 0.65	[لا اله] الا اله وحده traces of outer circle.	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend: ضرب [هذا بطبرية ?]
897	47.5 3.08	Æ 0.7	As above, but legend complete.	As above.
898	65.8 4.26	Æ 0.8	In the field: الله ا حد الله الصمد marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له traces of outer circle.	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفليس بطبرية outer circle. Pl. XXVIII.
899	66.1 4.28	Æ 0.9	As above, but different die.	As above, but palm smaller; marginal legend partly obliterated top l.
P. 138	53.2 3.45	Æ 0.8	As above, but الله احد الله الصمد	As above, but palm has dates.

A.H. 110? (= A.D. 728-9)



FIG. 29



896. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Although the mint-name is not visible, the palm-branch and general appearance would point to Tabariya. Cf. *Lavoix*, no. 1483.

897. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1935.

898. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 183, no. 53. *Nützel*, nos. 2021-2 and Bellinger, *op. cit.*, no. 539.

899. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

P. 138. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1482). Bellinger, *op. cit.*, no. 541. Hallenberg, *Numismata Orientalia*, i, pp. 197-9, Pl. is probably a similar example.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
ANS. 42	69.0 4.47	Æ 0.65	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده marginal legend: [امر . . .] امير المومنين بالوفا . . . outer circle.	In the field, lion couchant to l.; below  marginal legend: بطبرية . . . سنة عشر ومئة; traces of outer circle.
Governor: Rustam? A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737-8)				
Zam. 1		Æ	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده (sic) marginal legend: ... امير رستم ?	In the field: محمد رسول الله on r. a palm-tree; marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب بطبرية عشرين مئة (sic)
ṬANJA (طنجه) ¹				
900	43.7 2.83	Æ 0.55	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده [لا شريك له] faint traces of outer circle.	In the field:  marginal legend l. down- wards بطنجة; below محمد; rest of legend off the flan.

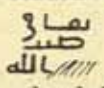
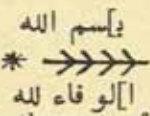
Pl. XXVIII.

ANS. 42. American Numismatic Society, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no. 102, Pl. VI. A similar coin was described by Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1889, p. 699). It apparently, however, did not have the *obv.* marginal legend, which I give in the form suggested by Miles.

Zam. 1. Zambaur (*Num. Zeit.*, 1904, p. 44, no. 4).

¹ i.e. Tangier. See above, pp. 62 ff., for the bilingual coins of Ṭanja.

900. A. H. F. Baldwin, Esq., presented 1938. This is more complete than Nützel, no. 2023. I have seen another specimen in the Vatican cabinet, which shows a little more of the third line of the *obv.* Cf. Ox. 7 below.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Ox. 7	41.2 2.67	Æ 0.6	As above, but (sic) لا لله إلا الله وحده [لا شريك له] three dots in line below <i>wahdahu</i> .	As above, but marginal legend illegible l. and bottom; r. upwards? أحد (probably part of الصمد الله الصمد). Pl. XXVIII.
*		Æ	(sic) لا الله ا لا الله وحده	محمد رسول الله طنجة
B. 52		Æ 0.7	Within a beaded square:  all within a beaded circle.	Within a small beaded circle a six-pointed star; marginal legend outside, within a beaded circle: ضرب هذا الفلّس بطنجة Pl. XXVIII.
B. 53		Æ 0.7	Governor?: 'Umar ¹  (i.e. 'In the name of Allah; honesty is Allah's').	ه[ذا ما امر به عمر بطنجة (i.e. 'This is what 'Umar ordered in Tanja'). Pl. XXIX.

A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717-18)²

Ox. 7. Oxford, Ashmolean Museum. The Vatican specimen mentioned in f.n. to no. 900 appears to have a small horizontal line in place of the three dots on the *obv*. The specimen published by Brethes, p. 39, no. 339, Pl. I, appears to have the horizontal line above *wahdahu*. His description of the legends is inaccurate. He regards the *rev*. symbol as a palm between two serpents which may or may not be the case. See note to B. 55 below.

* Casto M^a del Rivero: *La Moneda Árabe-Española*, Madrid, 1933, p. 117, no. 18. This is probably similar to Gaillard (Joseph), *Description des Monnaies Espagnoles*, Madrid, 1852, p. 347, no. 5752.


B. 52. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 2025, Pl. VI). *Ties.*, no. 2609. The *obv*. legend has never been satisfactorily interpreted. See *Introduction*, p. lxviii.

¹ There is no record of a governor of this name in this area. Is it possible that 'Umar is the Caliph of that name, who reigned A.H. 99-101? This is about the period when the coin would be minted.

B. 53. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 2024, Pl. VI). Unique. Nützel did not manage to read the last line of the *obv*.

See *Ties.*, nos. 2607-11, for other undated coins of Tanja.

² A *fals* of this year and mint was recorded by Bishop Münter in his collection (*J.A.*, ii. 1823, p. 107). *Ties.*, no. 474.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 100 (= 718-19)				
C. 19	111.9 7.25	Æ 0.8	<p>Within a beaded circle:</p> <p>الله الامر</p> <p>marginal legend, outside: بسم الله محمد [رسول الله] وعبدہ; outer circle visible l.</p>	<p>Within a beaded circle:</p>  <p>marginal legend, outside: بسم [الله ضرب] بطنجة سنة مئة; outer circle visible r. Pl. XXIX.</p>
A.H. 110 (= A.D. 728-9)				
B. 54		Æ 0.8	<p>لا اله الا الله</p> <p>marginal legend arranged in a square: ضرب [بطنجة] سنة | عشر ومئة</p>	<p>الحمد</p> <p>*</p> <p>الله</p> <p>marginal legend probably the same as on no. 902 below.</p>
A.H. 113 (= A.D. 731-2)				
†		Æ	<p>As B. 54 above, but ثلث عشرة ومئة</p>	<p>As B. 54 above.</p>
A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5)				
B. 55		Æ 0.75	<p>Within a beaded circle:</p> <p>الله الامر</p> <p>marginal legend, outside: بسم الله محمد [رسول الله] وعبدہ; traces of outer circle.</p>	<p>Within a beaded circle sym- bol as on C. 19 above, but pellet on r.; marginal legend, outside: ضرب بطنجة سنة ست عشرة ومئة; traces of outer circle. Pl. XXIX.</p>

C. 19. Copenhagen, National Museum (*Østrup*, no. 138, where the legends are slightly misinterpreted). This is the coin referred to by Bishop Münter (*op. cit.*, p. 108). *Ties.*, no. 485. For the *rev.* symbol cf. B. 55 below.

B. 54. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2060). N. did not ascribe it to any mint, but a comparison with no. 902 below leads me to interpret as above. *Ties.*, no. 553; *Østrup*, no. 163.

† *Ties.*, no. 568. A photograph of a specimen is given by Ghiron (Isaia) in his *Monete Arabiche del Gabinetto numismatico di Milano*, Milan, 1878, p. 1, Pl. no. 1. See also *Annuario della Società Italiana per gli studi orientali*, i, 1872, p. 119, I (Pl.). The coin of uncertain date given below (no. 902) may be of this date.

B. 55. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2026, Pl. VI). There is one in Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 1487, Pl. VIII) which may be of this date. L. misread the legend on the *obv.* (his *rev.*) He suggested that the *rev.* symbol may go back to a Visigothic profile

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Uncertain dates</i>				
A.H. [10]4? (= A.D. 722-3)				
901	42.3 2.74	Æ 0.55	In the field: سنة اربع marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده; outer circle bottom r.	In the field: ضرب بطنجة محمد رسول الله [وعبدته?]; outer circle r. Pl. XXIX.
A.H. 113? (= A.D. 731-2)				
902	85.4 5.53	Æ 0.65	As B. 54 above, but marginal legend: ضرب بطنجة سنة ثلث? عشرة وثية (thick fabric).	As B. 54 above, marginal legend arranged in a square: محمد عبد الله ور سوله (part of legend off the flan). Pl. XXIX.
'ASḤALĀN (عسقلان) ¹				
903	55.2 3.58	Æ 1.1	Within beaded circle: لا اله الا الله وحده outside, marginal legend: لله الملك فليس (sic) واف; outer beaded circle.	Within beaded circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: ضرب بعسقلان فلسطين; between beginning and end of legend a palm-branch; outer beaded circle. Pl. XXIX.

type. It seems to me to be more closely related to the symbol which already occurs on the undated coins of Tanja described above (no. 900 and Ox. 7). Miles (*Herzfeld Memorial Volume*, p. 171, f.n. 57) thought it might conceivably be a prayer-niche (*mīhrāb*).

901. Sir Hans Sloane, 1753 = Lane-Poole, i, p. 189, no. 75.

There is a coin in Paris (*Lavoir*, no. 1483) with ضرب بطنجة (in two lines) with a star below, but the rest of the legend is obliterated and it is impossible to say whether it had a date.

902. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. Brethes, *op. cit.*, p. 38, no. 322, cites one like this, but his interpretation of the rev. margin is questionable.

¹ i.e. Ascalon, Palestine. Cf. coins of Ramla, Ghaza, Filistin, and Ludd.

903. F. H. Harrison, Esq., presented 1932. Cf. *Num. Chron.*, 1935, p. 123, Pl. IX. 5. This is the same as Nützel, no. 2029, though the mint-name was not read. See f.n. to no. 908.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 139	50.9 3.30	Æ 1.0	Within triple circle: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له (irregular flan).	In the field: محمد رسول الله with small triangle l. and r. of last line, and perhaps above top line (cf. <i>Nützel</i> , no. 2027); marginal legend: بسم الله [ضرب] هذا الفلّس في عسقلن; outer beaded circle. Pl. XXIX.
'AKKĀ (عكا) ¹				
904	78.4 5.08	Æ 0.8	Within triple circle: لا اله الا الله وحده pellet r. of top line.	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس عكا; outer circle(s). Pl. XXIX.
'AMMĀN (عمّان) ²				
905	32.0 2.07	Æ 0.7	Within a circle: ه لا اله ه الا الله ه وحده ه	In the field: ornamental design; marginal legend: محمد رسول الله عمان; outer circle. Pl. XXIX.

P. 139. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1489). There was one in the Jerash excavations (*Bellinger*, no. 530). The coin described by Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 40) is no doubt also like this, though I cannot account for his remarkable reading *بشما*.

¹ i.e. Acre, Palestine.

904. Hamburger Collection, 1908. The first example of this Umayyad mint was published by Castiglioni (*Monete Cufiche*, p. 37, Pl. XIV, no. 6) *pace* Bartholomaei (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1864, p. 328), who also reported a specimen. One example in Paris (*Lavoix*, no. 1490) has two pellets on *obv.*, one over لا and one under الا; another (*Lavoix*, no. 1491) has pellet over لا, and the mint-name is spelled عكا.

² i.e. Amman in the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

905. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1865 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 184, no. 54. *Nützel*, no. 2028. There were three specimens in the Jerash excavations (*Bellinger*, no. 550, where the reverse symbol is described as a trefoil).

For the Arab-Byzantine coins of this mint see pp. 29, 38-39.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
906	32.7 2.12	Æ 0.7	As above, but the annulets on the l. have gone.	As above.
907	57.9 3.75	Æ 0.75	As no. 905, but no annulets.	Within a circle: ضرب هذا الفلّس بعمان Pl. XXIX.
<u>GHAZZA (مرد)</u> ¹				
908	60.2 3.90	Æ 1.05	Same legends as on no. 903.	Same <i>kalima</i> as on no. 903, but marginal legend: ضرب بفلسطين غزة and palm-branch on r.; two points between <i>r</i> and <i>b</i> of <i>duriba</i> . Pl. XXIX.
<u>AL-FUSTĀT: MİŞR (القسطا مصر)</u> ²				
<i>Caliph</i> : Marwān II (A.H. 127-32)				
<i>Finance Director</i> : 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān (A.H. 132)				
P. 140	98.0 6.35	Æ	As ANS. 37 on p. 227.	As ANS. 37 on p. 227, but mint-name القسطا ط
909	89.7 5.81	Æ 0.7	As above, but very faint and in part obliterated; (thick flan).	As above, but partly obliterated.

906. Parkes Weber Gift, 1906.

907. J. Harrison Ball, Esq., 1938. Unique; a new type for this mint.

¹ i.e. Gaza, Palestine.908. John Walker presented 1951. *Lavoix*, no. 1493, Pl. VIII, is a die variety. Besides the coins of 'Asḳalān (p. 273) cf. those of Filistīn, Ramla, and Ludd (pp. 256, 276 and 280). Note the same misspelling of *fals* on the *obv*.² Fostat, Old Cairo. See also coins of Atrīb (p. 227), Iskandariya (p. 230), and al-Faiyūm (p. 276).P. 140. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, 1494). Also no. 1495; *Nützel*, nos. 2028^a and 2028^b, p. 376. See refs. in *Ties.*, no. 655. There is a specimen in Copenhagen (*Østrup*, no. 108, Pl. I). Ø. has not only misread part of the legends, but has regarded the Governor 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān as the same person as the Caliph of the same name.

909. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 184, no. 56.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
910	18.0 1.16	Æ 0.55	As P. 140, but only part of margin visible; (thin fabric).	As P. 140, but السط (sic) ط and only part of margin visible; last word (sic) مروان Pl. XXIX.
FILISTĪN (فلسطين) ¹				
911	65.5 4.24	Æ 1.0	Same legends as on no. 903.	Same as no. 903, but ضرب بفلسطين Pl. XXIX.
912	77.9 5.05	Æ 1.1	As above.	As above, but palm-branch worn away.
913	46.5 3.01	Æ 1.1	As above.	As no. 911, but (sic) بفلسطين Pl. XXIX.
AL-FAIYŪM: MİŞR (الممومة مصر) ²				
P. 141	70.2 4.55	Æ 0.7	As ANS. 37 on p. 227, but only partly visible.	As ANS. 37 on p. 227, but mint-name لفيوم [1]; legend only partly visible. Pl. XXIX.

910. Rev. G. I. Chester, 1882 = Lane-Poole, IX, p. 102, no. 163¹. He wrongly attributed this to 'Abd al-Malik (ibn Yazīd) who was 'Abbāsīd Governor of Egypt in A.H. 133.

¹ i.e. Palestine province, with its capital under the Umayyads at Ludd, later at al-Ramla. Jerusalem (Iliyā) was secondary.

911. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. See f.n. to no. 908. The coin attributed to Filistīn by Nutzel (no. 2029, Pl. VII) is really of the mint of Asḳalān.

912. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

913. Hamburger Collection, 1908.

² The Faiyūm district of Egypt. See also coins of Atrīb (p. 227), Iskandariya ? (p. 230), and al-Fustāt (p. 275).

P. 141. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1496, Pl. VIII). Miles published a coin from the excavations at Antioch-on-the-Orontes (no. 68, fig. 98), which had a seven-pointed star on the obv. within a circle, and on the rev. in two lines قيوام within a circle.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
KINNASRĪN (كنسرين) ¹				
914	59.1 3.83	Æ 0.85	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: بسم الله [لا اله الا الله وحده; traces of outer circle.	In the field: بسم الله من ضرب كنسرين traces of outer triple circle. Pl. XXIX.
915	55.6 3.60	Æ 0.8	As above, but legend more complete.	As above, but partly effaced.
916	54.3 3.52	Æ 0.8	As above, but last line اله (sic).	As no. 914. Pl. XXIX.
917	64.8 4.20	Æ 0.8	As no. 915.	As no. 914, but only traces of outer double circle.
918	56.2 3.64	Æ 0.85	As no. 914, but legend partly off the flan.	As above.
919	26.8 1.74	Æ 0.6	As no. 914, but on account of small flan most of marginal legend is off the flan.	As above, but only traces of one outer circle visible r.
920	27.9 1.81	Æ 0.6	As above.	As above, but no trace of outer circle(s).
*		Æ	Within a triple circle: لا اله الا الله وحده	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بكنسرين

¹ The coin attributed to this mint by Monsieur Cottevieille-Giraudet (*Rev. Num.*, 1935, pp. 227-8) is really a coin of Tilimsān (see P. 127 on p. 240 above). For the Arab-Byzantine coins of this mint see pp. 39-40.

914. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 184, no. 55. *Ties.*, no. 2622; *Lavoix*, nos. 1497-9; *Nützel*, nos. 2030-3.

916. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 91, no. 55^a, Pl. V.

917. Zaba Collection, 1870.

918. A. N. Clemenger, Esq., presented 1936.

919. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 91, no. 55^c.

920. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 91, no. 55^d.

* Soret (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1854, p. 298, no. 37 = *Ties.*, no. 2623).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
921	47.2 3.06	Æ 0.75	As above.	<i>Kalima</i> as above, within circle; outside, marginal legend: بسم الله الفلس في قنسرين; outer circle.
			AL-KŪFA (لصوفه) ¹ <i>Sub-Prefect</i> : 'Abd al-Ḥamīd (ibn 'Abd al-Raḥmān) (A.H. 99-102) A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718-19)	
922	38.4 2.49	Æ 0.85	Within two circles separated by four equidistant annulets: امير الامير عبد الحميد با لوفاء والعدل (i.e. "'Abd al-Ḥamīd the Governor ordered honesty and equity'); (pierced).	Within two circles separated by four (?) equidistant annulets: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بالكو فة سنة مئة ∴ Pl. XXIX.
			Without Governor's name A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718-19)	
923	45.0 2.91	Æ 0.8	Within two circles separated by four (?) equidistant annulets: امر الله بالوفاء والعدل ∴ (i.e. 'Allah ordered honesty and equity').	As above, but outer circles and annulets almost outside the flan. Pl. XXIX.

921. Executors of Sir Richard Burn, 1949. Unique and unpublished.

¹ The *dirhams* of this mint are described on pp. 173-5.922. Lambros, 1876 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 101, no. 162^a. Unique. See no. 923.923. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Nützel, nos. 2035-6. There is also one illustrated by Behzad Butak (*Resimli Türk Paralarına*, 1950, p. 140). Cf. no. 880 above of the mint of al-Raiy.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
P. 142	62.5 4.05	Æ 0.75	A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719-20)	
			As no. 923.	As no. 923, but: بسم الله ضرب هذا لفلس بالكوفة سنة احدى ومئة
B. 56		Æ 0.75	A.H. 102 (= A.D. 720-1)	
			As above.	As above, but last line: سنة اثنتين ومئة diacritical point over f of <i>al-fals</i> .
P. 143	44.8 2.90	Æ 0.75	A.H. 126 (= A.D. 743-4)	
			As no. 923.	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله marginal legend, outside: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بالكوفة سنة ست وعشرين ومئة
Ties. 19		Æ	Governor: 'Abdallāh ibn 'Umar	
			Within a circle: لا اله الا الله outside, marginal legend: امر الله بالوفاء والعدل; outer circle.	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: مما امر به عبد الله بن عمر; outer circle.

P. 142. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1500; nos. 1501-2 are varieties). *Nützel*, no. 2037.

B. 56. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2038).

P. 143. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1503). The coin has been dipped in silver.

Ties. 19. *Tiesenhausen*, no. 2575 (illustrated on p. lii). Although this coin contains no mint-names it was probably minted in al-Kūfa. (Note the *obv.* legend.) 'Abdallāh ibn 'Umar was appointed to 'Irāk in A.H. 126. See *Encycl. of Islām*, s.v.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
LUDD (لد) ¹				
924	72.2 4.68	Æ 1.1	Same legends as on no. 903.	Same legends as on no. 903 except marginal legend: ضرب فلسطين بلد Pl. XXIX.
925	61.8 4.00	Æ 1.05	Within triple circle: لا اله الا لا اله الا حده	In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا [الفلس] بلد outer circle. Pl. XXX.
AL-MADHĀR ²				
MARW ³				
MİŞR ⁴				

¹ i.e. Lydda, Palestine.

924. J. Harrison Ball, Esq., 1938. *Lavoix*, nos. 1504-5; *Lavoix*, no. 1506 is said to have an additional marginal legend but it is illegible. See f.n. to no. 908.

925. Anon. gift, 1948. *Lavoix*, nos. 1507-8; in 1507 *الفلس* is written defectively. There was one in the Jerash excavations (*Bellinger*, no. 532).

² Lane-Poole (Add. IX, p. 92, no. 75¹) attributed one to this mint said to be of the year 119. The date is more likely to be 219 as the epigraphy and style are of the 'Abbāsid period.

³ i.e. Merv, in *Khurāsān*. There are no copper coins of this mint that can be guaranteed. The references are (year 92) *Ties.*, no. 374 (on Fraehn's authority); (year 110) Soret (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1856, p. 13, no. 4), where the mint-name is in doubt; and (year 119) *Ties.*, no. 597 (on Fraehn's authority), where again the mint-name is questionable. *Dirhams*, however, of Marw are known for the Umayyads (see above, pp. 179 ff.).

⁴ i.e. Egypt. On the Umayyad copper issues the name occurs in conjunction with a place-name, see e.g. Atrīb Mīşr (p. 227), Iskandariya Mīşr (p. 230), al-Fustāt Mīşr (p. 275) and al-Faiyūm Mīşr (p. 276).

There are one or two extremely doubtful copper coins reported with Mīşr alone. They are: (year 94) Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, pp. 20 ff.), which is definitely not a coin, as was clearly seen by Soret who first published it (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1854, pp. 27-28); see *Addenda* below, p. 294; (year 111) in *Weyl*, no. 6207; (year 112?) in Stickel (*op. cit.*, p. 39); (year 113) *Ties.*, no. 567 (on Fraehn's authority); and (year 120) *Ties.*, no. 648.

There are also coins of al-Ḳāsim ibn 'Ubaidallāh which have been attributed by Karabacek (in *Wien. Num. Mon.* iv, p. 21) to a Finance Director in Egypt of this name. *Lavoix* (nos. 1660-1) classified them as 'Abbāsid. These coins are dealt with in the *Addenda*, p. 294.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Ma'ARRAT MIṢRĪN (مصر مصر)¹				
926	76.9 4.98	Æ 0.7	Within circle: لا اله الا اله وحده below ) * (	Within circle: محمد رسول (sic) الله small pellet l. of bottom line; outside, marginal legend, clockwise: هذا ضرب (sic) الفلس بمصرين traces of outer circle top r. Pl. XXX.
B. 57		Æ 0.8	Legend as above within circle; second outer circle enclosing *o (4 times).	Within circle: محمد رسول (sic) الله small pellet l. of bottom line; marginal legend, clockwise: هذا ضرب الفلسم بمصر [مصرين]; outer circle. Pl. XXX.
AL-MANṢŪRA (المنصورة)				
A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5)				
927	44.2 2.86	Æ 0.8	Within a double circle: لا اله لا (sic) الله وحده لا شريك له third outer circle enclosing ○ ○ ○ [○]	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: بسم [الله ضرب هذا] الفلسم بالمنصورة سنة ست عشرة ومئة; traces of outer circle. Pl. XXX.

¹ For the Arab-Byzantine coins of this mint see pp. 30-31.

926. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. *Lavoix*, no. 1509, Pl. VIII.

B. 57. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2039). The late Howland Wood kindly sent me the photograph of a similar specimen in which the mint-name was almost complete.

The coin tentatively ascribed to this mint by Miles (*Antioch-on-the-Orontes*, p. 115, no. 72) is really a coin of Harrān.

927. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Unique and unpublished.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Th. 16	37.0 2.39	Æ 0.85	<p>A.H. 121 (= A.D. 738/9)</p> <p>As above, but last word of top line correctly written ألا; third outer circle off the flan; annulets ○ ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>As above, but marginal legend: بسم الله . . . الفلّس بالمنصورة سنة احدى وعشرين ومئة</p> <p>Pl. XXX.</p>
928	68.3 4.43	Æ 0.85	<p>AL-MAWṢİL (الموصل)¹</p> <p>In the field:</p> <p>الله احد الله الصمد (last word written الملمد); marginal legend: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له; outer circle.</p>	<p>In the field:</p> <p>محمد رسول الله بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بالموصل ممو (last word is puzzling; it may = جار i.e. 'current'); outer circle.</p> <p>Pl. XXX.</p>
929	52.6 3.41	Æ 0.85	<p>A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715-16)</p> <p>As no. 928, but marginal legend: بسم الله لا اله الا; الله وحده لا شريك له; outer circle; (last line of <i>kalima</i> is correct).</p>	<p>In the field:</p> <p>محمد رسول الله ضرب هذا الفلّس [بالموصل سنة سبع وتسعين]; outer circle; (double-struck).</p> <p>Pl. XXX.</p>

Th. 16. Philip Thorburn Collection. Unique and unpublished.

¹ Modern Mosul, in 'Irāk.

928. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. *Lavoix*, nos. 1515-16; *Nützel*, no. 2041; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 288 where the end word on the rev. margin is read as **جاز**. A similar coin ending **بالموصل** has given rise to many strange interpretations since it was first published by Soret (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1858, p. 122) = *Ties.*, no. 2633. Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 28) read it (ungrammatically) as **بالموصلان** 'in the two Mosuls' corresponding to the two parts of the city caused by the Tigris. It is no doubt only a variant of the legend on no. 928.

929. = Lane-Poole, I, p. 190, no. 76. *Ties.*, no. 2632; *Nützel*, no. 2040 (with date obliterated) and *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 282, Pl. 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Governor: al-Hurr ibn Yūsuf (A.H. 108-14)¹</i>				
930	25.7 1.67	Æ 0.75	Within double circle: لا اله الا الله وحده outer third circle enclosing oooo	Within circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: بسم الله مما امر به الامير الحز بن يوسف بالموصل traces of outer circle. Pl. XXX.
<i>Governor: al-Walid ibn Talid (A.H. 114-21)</i>				
931	37.5 2.43	Æ 0.85	Within two intersecting squares forming an octa- gon: لا اله الا الله وحده outer circle; (silvered).	Within a square: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: [بسم] الله امر | الوليد | بن تليد | بالموصل | circle. Pl. XXX.
932	44.7 2.90	Æ 0.85	As above, but traces of overstruck legend bottom ر. سنة عشر	As above; traces of over- striking bottom l. Pl. XXX.
933	44.3 2.87	Æ 0.9	As no. 931.	As no. 931, but marginal le- gend: بسم الله [امر] | الامير | الوليد بن تليد | بالموصل | Pl. XXX.
934	33.2 2.15	Æ 0.85	As above, but more worn.	As above, but legend, which is complete, begins bottom l.

¹ So Zambaur (*Manuel*, p. 36). Karabacek (*Num. Zeit.*, viii, 1876, p. 365) follows the dating of Ibn al-Athir and gives A.H. 106-13.

930. Pietraszewski Collection, 1853 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 224, no. 170, though the Governor's name was misread. Lavoix, nos. 1510-11; *Ghalib Edhem*, no. 983.

931. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. Stickel read al-Walid ibn Yazid (*Z.D.M.G.* 1885, p. 25).

932. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

933. *Edhem*, no. 284.

934. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
935	39.7 2.57	Æ 0.9	As no. 931.	As no. 931, but marginal legend beginning bottom l.: بسم الله امر | به الامير | الوليد بن تليد | بالموصل Pl. XXX.
936	37.4 2.42	Æ 0.8	As above; (silvered).	As above, but badly worn; marginal legend beginning top r.
937	38.1 2.47	Æ 0.85	As no. 931.	As above, but clearer.
938	37.7 2.44	Æ 0.85	As above.	As above, but marginal legend: بسم الله مما | امر به | الامير | الوليد بن تليد | بالموصل Pl. XXX.
<i>Governor: al-Walīd ibn Bukair (A.H. 121-2)</i>				
P. 144	32.4 2.10	Æ 0.8	As no. 931.	As no. 931, but marginal legend: بسم الله مما | امر به | الامير | الوليد بن بكير | بالموصل
<i>Governor: al-Ḍaḥḥāk (A.H. 128)¹</i>				

935. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

938. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. This is the type of marginal legend in *Nützel*, nos. 2042-5.

P. 144. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1512). *Ghalīb Edhem*, no. 286, Pl. 2 is supposed to be a coin of this governor (wrongly given as al-Walīd ibn Bakr), but the Plate is not convincing. Another specimen, also mistakenly attributed, is *Ties.*, no. 2637. The existence of this governor's name on a coin is not indicated in *Zambaur's Manuel*, p. 36.

¹ This Governor, whose coins of Mosul are known to us, was a *Khārijite* rebel, who expelled the Umayyad Governor from Mosul for a brief spell in A.H. 128. His coins will be described in a subsequent volume.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<i>Uncertain Governor: Ziyād ibn . . . ?</i>				
B. 58		Æ 0.9	<p>Within a double circle with annulets:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده</p> <p>(the die has been overstruck on a Mosul coin of the same type as no. 931).</p>	<p>Within a circle:</p> <p>محمد رسول الله</p> <p>outside, marginal legend: بسم الله امر الامير زياد بسم الله; traces of outer circle.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXX.</p>
<i>NIŞĪBĪN (نيسابور)¹</i>				
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710-11)				
P. 145	69.4 4.50	Æ 0.85	<p>Within a circle:</p> <p>لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له • ←←←</p>	<p>Within a circle:</p> <p>محمد رسول الله</p> <p>marginal legend: ضرب هذا الفلس سنة اثنين وتسعين بنصيبين</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXX.</p>
<i>WĀSIṬ (واسط)²</i>				
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719-20)				
P. 146	41.7 2.70	Æ 0.85	<p>Within a double circle with annulets:</p> <p>امر الله بالوفاء والعدل ∴</p> <p>(cf. no. 923).</p>	<p>Within a double circle:</p> <p>بسم الله ضرب ب هذا الفللس بواسط سنة احدى ومئة ∴</p>

B. 58. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2046).

¹ Or Naşibin, in 'Irāk.

P. 145. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1517, Pl. VIII). The date looks more like 72, but as Lavoix rightly noted, 92 is more probable. Unique.

² In 'Irāk. The *dirhams* of Wāsiṭ are described on pp. 191 ff.

P. 146. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1518). *Ties.*, no. 2742.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722-3)				
939	38.6 2.50	Æ 0.8	As P. 146, but without triangle of dots.	As P. 146, but legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بواسط سنة اربع ومئة no triangle of dots.
<p>A unique <i>fals</i> of this year was published in 1787 by S. Assemani in his <i>Catalogo de' codici manoscritti orientali della biblioteca Naniana</i>, vol. ii, p. cxiii, Pl. IX, no. cxi. The following description is based on his reproduction:</p> <div> <div> <p>Within circle:</p> <p>الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد</p> <p>outside ○○○○○ (the legend is largely conjectural).</p> </div> <div> <p>Within circle:</p> <p>بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بواسط سنة اربع ومئة</p> <p>(Assemani read الدينار for الفلّس)</p> </div> </div>				
A.H. 108 (= A.D. 726-7)				
ANS. 43	38.1 2.47	Æ 0.85	Within a double circle with ⊙ ⊙ ⊙: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله marginal legend within a circle: . . . بسم الله ضرب الفلس بواسط سنة ثمان ومئة
A.H. 109 (= A.D. 727-8)				
P. 147	38.6 2.50	Æ 0.85	As above; (silvered).	As above, but تسع ومئة and legend complete; ○○○○○

939. Lady Waugh presented 1951. Unique.

* = *Ties.*, no. 516.

ANS. 43. American Numismatic Society Collection, New York = Miles, *R.I.C.*, no.

105. Unique.

P. 147. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoix*, no. 1519). Unique.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5)				
B. 59		Æ 0.75	As ANS. 43 above.	As ANS. 43 above, but <i>مت عشرة ومئة</i> and legend complete.
940	32.8 2.13	Æ 0.85	As above.	As above, but <i>سبع عشرة ومئة</i> and parts of legend faint.
A.H. 118 (= A.D. 736)				
†			There is a unique coin of this date described in the <i>Catalogue of Izzet Holu Pascha</i> (p. 15, no. 46), as follows:	
			<p>امر الله بالوفاء والعدل</p> <p>within two circles.</p>	<p>لا اله الا الله وحده</p> <p>marginal legend as above, but (<i>sic</i>) <i>ثمان عشر ومئة</i></p>
I. 8			As above, but eight annulets in margin.	As no. 941, but <i>ثمان عشرة ومئة</i>
A.H. 120 (= A.D. 737-8)				
941	43.1 2.79	Æ 0.9	Within a double circle, legend as on ANS. 43; outer marginal legend enclosing five annulets.	Within a circle, legend as on ANS. 43; outside, marginal legend: <i>بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بواسط سنة عشرين ومئة</i> ; outer double circle enclosing five annulets.
942	45.0 2.91	Æ 0.85	Die variety.	Pl. XXXI. Die variety.
A.H. 121 (= A.D. 738-9)				
943	40.0 2.59	Æ 0.8	As above.	As above, but <i>احدى وعشرين ومئة</i>

B. 59. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (*Nützel*, no. 2047). *Ties.*, no. 579; *Kh.*, no. 847; *Lavoix*, no. 1520.

940. Executors of the late Sir Richard Burn, 1949. *Ties.*, no. 586 and *Nützel*, no. 2048.

† I do not place too much reliance upon this reading, especially the *rev*.

I. 8. Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 289).

941. F. Whelan, 1887; *Lavoix*, no. 1522, and *Nützel*, nos. 2049-50.

942. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

943. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = *N.O.I.*, no. XII = Lane-Poole, I, p. 190, no. 77.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Kh. 10		Æ	As above.	A.H. 123 (= A.D. 740-1)
				As above, but ثلث وعش[رين]
				A.H. 126 (= A.D. 743-4) ¹
				A.H. 128 (= A.D. 745-6) ²
Th. 17	58.4 3.78	Æ 1.0	Within a triple circle: لا اله الا اله وحده (last letter inverted).	A.H. 130 (= A.D. 747-8) ³
				YUBNĀ (يُبْنَا) ⁴
				In the field: محمد رسول الله marginal legend: بسم الله ض[رب هذا الفلاس] في يبنى traces of outer circle.
				Pl. XXXI.

Uncertain Mints



FIG. 30



FIG. 31

Kh. 10. Khedivial Library, Cairo (*Lane-Poole*, p. 116, no. 848).

¹ There is a possible specimen in Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 26).

² There is a coin attributed to this mint and date by Soret (*Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Archéologie*, St. Petersburg, v, 1851, p. 47, no. 6) on which the obv. legend is as on P. 146 above, p. 285, and the rev. as on no. 941 but with date ثمان وعشرين ومئة.

³ Sole mention is *Ziya*, p. 10, no. 150.

⁴ In Palestine.

Th. 17. Philip Thorburn Collection (found on Mt. Carmel); *Lavoix*, no. 1523, Pl. IX shows the complete rev. marginal legend. Cf. f.n. to Th. 14 above, p. 240.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Bel. 5		Æ 0.6	In the field: لا اله الا اله [و؟] وحده outer double circle.	In the field: محمّد ر سول الله بصر؟ outer double circle. Fig. 30.
Bel. 6		Æ	In the field: لا اله الا اله وحده outer double circle.	In the field below horizontal palm-branch: ضرب الفلس نادر؟ outer double circle. Fig. 31.
(c) With Date but without Mint-name.				
A.H. 90 (= A.D. 708-9)				
I. 9		Æ 0.65	In the field: *; marginal legend: لا اله الا اله; outer circle.	In the field: ن; marginal legend: ضرب هذا الفلس سنة تسعين; outer circle.
Ties. 20		Æ	In the field: لا اله الا له وحده لا شريك له marginal legend: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق	In the field: الله احدا له الصمد لم يلد و (sic) marginal legend: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس سنة تسعين
A.H. 91 (= A.D. 709-10)				
P. 148	82.5 5.35	Æ 0.65	In the field: [لا] اله ا [لا] اله و حده	In the field: [ضرب في] سنة احد (sic) [وتسعين] outer circle.

Bel. 5. Prof. A. R. Bellinger (*op. cit.*, no. 531, Pl. IX), where the last line of the *rev.* is read as بصرى (*ṣiri* in Syria?), a quite impossible interpretation. Might it not be بصرى. Buṣrā? Cf. P. 126 above, p. 236.

Bel. 6. Prof. A. R. Bellinger (*op. cit.*, no. 535, Pl. IX). The last word of the *rev.* legend is uncertain. Could it be باذربيجان 'in Adharbaijān'? (Cf. ANS. 38 above, p. 228.) The fact that the coin was found in the excavations at Jerash is against it.

I. 9. Istanbul Museum (*Ghalib Edhem*, no. 290). Unique.

Ties. 20. *Tiesenhhausen*, no. 344. Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 38).

P. 148. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (*Lavoiz*, no. 1524). Unique. Coins of this type were almost certainly minted in North Africa.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 92 (= A.D. 710-11)				
944	93.2 6.04	Æ 0.75	As above, but with more of legend visible; traces of outer circle.	In the field: ضرب في سنة اثنين وتسعين Pl. XXXI.
945	77.6 5.03	Æ 0.75	As above, but traces of outer circle clearer.	As above, but faint traces of outer circle.
946	97.8 6.34	Æ 0.75	Die variety.	Die variety.
947	139.1 9.01	Æ 0.7	Die variety; (dumpy fabric).	Die variety.
948	78.2 5.07	Æ 0.75	Die variety.	Die variety.
949	121.5 7.87	Æ 0.7	Die variety.	Die variety; ? traces of annulet above اثنين
A.H. 93 (= A.D. 711-12)				
950	110.7 7.17	Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله الا الله حده (Owing to condition of the coin it is impossible to say whether و is at the end of the second or beginning of the third line.)	As P. 118 above, but ثلث وتسعين

944. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933. *Ties.*, no. 375; *Lavoix*, no. 1525, and *Nützel*, nos. 2055-6. H.H. Abdul-Wahab is probably mistaken in asserting (*Revue Tunisienne*, 1932, p. 147) that the unit is اثنتين.

945. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

946. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

947. L. A. Lawrence, Esq., presented 1933.

948. Zaba Collection, 1870 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 185, no. 57.

949. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 185, no. 58.

950. Sambon, 1869 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 185, no. 59.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
B. 60		Æ 0.75	In the field: لا اله الا اله وحده	In the field: ضرب في سنة خمس وتسعين
			A.H. 96 (= A.D. 714-15)	
P. 149	75.6 4.90	Æ 0.6	As above, but last letter of bottom line off the flan.	As above, but ست وتسعين
			A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715-16) ¹	
			A.H. 98 (= A.D. 716-17)	
P. 150	60.2 3.90	Æ 0.5	As B. 60 above.	As B. 60 above, but ثما [ن] وتسعين
			A.H. 99 (= A.D. 717-18)	
951	67.8 4.39	Æ 0.65	As B. 60 above, but part of legend off the flan top and r.; traces of outer circles l.	As B. 60 above, but تسع وتسعين; traces of outer circle bottom l. Pl. XXXI.
			A.H. 9×	
952	67.2 4.35	Æ 0.65	As B. 60 above, but legend partly off the flan l.; traces of dotted circle r.	In the field: (retrograde) ضرب في سنة 11 ? وتسعين [ن] Pl. XXXI.
953	84.1 5.45	Æ 0.65	As P. 148 above, but top line almost off flan; traces of outer circle at bottom.	As above, but the puzzling unit in the second line has no point. Pl. XXXI.

B. 60. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 2057). *Ties.*, no. 430. Monsieur J. Farrugia de Candia informs me of one with the second line of the rev. retrograde, which is in the collection of His Excellency H.H. Abdul-Wahab.

P. 149. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 1526).


¹ *Ties.*, no. 453; *Stickel, Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 24, no. 103; *Østrup*, no. 130.

P. 150. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, no. 1527). *Ties.* no. 465.

951. Lane-Poole, I, p. 185, no. 60.

952. Doubleday, 1847 = Lane-Poole, I, p. 185, no. 61.

953. William Maraden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, Add. IX, p. 91, no. 61^a.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 100 (= A.D. 718-19)				
B. 61		Æ 0.85	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده ه لا شر (sic) marginal legend: ل الله ارسله بال	In the field: الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد و (?) بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس سنة مئة
A.H. 101 (= A.D. 719-20)				
P. 151		Æ 0.6	Within a circle: ن marginal legend: ضرب هذا الفلّس	Within a circle:  marginal legend: سنة ا[حد ومئة
A.H. 104 (= A.D. 722-3) ¹				
A.H. 107 or 109 ²				
A.H. 111 (= A.D. 729-30) ³				
A.H. 113 (= A.D. 731-2)				
B. 62		Æ 0.8	In the field: لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له marginal legend: محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق	In the field: الله احد ا لله الصمد لم يلد ولم يو (sic) ضرب هذا الفلّس سنة ثلث عشرة ومئة

B. 61. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 2058). *Ties.*, nos. 483, 486, and 487.

P. 151. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles (Lavoix, nos. 1470-1). These coins were no doubt minted at al-Ramla (see above nos. 857 ff., p. 257).

¹ A fals of this date, apparently mintless, is described by Prinsep (*Essays on Indian Antiquities*, i. (1858), p. 408, fn. 1). The *obv.* device was a mutilated Sassanian head facing r. composed of the words محمد رسول الله.

² Sole reference is Ostrup, no. 162.

³ Sole reference is Stickel (*Z.D.M.G.*, 1885, p. 24, no. 162²). The legends were as on B. 61 above, only complete, and the date إحدى عشرة ومئة.

B. 62. Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Nützel, no. 2061). Ostrup, no. 164 is somewhat uncertain.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
A.H. 116 (= A.D. 734-5)				
954	68.6 4.45	Æ 0.85	As above, but marginal legend continues: <i>ليظهره على الدين كله</i> ; outer circle.	In the field: الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد بسم الله: marginal legend: ضرب هذا القلنس سنة ست عشرة ومئة; outer circle. Pl. XXXI.
955	69.4 4.50	Æ 0.75	As B. 62 above, but <i>له</i> missing in last line; margin shows only: <i>... لله ارسله بال...</i>	As above, but much worn; remains of date <i>سنة ست</i>
956	83.8 5.43	Æ 0.75	As B. 62 above, but much worn.	As above, date just visible: <i>ست عشرة ومئة</i>
957	76.5 4.96	Æ 0.75	As above, but top l. of legend gone.	As above, but top l. of legend gone; marginal legend retrograde.
958	85.6 5.55	Æ 0.85	As no. 955, but marginal legend as on the rev.	As no. 954, but top line of <i>kalima</i> (sic) <i>احده</i> Pl. XXXI.
959	63.6 4.12	Æ 0.85	As no. 954, but obliterated bottom l.	As no. 954, but double-struck on l.; date probably 116.

954. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. *Nützel*, no. 2062.

955. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 92, no. 78^b.

956. William Marsden Collection presented 1834 = Lane-Poole, *Add. IX*, p. 92, no. 78^c.

957. Sir Hans Sloane, 1753.

958. Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

959. Sir Hans Sloane, 1753 = Lane-Poole, *I*, pp. 190-1, no. 78. See his correction in his catalogue of the Bodleian Library coins, p. 3, nos. 39-41, in which he points out that the coin is without a mint-name.

ADDENDA

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Al-Ḳāsim ibn 'Ubadallāh Finance Director in Egypt A.H. 116-24 (= A.D. 734-42)	
925 ^a	85.1 5.5	Æ 0.8	As no. 712, but below <i>kalima</i> .ψ.; traces of outer double circle.	Within a circle: محمد رسول الله outside, marginal legend: أمر القاسم بن عبید الله (i.e. 'The order of Al-Ḳāsim ibn 'Ubadallāh'); traces of outer circle. Pl. XXXI.
925 ^b	100.4 6.51	Æ 0.8	As above, but symbols below <i>kalima</i> different.	As above. Pl. XXXI.
925 ^c	103.4 6.7	Æ 0.8	As above.	As above. Pl. XXXI.
925 ^d	72.0 4.6	Æ 0.65	As no. 925 ^a .	As above, but second line (sic) رسو Pl. XXXI.
			MANBUJ (منبج) ¹	
Ox. 8	51.0 3.30	Æ 0.8	As no. 807.	As no. 807, but marginal legend: (sic) بسم الله ضرب الفلس بمنبج Pl. XXXI.

925^a Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. These coins have been attributed by Lavoix (nos. 1660-1) and Lane-Poole (I, p. 222, no. 164) to the 'Abbāsid dynasty (see f.n. 4, p. 280). I think that, as Karabacek noted, they were struck in Egypt and their proper place in the series is on p. 280 under Miṣr. Lane-Poole (*Catalogue of Arabic Glass Weights*, 1891, pp. 5-6) correctly attributed al-Ḳāsim's glass weights. See Miles, *N.N.M.*, no. 111, pp. 83-88; no. 120, pp. 9-12.

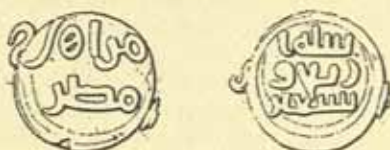

925^b Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946. *Nützel*, nos. 2249-51, where the Governor was correctly located, but his date was wrongly given as 112 by Karabacek (*Wien. Num. Mon.* iii, p. 36 and iv. p. 21).

925^c Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

925^d Spink (ex Lord Grantley Collection), 1946.

¹ For the Arab-Byzantine coins of this mint see pp. 31, 40-41.

Ox. 8. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Unique. This is the first Post-Reform coin of this mint known to me. Its proper place in the series should be on p. 281 before al-Manṣūra.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>Seals for the Poll-tax</i>	
				
			Fig. 32	
			<p>In 1854 (in <i>Rev. Num. Belge</i>, pp. 277-8, fig. 3) Soret published a unique copper piece, which although it looked like a coin, he very wisely regarded as possibly a weight or a seal. Stickel (in <i>Z.D.M.G.</i> 1885, pp. 20-23), however, persisted in regarding it as a coin. The legends are as follows:</p>	
			<p>من اهل مصر</p> <p>[Translated by Soret as 'Pour la population, ou bien, à l'usage des habitants de Miṣr' (i.e. Egypt)]; outer circle.</p>	<p>سنة ا ربع و تسعين</p> <p>[i.e. 'In the year 94' (= A.D. 712-13)].</p>
			Fig. 32	
				
			Fig. 33	
114-0	7.38	Æ 0.7	<p>There is a similar specimen in the British Museum¹ as follows:</p>	
			<p>من هل مصر</p> <p>outer circle; (dumpy fabric).</p>	<p>سنة خمس و تسعين</p> <p>[i.e. 'In the year 95' (= A.D. 713-14)]; outer circle.</p>
			Fig. 33	
<p>Both specimens have a piece of wire threaded through them. Both Soret and Stickel considered the specimen known to them as cast. This cannot be said of the B.M. specimen, which is definitely struck, in fact it might have</p>				

¹ Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1922 (said to have been found at Kantara, Egypt, about 1884).

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>been an original coin with the characteristic dumpy fabric of Egyptian coins both of the Byzantine and Arab periods.</p> <p>Both Soret and, especially, Stickel were led astray by the <i>obverse</i> legend. The explanation is really quite simple, if one accepts the opinion here expressed, that these objects were seals, which were affixed each year by wire round the wrist or neck of each non-Muslim inhabitant of Egypt who was liable for the <i>jizya</i>, or poll-tax. This tax involved the payment of two <i>dīnārs</i> for each adult. The seal denoted that the bearer was one 'of the people of Egypt', who had paid the tax for that year. Presumably, each year the seal was broken and a new one with the current date would take its place. Severe penalties are recorded for violation of the regulation. (See A. S. Tritton, <i>The Caliphs and Their Non-Muslim Subjects</i>, 1930, pp. 124-5, where relevant passages are quoted. Prof. Tritton writes: 'The Arabs do not bear the shame of inventing this custom, for it was known to the Byzantines.' The passage he quotes, however, is a case of the Byzantine Emperor distributing money to the poor, each recipient being 'sealed', and not a matter of exacting taxes.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Bahurasīr</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 97 (= A.D. 715/16)</p> <div data-bbox="448 940 985 1191" data-label="Image"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 34</p> <p>A unique <i>dirham</i> of a hitherto unrecorded mint has recently been shown to me by a visitor to the British Museum (fig. 34). It weighs 44.8 grs. (2.90 grms.).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>As no. 470 but بيهرسير في سنة سبع وتسعين</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>As no. 470.</p> </div> </div> <p>Bahurasīr lay on the west bank of the Tigris in 'Irāq, opposite al-Madinat-al-'Atīka (see above, p. lxxxix), i.e. the ancient Ctesiphon.</p>	

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CALIPHS

1. *Orthodox Caliphs*

A.H.		A.D.
11	Abū Bakr	632
13	'Umar	634
23	'Uthmān	644
35-40	'Ali	656-61

2. *Umayyad Caliphs*

A.H.		A.D.
41	Mu'āwiya I	661
60	Yazīd I	680
64	Mu'āwiya II	683
64	Marwān I	684
65	'Abd al-Malik	685
86	al-Walid I	705
96	Sulaimān	715
99	'Umar II	717
101	Yazīd II	720
105	Hishām	724
125	al-Walid II	743
126	Yazīd III	744
126	Ibrāhīm	744
127	Marwān II	744
-132		-750

I. INDEX OF YEARS

<i>A.H.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>A.H.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Page</i>
23 ?	Æ	Dimishk	9	81	N	(Dimishk ?)	86
76 ¹	N	(Dimishk ?)	42	"	AR	Irmīniya	109
77	"	"	43	"	"	Al-Baṣra	126
"	"	"	84	"	"	Al-Bayān ?	129
78	"	"	85	"	"	Jundai Sābūr	133
79 ?	AR	Iṣṭakhr	112	"	"	Jaiy	135
79	N	(Dimishk ?)	85	"	"	Dimishk	143
"	AR	"	104	"	"	Rāmḥurmuz	152
"	"	Birāmḡubādh	124	"	"	Al-Raiy	154
"	"	Al-Baṣra	125	"	"	Sābūr	156
"	"	Jaiy	135	"	"	Surraḡ	162
"	"	Dimishk	143	"	"	Al-Sūs	164
"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	165	"	"	Shakḡ al-Taimara	167
"	"	Shakḡ al-Taimara	166	"	"	Al-Furāt	168
"	"	Fasā	169	"	"	Fasā	169
"	"	Fil	170	"	"	Al-Kūfa	174
"	"	Al-Kūfa	173	"	"	Māh al-Baṣra	175
"	"	Māh al-Baṣra	175	"	"	Marw	180
"	"	Marw	179	"	"	Manādhir	184
"	"	Maisān	185	82	N	(Dimishk ?)	86
80 ?	"	Al-Jazīra	131	"	AR	Al-Baṣra	126
80	N	(Dimishk ?)	85	"	"	Jaiy	136
"	AR	Ardashir-Khurra	107	"	"	Dimishk	143
"	"	Birāmḡubādh	125	"	"	Al-Raiy	154
"	"	Al-Baṣra	126	"	"	Sābūr	156
"	"	Al-Jisr ?	133	"	"	Shakḡ al-Taimara	167
"	"	Jundai Sābūr	133	"	"	Al-Furāt	168
"	"	Jaiy	135	"	"	Al-Kūfa	174
"	"	Dārābjird	139	"	Æ	Susa (al-Sūs)	83
"	"	Daṣṡt-i-Maisān	142	83 ?	"	Jaiy	136
"	"	Dimishk	143	83	N	(Dimishk ?)	86
"	"	Rāmḥurmuz	152	"	AR	Abarkubādh	106
"	"	Sābūr	156	"	"	Ardashir-Khurra	107
"	"	Al-Sūs	164	"	"	Jundai Sābūr	133
"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	165	"	"	Dimishk	144
"	"	Shakḡ al-Taimara	167	"	"	Al-Furāt	168
"	"	Fasā	169	"	"	Manādhir	184
"	"	Al-Kūfa	173	"	"	Maisān	186
"	"	Marw	179	84	N	(Dimishk ?)	86
"	"	Manādhir	183	"	AR	Dabil	139
"	"	Maisān	185	"	"	Dimishk	144
"	"	Nahr Tirā	186	"	"	Sābūr	156
"	"	Hamadhān	189	"	"	Marw	180
"	Æ	—	61	"	"	Wāsiṡ	191
81 ?	AR	Al-Jazīra	131	84/85	N	—	70
"	"	Māh al-Kūfa	175	85	"	(Dimishk ?)	87

¹ The *dīnār* dated 74 came to my notice after this index had been printed. See pp. vi and liv.

A.H.	Metal	Mint	Page	A.H.	Metal	Mint	Page
85	AR	Al-Baṣra	126	90	AR	Kirmān	171
"	"	Tiflis	129	"	"	Māhī	176
"	"	Dabīl	139	"	"	Marw	180
"	"	Dimishk	144	"	"	Manādhīr	184
"	"	Wāsiṭ	191	"	"	Nahr Tirā	186
86	N	(Dimishk ?)	87	"	"	Harāt	188
"	AR	Dabīl	139	"	"	Hamadhān	189
"	"	Dimishk	144	"	"	Wāsiṭ	192
"	"	Wāsiṭ	192	"	Æ	—	289
87	N	(Dimishk ?)	87	90/91	N	—	72
"	AR	Al-Baṣra	126	91	"	(Dimishk ?)	88
"	"	Harrān ?	138	"	AR	Abrashahr	104
"	"	Dabīl ?	139	"	"	Ardashīr-Khurra	108
"	"	Dimishk	144	"	"	Iṣṭakhr	112
"	"	Wāsiṭ	192	"	"	Al-Taimara	130
"	Æ	Dimishk	253	"	"	Jundai Sābūr	134
87/88	N	—	71	"	"	Jaiy	136
88 ?	AR	Iṣṭakhr	112	"	"	Dārābjird	140
"	Æ	Dimishk	253	"	"	Dastawā	141
88	N	(Dimishk ?)	87	"	"	Dimishk	145
"	AR	Dimishk	145	"	"	Al-Raiy	154
"	"	Wāsiṭ	192	"	"	Sābūr	157
89 ?	"	Marw	180	"	"	Sijistān	159
89	N	(Dimishk ?)	88	"	"	Sarakhs	161
"	AR	Arrān	107	"	"	Surraḳ	162
"	"	Dimishk	145	"	"	Al-Sūs	164
"	"	Wāsiṭ	192	"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	165
90	N	(Dimishk ?)	88	"	"	Kūmis	170
"	AR	Arrān	107	"	"	Kirmān	171
"	"	Ardashīr-Khurra	107	"	"	Māhī	176
"	"	Iṣṭakhr	112	"	"	Marw	181
"	"	Bīrāmkubādh	125	"	"	Manādhīr	184
"	"	Bihkubādh	128	"	"	Nahr Tirā	187
"	"	al-Asfal	—	"	"	Harāt	188
"	"	Bihkubādh	129	"	"	Hamadhān	189
"	"	al-Awsaṭ	—	"	"	Wāsiṭ	192
"	"	Al-Taimara	129	"	Æ	—	289
"	"	Jundai Sābūr	133	92	N	(Dimishk ?)	89
"	"	Jaiy	136	"	AR	Abrashahr	105
"	"	Dārābjird	139	"	"	Irmīniya	109
"	"	Dastawā	141	"	"	Iṣṭakhr	113
"	"	Dimishk	145	"	"	Al-Taimara	130
"	"	Rāmhurmuz	153	"	"	Jundai Sābūr	134
"	"	Al-Raiy	154	"	"	Jaiy	136
"	"	Sābūr	157	"	"	Dārābjird	140
"	"	Sijistān	159	"	"	Dastawā	141
"	"	Sarakhs	161	"	"	Dimishk	145
"	"	Surraḳ	162	"	"	Rāmhurmuz	153
"	"	Al-Sūs	164	"	"	Al-Raiy	155
"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	165	"	"	Sābūr	157
"	"	ʿUmān	168	"	"	Sijistān	160

A.H.	Metal	Mint	Page	A.H.	Metal	Mint	Page
92	Æ	Sarakhs	161	94	Æ	Ardashir Khurra	108
"	"	Surraḡ	163	"	"	Irmīniya	109
"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	165	"	"	Iṣṭakhr	113
"	"	Ḳūmis	170	"	"	Al-Taimara	130
"	"	Kirmān	171	"	"	Jundai Sābūr	134
"	"	Māhi	176	"	"	Al-Janza ?	135
"	"	Marw	181	"	"	Jaiy	137
"	"	Manādhīr	184	"	"	Dārābjird	140
"	"	Nahr Tirā	187	"	"	Dastawā	142
"	"	Harāt	188	"	"	Dimishḡ	146
"	"	Hamadhān	189	"	"	Rāmhurmuz	153
"	"	Wāsiṭ	193	"	"	Al-Raiy	155
"	Æ	Niṣībīn	285	"	"	Sābūr	157
"	"	—	290	"	"	Sijistān	160
92/93	Λ	—	73	"	"	Sarakhs	162
93 ?	"	—	75	"	"	Surraḡ	163
93	"	—	74	"	"	Al-Sūs	164
"	"	(Dimishḡ ?)	89	"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	166
"	Æ	Abrashahr	105	"	"	Kirmān	171
"	"	Ardashir-Khurra	108	"	"	Māhi	176
"	"	Iṣṭakhr	113	"	"	Marw	181
"	"	Birāmkubādh	125	"	"	Manādhīr	185
"	"	Al-Taimara	130	"	"	Nahr Tirā	187
"	"	Jundai Sābūr	134	"	"	Hamadhān	190
"	"	Jaiy	137	"	"	Wāsiṭ	193
"	"	Hulwān	138	95	Λ	—	76
"	"	Dārābjird	140	"	"	(Dimishḡ ?)	90
"	"	Dastawā	142	"	Æ	Abrashahr	105
"	"	Dimishḡ	146	"	"	Ardashir-Khurra	108
"	"	Rāmhurmuz	153	"	"	Irmīniya	110
"	"	Al-Raiy	155	"	"	Iṣṭakhr	113
"	"	Sābūr	157	"	"	Al-Taimara	130
"	"	Sijistān	160	"	"	Jundai Sābūr	134
"	"	Sarakhs	162	"	"	Jaiy	137
"	"	Surraḡ	163	"	"	Dārābjird	140
"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	165	"	"	Dastawā	142
"	"	Ḳūmis	170	"	"	Dimishḡ	146
"	"	Kirmān	171	"	"	Rāmhurmuz	153
"	"	Māhi	176	"	"	Al-Raiy	155
"	"	Marw	181	"	"	Sābūr	158
"	"	Manādhīr	184	"	"	Sijistān	160
"	"	Maisān	186	"	"	Sarakhs	162
"	"	Nahr Tirā	187	"	"	Surraḡ	163
"	"	Harāt	188	"	"	Al-Sūs	164
"	"	Hamadhān	190	"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	166
"	"	Wāsiṭ	193	"	"	Al-Furāt	169
"	"	Wabā'a	201	"	"	Ḳūmis	170
"	Æ	—	290	"	"	Kirmān	172
94 ?	Æ	Al-Jazīra	131	"	"	Māhi	176
94	Λ	—	73	"	"	Marw	181
"	"	(Dimishḡ ?)	90	"	"	Manādhīr	185

<i>A.H.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>A.H.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Page</i>
95	Æ	Maisān	186	97	Æ	Sijistān	160
"	"	Nahr Tirā	187	"	"	Sarakhs	162
"	"	Harāt	188	"	"	Al-Sūs	164
"	"	Hamadhān	190	"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	166
"	"	Wāsiṭ	193	"	"	Al-'Āl	167
96	Æ	—	76	"	"	Al-Furāt	169
"	"	(Dimishk ?)	90	"	"	Kirmān	172
"	Æ	Abrashahr	105	"	"	Kaskar	173
"	"	Abarqubādh	106	"	"	Māhi	177
"	"	Ardashīr-Khurra	108	"	"	Al-Madinat-al-	179
"	"	Irmīniya	110	"	"	'Atika	
"	"	Iṣṭakhr	113	"	"	Marw	182
"	"	Al-Baḡra	126	"	"	Manādhīr	185
"	"	Al-Taimara	131	"	"	Maisān	186
"	"	Jundai Sābūr	134	"	"	Nahr Tirā	187
"	"	Jaiy	137	"	"	Harāt	189
"	"	Dārābjird	140	"	"	Hamadhān	190
"	"	Dastawā	142	"	"	Wāsiṭ	194
"	"	Dimishk	146	"	Æ	Al-Mawṣil	282
"	"	Al-Raiy	155	"	"	—	291
"	"	Sābūr	158	98 ?	"	Al-Andalus	233
"	"	Sijistān	160	98	Æ	—	76
"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	166	"	"	—	79
"	"	Al-Furāt	169	"	"	(Dimishk ?)	91
"	"	Kirmān	172	"	Æ	Ardashīr-Khurra	109
"	"	Māhi	177	"	"	Irmīniya	110
"	"	Marw	182	"	"	Iṣṭakhr	114
"	"	Manādhīr	185	"	"	Ifrikiya	114
"	"	Maisān	186	"	"	Al-Taimara	131
"	"	Nahr Tirā	187	"	"	Jaiy	137
"	"	Harāt	188	"	"	Dārābjird	141
"	"	Hamadhān	190	"	"	Dastawā	142
"	"	Wāsiṭ	193	"	"	Dimishk	147
"	Æ	—	291	"	"	Al-Raiy	157
97	Æ	—	78	"	"	Sābūr	158
"	"	(Dimishk ?)	91	"	"	Sijistān	160
"	Æ	Abrashahr	106	"	"	Surrah	163
"	"	Ardashīr-Khurra	108	"	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	166
"	"	Irmīniya	110	"	"	Kirmān	172
"	"	Iṣṭakhr	114	"	"	Māhi	177
"	"	Bahurasīr	296	"	"	Marw	182
"	"	Al-Taimara	131	"	"	Hamadhān	190
"	"	Jundai Sābūr	134	"	"	Wāsiṭ	194
"	"	Jaiy	137	"	Æ	—	291
"	"	Khusrau-Shādh	138	99	Æ	(Dimishk ?)	92
"	"	Hurmuz		"	Æ	Ardashīr-Khurra	109
"	"	Dārābjird	141	"	"	Irmīniya	110
"	"	Dastawā	142	"	"	Dārābjird	141
"	"	Dimishk	146	"	"	Dastawā	142
"	"	Al-Raiy	155	"	"	Dimishk	147
"	"	Sābūr	158	"	"	Sābūr	158

<i>A.H.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>A.H.</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Page</i>
99	Æ	Sarakhs	162	102	Æ	Kirmān	173
"	"	Surrah	163	"	"	Al-Kūfa	174
"	"	Marw	182	"	Æ	Dimishk	254
"	"	Harāt	189	"	"	Al-Kūfa	279
"	"	Wāsiṭ	194	103	Æ	Ifrikiya	99
"	Æ	Ṭanja	271	"	"	Al-Andalus	101
"	"	—	291	"	"	(Dimishk ?)	93
100	Æ	(Dimishk ?)	92	"	Æ	Irmīniya	111
"	Æ	Irmīniya	110	"	"	Ifrikiya	115
"	"	Iṣṭakhr	114	"	"	Dimishk	147
"	"	Al-Andalus	118	"	"	Kirmān	173
"	"	Al-Baṣra	127	"	"	Wāsiṭ	194
"	"	Dimishk	147	"	Æ	Dimishk	254
"	"	Kirmān	172	104 ?	"	Ṭanja	273
"	"	Al-Kūfa	174	104	Æ	Al-Andalus	102
"	"	Marw	182	"	"	(Dimishk ?)	93
"	Æ	Aṭrābulus	230	"	Æ	Irmīniya	111
"	"	Al-Baṣra	235	"	"	Ifrikiya	115
"	"	Dastawā ?	248	"	"	Al-Andalus	119
"	"	Dimishk ?	253	"	"	Dimishk	148
"	"	Ṭanja	272	"	"	Wāsiṭ	194
"	"	Al-Kūfa	278	"	Æ	Dimishk	254
"	"	—	292	"	"	Al-Raiy	260
101 ?	"	Himṣ	246	"	"	Wāsiṭ	286
101	Æ	(Dimishk ?)	92	"	"	—	292
"	Æ	Irmīniya	111	105	Æ	(Dimishk ?)	93
"	"	Ifrikiya	115	"	"	Ma'din Amīr	103
"	"	Al-Baṣra	127	"	"	al-Mu'minīn	
"	"	Dimishk	147	"	"	bi'l-Hijāz	
"	"	Zaranj	156	"	Æ	Adharbajān	106
"	"	Sijistān	161	"	"	Irmīniya	111
"	"	Kirmān	172	"	"	Ifrikiya	116
"	"	Al-Kūfa	174	"	"	Al-Andalus	119
"	"	Marw	183	"	"	Dimishk	148
"	"	Wāsiṭ	194	"	"	Zaranj	156
"	Æ	Jaiy	241	"	"	Wāsiṭ	195
"	"	Al-Ramla ?	259	106	Æ	Al-Andalus	102
"	"	Al-Raiy	260	"	"	(Dimishk ?)	94
"	"	Al-Kūfa	279	"	Æ	Abrashahr	106
"	"	Wāsiṭ	285	"	"	Adharbajān	106
"	"	—	292	"	"	Irmīniya	111
102	Æ	Ifrikiya	99	"	"	Ifrikiya	116
"	"	Al-Andalus	101	"	"	Al-Andalus	119
"	"	(Dimishk ?)	93	"	"	Dimishk	148
"	Æ	Irmīniya	111	"	"	Wāsiṭ	195
"	"	Iṣṭakhr	114	"	Æ	Dimishk	254
"	"	Ifrikiya	115	107 ?	"	—	292
"	"	Jaiy	138	107	Æ	(Dimishk ?)	94
"	"	Dimishk	147	"	Æ	Irmīniya	111
"	"	Zaranj	156	"	"	Al-Andalus	119
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"	"	Al-Mubāraka	177	"	"	Al-Andalus	120
"	"	Wāsiṭ	195	"	"	Dimishk	149
108	ʾ	(Dimishk ?)	94	"	"	Wāsiṭ	196
"	"	Irmīniya	111	"	Æ	Ṭanja	272
"	"	Al-Andalus	119	"	"	—	292
"	"	Dimishk	148	114	ʾ	Ifrikiya	100
"	"	Al-Kūfa	174	"	"	(Dimishk ?)	96
"	"	Al-Mubāraka	178	"	Æ	Ifrikiya	117
"	"	Wāsiṭ	195	"	"	Al-Andalus	120
"	Æ	Al-Andalus	233	"	"	Al-Bāb	122
"	"	Wāsiṭ	286	"	"	Balkh	127
109 ?	"	—	292	"	"	Dimishk	149
109	ʾ	(Dimishk ?)	95	"	"	Wāsiṭ	196
"	Æ	Irmīniya	111	115	ʾ	(Dimishk ?)	96
"	"	Ifrikiya	116	"	Æ	Ifrikiya	117
"	"	Dimishk	149	"	"	Al-Andalus	120
"	"	Al-Mubāraka	178	"	"	Al-Bāb	123
"	"	Wāsiṭ	196	"	"	Balkh	128
"	Æ	"	286	"	"	Dimishk	150
110 ?	"	Ṭabariya	269	"	"	Wāsiṭ	197
110	ʾ	(Dimishk ?)	95	"	Æ	Al-Raiy	261
"	Æ	Ifrikiya	116	116	ʾ	(Dimishk ?)	96
"	"	Al-Andalus	119	"	Æ	Ifrikiya	117
"	"	Dimishk	149	"	"	Al-Andalus	121
"	"	Al-Mubāraka	178	"	"	Dimishk	150
"	"	Marw	183	"	"	Wāsiṭ	197
"	"	Wāsiṭ	196	"	Æ	Ḥarrān	242
"	Æ	Al-Andalus	234	"	"	Ḥims	247
"	"	Ḥims	246	"	"	Al-Ramla ?	259
"	"	Al-Ruhā	259	"	"	Al-Ruhā	260
"	"	Al-Raiy	261	"	"	Al-Raiy	261
"	"	Ṭanja	272	"	"	Ṭanja	272
111	ʾ	Ifrikiya	100	"	"	Al-Manṣūra	281
"	"	(Dimishk ?)	95	"	"	Wāsiṭ	287
"	Æ	Ifrikiya	116	"	"	—	293
"	"	Al-Andalus	120	117	ʾ	Ifrikiya	100
"	"	Madina Balkh	128	"	"	(Dimishk ?)	96
"	"	al-Baiḍa	—	"	Æ	Ifrikiya	117
"	"	Dimishk	149	"	"	Al-Andalus	121
"	"	Wāsiṭ	196	"	"	Dimishk	150
"	Æ	Jaiy	241	"	"	Al-Mubāraka	178
"	"	—	292	"	"	Wāsiṭ	197
112	ʾ	(Dimishk ?)	95	118	ʾ	(Dimishk ?)	96
"	Æ	Ifrikiya	116	"	Æ	Ifrikiya	117
"	"	Al-Andalus	120	"	"	Al-Andalus	121
"	"	Dimishk	149	"	"	Al-Bāb	123
"	"	Wāsiṭ	196	"	"	Dimishk	150
113 ?	Æ	Al-Raiy	261	"	"	Al-Mubāraka	178
"	"	Ṭanja	273	"	"	Wāsiṭ	197
113	ʾ	(Dimishk ?)	96	"	Æ	Al-Ruhā	260

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119	℞	(Dimishk ?)	97		"	Wāsiṭ	199
"	℞	Al-Andalus	121	126	℞	(Dimishk ?)	98
"	"	Al-Bāb	123	"	℞	Al-Andalus	122
"	"	Dimishk	150	"	"	Al-Bāb	124
"	"	Al-Kūfa	174	"	"	Dimishk	152
"	"	Al-Mubāraka	179	"	"	Wāsiṭ	199
"	"	Wāsiṭ	198	"	Æ	Dimishk	254
120	℞	(Dimishk ?)	97	"	"	Al-Kūfa	279
"	℞	Al-Andalus	121	"	"	Wāsiṭ	288
"	"	Al-Bāb	123	127 ?	℞	Al-Kūfa	174
"	"	Dimishk	150	127	℞	Al-Andalus	102
"	"	Al-Mubāraka	179	"	"	(Dimishk ?)	98
"	"	Wāsiṭ	198	"	℞	Al-Andalus	122
"	Æ	Aṭrābulus	231	"	"	Al-Jazīra	132
"	"	Al-Raiy	261	"	"	Dimishk	152
"	"	Ṭabariya	270	"	"	Sijistān	161
"	"	Wāsiṭ	287	"	"	Wāsiṭ	199
121	℞	(Dimishk ?)	97	128	℞	(Dimishk ?)	98
"	℞	Al-Andalus	121	"	℞	Ifrikiya	118
"	"	Al-Bāb	123	"	"	Al-Bāb	124
"	"	Dimishk	151	"	"	Al-Baṣra	127
"	"	Wāsiṭ	198	"	"	Balkh	128
"	Æ	Al-Raiy	262	"	"	Al-Jazīra	132
"	"	Al-Manṣūra	282	"	"	Dimishk	152
"	"	Wāsiṭ	287	"	"	Al-Kūfa	175
122	℞	Ifrikiya	100	"	"	Wāsiṭ	200
"	"	(Dimishk ?)	97	"	Æ	"	288
"	℞	Al-Andalus	122	129	℞	(Dimishk ?)	98
"	"	Balkh	128	"	℞	Al-Andalus	122
"	"	Dimishk	151	"	"	Al-Jazīra	132
"	"	Wāsiṭ	198	"	"	Kirmān	173
"	Æ	Al-Raiy	262	"	"	Al-Kūfa	175
123	℞	(Dimishk ?)	97	"	"	Wāsiṭ	200
"	℞	Al-Andalus	122	130	℞	(Dimishk ?)	98
"	"	Al-Bāb	123	"	℞	Al-Andalus	122
"	"	Dimishk	151	"	"	Al-Jazīra	132
"	"	Sābūr	159	"	"	Sijistān	161
"	"	Wāsiṭ	198	"	"	Wāsiṭ	200
"	Æ	"	288	"	Æ	Aṭrābulus	231
124	℞	(Dimishk ?)	97	"	"	Al-Raiy	262
"	℞	Ifrikiya	117	"	"	Wāsiṭ	288
"	"	Al-Andalus	122	131	℞	(Dimishk ?)	99
"	"	Al-Bāb	124	"	℞	Ifrikiya	118
"	"	Dimishk	151	"	"	Al-Bāb	124
"	"	Wāsiṭ	199	"	"	Al-Baṣra	127
"	Æ	Al-Raiy	262	"	"	Al-Jazīra	132
125	℞	(Dimishk ?)	98	"	"	Ḥaditha ?	138
"	℞	Ifrikiya	118	"	"	Dimishk	152
"	"	Al-Andalus	122	"	"	Al-Sāmiya	159
"	"	Al-Bāb	124	"	"	Wāsiṭ	200

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"	Æ	Ifrikiya	118	"	"	Wāsiṭ	200
"	"	Al-Jazira	132				

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"	"	92	105	"	"	103	"
"	"	93	"	"	"	104	"
"	"	95	"	"	"	105	"
"	"	96	"	"	"	106	"
"	"	97	106	"	"	107	"
"	"	106	"	"	"	108	"
<u>Abarqubādh</u>	"	83	"	"	"	109	"
"	"	96	"	"	Æ	—	229
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<u>Arrān</u>	Æ	89	107	"	"	91	"
"	"	90	"	"	"	92	113
<u>Ardashir-Khurra</u>	"	80	"	"	"	93	"
"	"	83	"	"	"	94	"
"	"	90	"	"	"	95	"
"	"	91	108	"	"	96	"
"	"	93	"	"	"	97	114
"	"	94	"	"	"	98	"
"	"	95	"	"	"	100	"
"	"	96	"	"	"	102	"
"	"	97	"	<u>Atrābulus?</u>	Æ	100	230
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"	"	94	"	"	"	111	100
"	"	95	110	"	"	114	"
"	"	96	"	"	"	117	"
"	"	97	"	"	"	122	"
"	"	98	"	"	Æ	98	114
"	"	99	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	100	"	"	"	101	115
"	"	101	111	"	"	102	"
				"	"	103	"

¹ The arrangement is according to the usual order of the Arabic alphabet. Greek, Latin, and Pehlevi mint-names come under their Arabic equivalent. See above under *Mint-Notes*, p. lxx.

² The Arab-Byzantine copper coins are described on pp. 59-60.

³ The Arab-Byzantine gold and copper issues are described in Part One, Group B, pp. 54 ff.

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"	"	106	"	"	"	129	"
"	"	109	"	"	"	130	"
"	"	110	"	"	"	131	"
"	"	111	"	"	Æ	—	232
"	"	112	"	"	"	98 ?	233
"	"	113	"	"	"	108	"
"	"	114	117	"	"	110	234
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"	"	116	"	Īliyā Filistīn	"	—	22-25
"	"	117	"	Al-Bāb	Æ	114	122
"	"	118	"	"	"	115	123
"	"	124	"	"	"	118	"
"	"	125	118	"	"	119	"
"	"	128	"	"	"	120	"
"	"	131	"	"	"	121	"
"	"	132	"	"	"	123	124
"	Æ	c. 97	231	"	"	124	"
Al-Andalus ¹	Æ	102	101	"	"	125	"
(Spania)	"			"	"	126	"
"	"	103	"	"	"	128	"
"	"	104	102	"	"	131	"
"	"	106	"	Birāmḡubāḡh	"	79	"
"	"	127	"	"	"	80	125
"	Æ	100	118	"	"	90	"
"	"	104	119	"	"	93	"
"	"	105	"	Barka	Æ	—	235
"	"	106	"	Al-Baḡra	Æ	79	125
"	"	107	"	"	"	80	126
"	"	108	"	"	"	81	"
"	"	110	"	"	"	82	"
"	"	111	120	"	"	85	"
"	"	112	"	"	"	87	"
"	"	113	"	"	"	96	"
"	"	114	"	"	"	100	127
"	"	115	"	"	"	101	"
"	"	116	121	"	"	128	"
"	"	117	"	"	"	131	"
"	"	118	"	"	Æ	100	235
"	"	119	"	Buḡrā	"	—	236
"	"	120	"	Buḡrā ?	"	—	289
"	"	121	"	Ba'labakk	"	—	5, 12-14
"	"	122	122	(Heliopolis)	"		
"	"	123	"	"	"	—	32
"	"	124	"	"	"	—	236-9
"	"	125	"	Balkh	Æ	114	127
"	"	126	"	"	"	115	128

¹ The Arab-Byzantine gold coins of Spain are described in Part One, Group B, pp. 74 f., 77 f., 79 f.

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"	Æ	—	239	"	"	82	136
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Bahurasir	"	97	296	"	"	90	"
Bihkubādh	"	90	"	"	"	91	"
al-Asfal	"	"	"	"	"	92	"
Bihkubādh	"	"	129	"	"	93	137
al-Awsat	"	"	"	"	"	94	"
Al-Bayān ?	"	81	"	"	"	95	"
Bait Jabrin	Æ	—	239-40	"	"	96	"
Baisān	"	—	1-2	"	"	97	"
(Scythopolis)	"	"	"	"	"	98	"
"	"	—	240	"	"	102	138
Tiflis	Æ	85	129	"	Æ	101	241
Tilimsān	Æ	—	240	"	"	111	"
Al-Taimara	Æ	90	129	Haditha ?	Æ	131	138
"	"	91	130	Harrān	"	87	"
"	"	92	"	"	Æ	—	25 f.
"	"	93	"	"	"	—	242
"	"	94	"	"	"	116	"
"	"	95	"	Halab	"	—	33-35
"	"	96	131	"	"	—	243
"	"	97	"	Hulwān	Æ	93	138
"	"	98	"	Hims (Emesa)	Æ	—	9-11
Jabrin (or Jibrin)	Æ	—	33	"	"	—	20-22
"	"	—	241	"	"	—	35-36
Al-Jazīra	Æ	80 ?	131	"	"	—	244-6
"	"	81 ?	"	"	"	101 ?	246
"	"	94 ?	"	"	"	110	"
"	"	127	132	"	"	116	247
"	"	128	"	Khustrau-Shādh	Æ	97	138
"	"	129	"	Hurnaz	"	"	"
"	"	130	"	Dabil	"	84	139
"	"	131	"	"	"	85	"
"	"	132	"	"	"	86	"
Al-Jisr ?	"	80	133	"	"	87	"
Jundai-Sābūr	"	"	"	"	Æ	—	247
"	"	81	"	Dārābjird	Æ	80	139
"	"	83	"	"	"	90	"
"	"	90	"	"	"	91	140
"	"	91	134	"	"	92	"
"	"	92	"	"	"	93	"
"	"	93	"	"	"	94	"
"	"	94	"	"	"	95	"
"	"	95	"	"	"	96	"
"	"	96	"	"	"	97	141
"	"	97	"	"	"	98	"
Al-Janza ?	"	94	135	"	"	99	"
Jaiy	"	79	"	Dastawā	"	90	"
				"	"	91	"

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"	"	93	142	(Damascus)	"	116	"
"	"	94	"	"	"	117	"
"	"	95	"	"	"	118	"
"	"	96	"	"	"	119	"
"	"	97	"	"	"	120	"
"	"	98	"	"	"	121	151
"	"	99	"	"	"	122	"
"	Æ	—	248	"	"	123	"
"	"	100	"	"	"	124	"
Dasht-i-Maisān	℞	80	142	"	"	125	"
Dimishk	"	79	143	"	"	126	152
(Damascus) ¹	"	80	"	"	"	127	"
"	"	81	"	"	"	128	"
"	"	82	"	"	"	131	"
"	"	83	144	"	Æ	—	3-9
"	"	84	"	"	"	—	14
"	"	85	"	"	"	—	26-27
"	"	86	"	"	"	—	37
"	"	87	"	"	"	—	248 ff.
"	"	88	145	"	"	87	253
"	"	89	"	"	"	88?	"
"	"	90	"	"	"	100?	"
"	"	91	"	"	"	102	254
"	"	92	"	"	"	103	"
"	"	93	146	"	"	104	"
"	"	94	"	"	"	106	"
"	"	95	"	"	"	126	"
"	"	96	"	Rāmhurmuz	℞	80	152
"	"	97	"	"	"	81	153
"	"	98	147	"	"	90	"
"	"	99	"	"	"	92	"
"	"	100	"	"	"	93	"
"	"	101	"	"	"	94	"
"	"	102	"	"	"	95	"
"	"	103	"	Al-Ramla	Æ	—	255
"	"	104	148	"	"	101	259
"	"	105	"	"	"	116	"
"	"	106	"	Al-Ruhā	"	—	28
"	"	107	"	"	"	110	259
"	"	108	"	"	"	116	260
"	"	109	149	"	"	118	"
"	"	110	"	Al-Raiy	℞	81	154
"	"	111	"	"	"	82	"
"	"	112	"	"	"	84	"
"	"	113	"	"	"	90	"
"	"	114	"	"	"	91	"

¹ The *dīnārs* on pp. 18, 42-43, 84-99 were all probably minted at the Umayyad capital, Damascus.

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"	"	93	"	"	"	130	"
"	"	94	"	Sarakhs	"	90	"
"	"	95	"	"	"	91	"
"	"	96	"	"	"	92	"
"	"	97	"	"	"	93	162
"	"	98	"	"	"	94	"
"	Æ	101	260	"	"	95	"
"	"	104	"	"	"	97	"
"	"	110	261	"	"	99	"
"	"	113	"	Surrah	"	81	"
"	"	115	"	"	"	90	"
"	"	116	"	"	"	91	"
"	"	120	"	"	"	92	163
"	"	121	262	"	"	93	"
"	"	122	"	"	"	94	"
"	"	124	"	"	"	95	"
"	"	12x	263	"	"	98	"
"	"	130	262	"	"	99	"
Zaranj	Æ	101	156	Sarmīn	Æ	—	28
"	"	102	"	"	"	—	37-38
"	"	105	"	"	"	—	264
"	"	107	"	Sarūj ?	"	—	"
Sābūr	"	80	"	Al-Sūs (Shūsh)	Æ	80	164
"	"	81	"	"	"	81	"
"	"	82	"	"	"	90	"
"	"	84	"	"	"	91	"
"	"	90	157	"	"	94	"
"	"	91	"	"	"	95	"
"	"	92	"	"	"	97	"
"	"	93	"	"	Æ	—	81-82
"	"	94	"	"	"	82	83
"	"	95	158	"	"	—	265
"	"	96	"	Al-Sūs ?	"	—	266
"	"	97	"	Sūk al-Ahwāz	Æ	79	165
"	"	98	"	"	"	80	"
"	"	99	"	"	"	90	"
"	"	123	159	"	"	91	"
"	"	?	"	"	"	92	"
"	Æ	—	263	"	"	93	"
Al-Sāmiya	Æ	131	159	"	"	94	166
Sijistān	"	90	"	"	"	95	"
"	"	91	"	"	"	96	"
"	"	92	160	"	"	97	"
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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ERAS

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1	622/3	34	654/5	67	686/7	100	718/19
2	623/4	35	655/6	68	687/8	101	719/20
3	624/5	36	656/7	69	688/9	102	720/1
4	625/6	37	657/8	70	689/90	103	721/2
5	626/7	38	658/9	71	690/1	104	722/3
6	627/8	39	659/60	72	691/2	105	723/4
7	628/9	40	660/1	73	692/3	106	724/5
8	629/30	41	661/2	74	693/4	107	725/6
9	630/1	42	662/3	75	694/5	108	726/7
10	631/2	43	663/4	76	695/6	109	727/8
11	632/3	44	664/5	77	696/7	110	728/9
12	633/4	45	665/6	78	697/8	111	729/30
13	634/5	46	666/7	79	698/9	112	730/1
14	635/6	47	667/8	80	699/700	113	731/2
15	636/7	48	668/9	81	700/1	114	732/3
16	637	49	669	82	701/2	115	733/4
17	638	50	670	83	702	116	734/5
18	639	51	671	84	703	117	735
19	640	52	672	85	704	118	736
20	640/1	53	672/3	86	705	119	737
21	641/2	54	673/4	87	705/6	120	737/8
22	642/3	55	674/5	88	706/7	121	738/9
23	643/4	56	675/6	89	707/8	122	739/40
24	644/5	57	676/7	90	708/9	123	740/1
25	645/6	58	677/8	91	709/10	124	741/2
26	646/7	59	678/9	92	710/11	125	742/3
27	647/8	60	679/80	93	711/12	126	743/4
28	648/9	61	680/1	94	712/13	127	744/5
29	649/50	62	681/2	95	713/14	128	745/6
30	650/1	63	682/3	96	714/15	129	746/7
31	651/2	64	683/4	97	715/16	130	747/8
32	652/3	65	684/5	98	716/17	131	748/9
33	653/4	66	685/6	99	717/18	132	749/50

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES AND MIONNET'S SCALE

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.		70
		65
		60
2.5		55
		50
		45
2.		40
		35
		30
1.5		25
		20
		15
1.		10
.9		5
.8		
.7		
.6		
.5		
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		
	MIONNET'S SCALE	
	18	
	17	
	16	
	15	
	14	
	13	
	12	
	11	
	10	
	9	
	8	
	7	
	6	
	5	
	4	
	3	
	2	
	1	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF GRAINS AND GRAMMES

<i>Grains</i>	<i>Grammes</i>	<i>Grains</i>	<i>Grammes</i>	<i>Grains</i>	<i>Grammes</i>	<i>Grains</i>	<i>Grammes</i>
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF GRAINS AND GRAMMES

<i>Grains</i>	<i>Grammes</i>	<i>Grains</i>	<i>Grammes</i>	<i>Grains</i>	<i>Grammes</i>	<i>Grains</i>	<i>Grammes</i>
161	10-432	201	13-024	241	15-616	290	18-79
162	10-497	202	13-089	242	15-680	300	19-44
163	10-562	203	13-154	243	15-745	310	20-08
164	10-626	204	13-219	244	15-810	320	20-73
165	10-691	205	13-284	245	15-875	330	21-38
166	10-756	206	13-348	246	15-940	340	22-02
167	10-821	207	13-413	247	16-005	350	22-67
168	10-886	208	13-478	248	16-070	360	23-32
169	10-951	209	13-543	249	16-135	370	23-97
170	11-016	210	13-608	250	16-200	380	24-62
171	11-080	211	13-672	251	16-264	390	25-27
172	11-145	212	13-737	252	16-328	400	25-92
173	11-209	213	13-802	253	16-394	410	26-56
174	11-274	214	13-867	254	16-458	420	27-20
175	11-339	215	13-932	255	16-524	430	27-85
176	11-404	216	13-996	256	16-588	440	28-50
177	11-469	217	14-061	257	16-653	450	29-15
178	11-534	218	14-126	258	16-718	460	29-80
179	11-599	219	14-191	259	16-783	470	30-45
180	11-664	220	14-256	260	16-848	480	31-10
181	11-728	221	14-320	261	16-912	490	31-75
182	11-792	222	14-385	262	16-977	500	32-40
183	11-858	223	14-450	263	17-042	510	33-04
184	11-922	224	14-515	264	17-106	520	33-68
185	11-988	225	14-580	265	17-171	530	34-34
186	12-052	226	14-644	266	17-236	540	34-98
187	12-117	227	14-709	267	17-301	550	35-64
188	12-182	228	14-774	268	17-366	560	36-28
189	12-247	229	14-839	269	17-431	570	36-93
190	12-312	230	14-904	270	17-496	580	37-58
191	12-376	231	14-968	271	17-560	590	38-23
192	12-441	232	15-033	272	17-625	600	38-88
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194	12-571	234	15-162	274	17-754	800	51-84
195	12-636	235	15-227	275	17-819	900	58-32
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197	12-765	237	15-357	277	17-949	2000	129-60
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200	12-960	240	15-552	280	18-144	5000	324-00

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CONCORDANCE OF COINS

329

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Teh. 5	265	Th. 13	227	Ties. 11	131	Vat. 2	32
Teh. 6	266	Th. 14	240	Ties. 12	131		
		Th. 15	249	Ties. 13	137	Zam. 1	270
Th. 1	36	Th. 16	282	Ties. 14	156		
Th. 2	41	Th. 17	288	Ties. 15	167		



ARAB-BYZANTINE



(a)

(a) BYZANTINE PROTOTYPE



1



2



3



A. 1



A. 2



A. 3



Bel. 1



Bel. 2



JUSTIN II AND SOPHIA TYPE
SCYTHOPOLIS (BAISĀN)

ARAB-BYZANTINE



b. 1

N



b. 2



(b) BYZANTINE PROTOTYPES (?)



4



5



c. 1



c. 2



(c) BYZANTINE PROTOTYPES (?)



6



8



7



9



10



12



14



IMPERIAL TYPES

BAALBEK

DAMASCUS

ARAB-BYZANTINE



15

17

19



20

22

26



ANS. 1

ANS. 2

ANS. 3



27

28

29



30

31

32



33

34

P. 4

HERACLIUS TYPE

DAMASCUS

EMESA

TIBERIAS

ARAB-BYZANTINE



(d)



(e)



(d) and (e) BYZANTINE PROTOTYPES (?)



35



36



37



38



39



40



ANS. 4



41



42



43



44



50



48



51



52



53

HERACLIUS TYPE (WITH ONE OR TWO SONS)

BAALBEK

DAMASCUS

TIBERIAS

ARAB-BYZANTINE



(f)



N



54



N



B. 2.



N

(f) BYZANTINE
PROTOTYPE

PROBABLE ARAB
IMITATION OF (f)

ARAB IMITATION



(g)

(g) BYZANTINE PROTOTYPE (?)



55



56



57



59



60



62



65



66



67



69



71



72



HERACLIUS AND CONSTANS II TYPES

TARTUS

EMESA

ARAB-BYZANTINE



73

75

Bel. 3



77

ANS. 5

78



79

81

82

83



85

I. 1

ANS. 6



Vat. 1

86

87



88

89

90



92

91

93

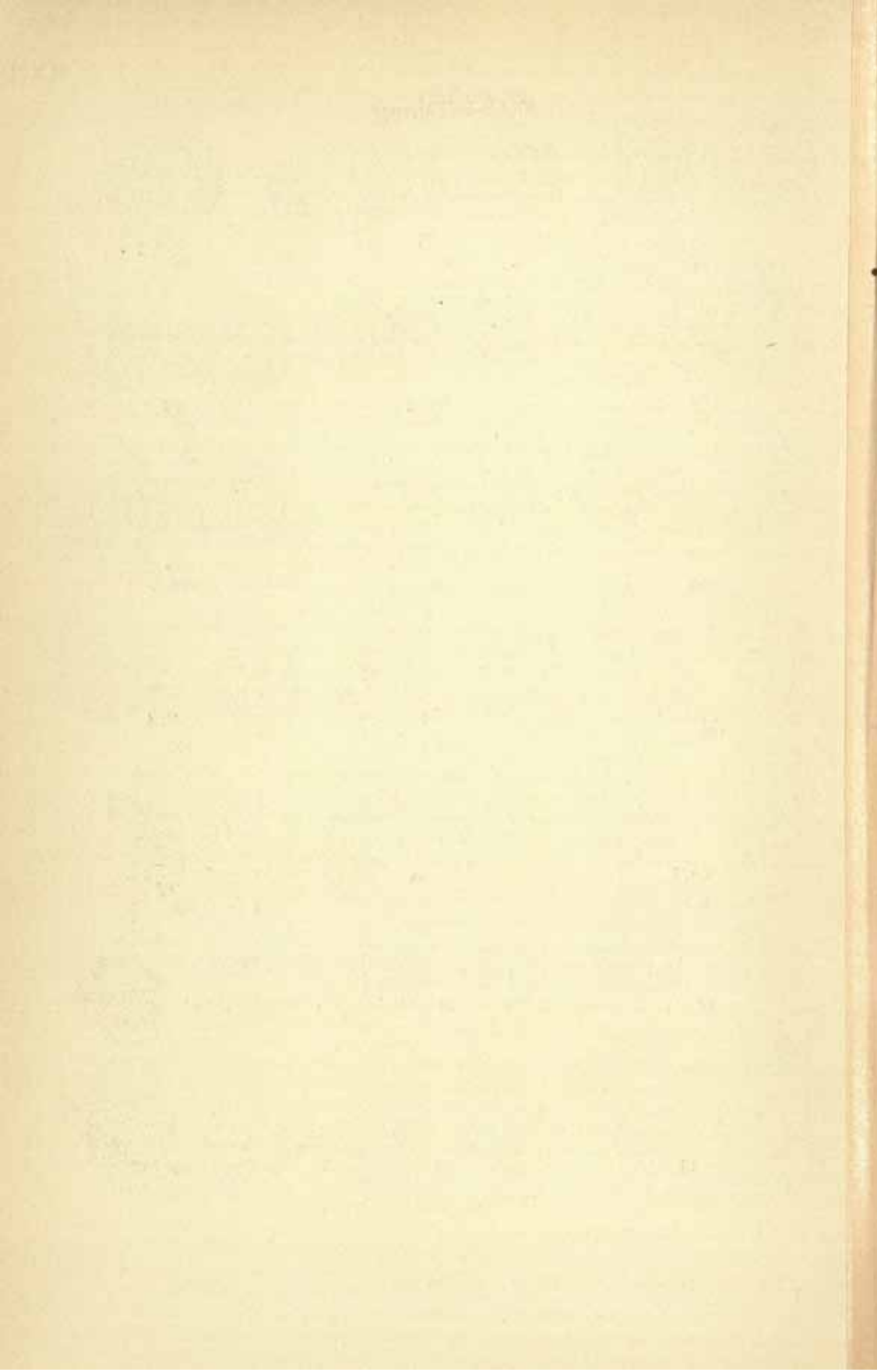
STANDING CALIPH TYPE

İLİYÄ FILİSTİN

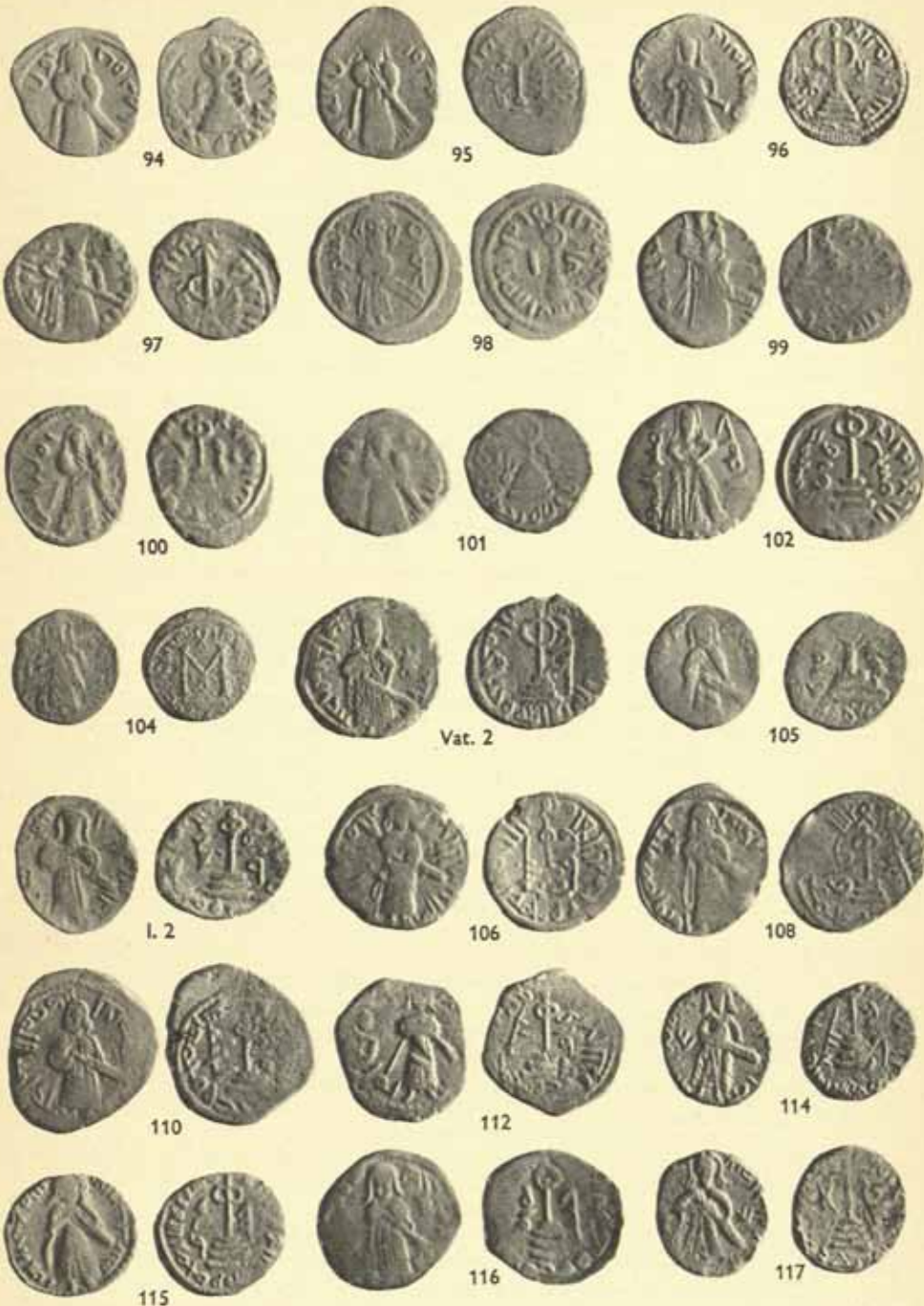
ḤARRÂN

DAMASCUS

AL-RUHÄ



ARAB-BYZANTINE



STANDING CALIPH TYPE

SARMİN

'AMMĀN

MA'ARRAT-MIṢRĪN

MANBIJ

BAALBEK

JIBRĪN

ḤALAB

THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ.

OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW.

LONDON, Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.

MDCCLXXXIII.

THE HISTORY OF

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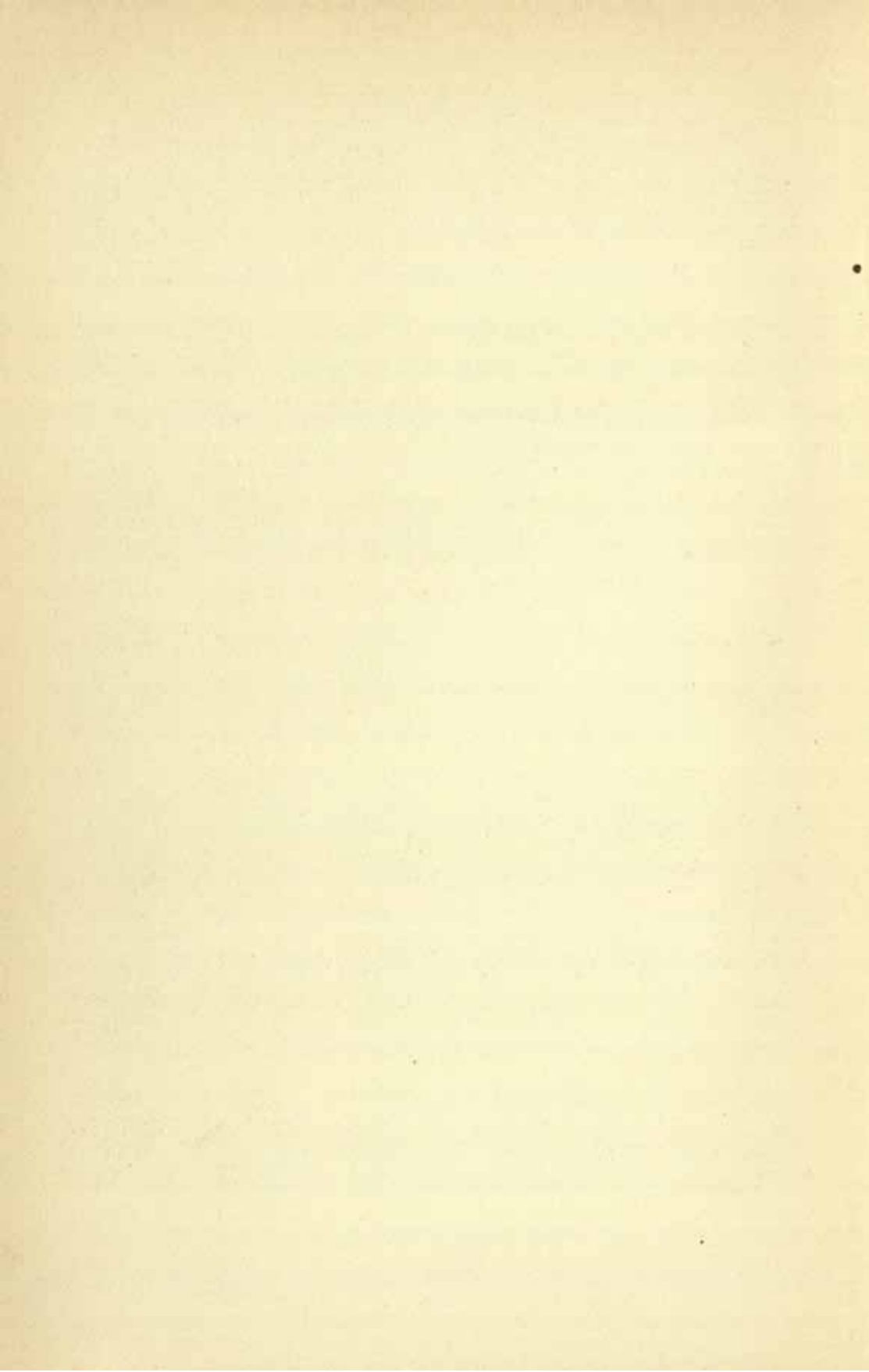
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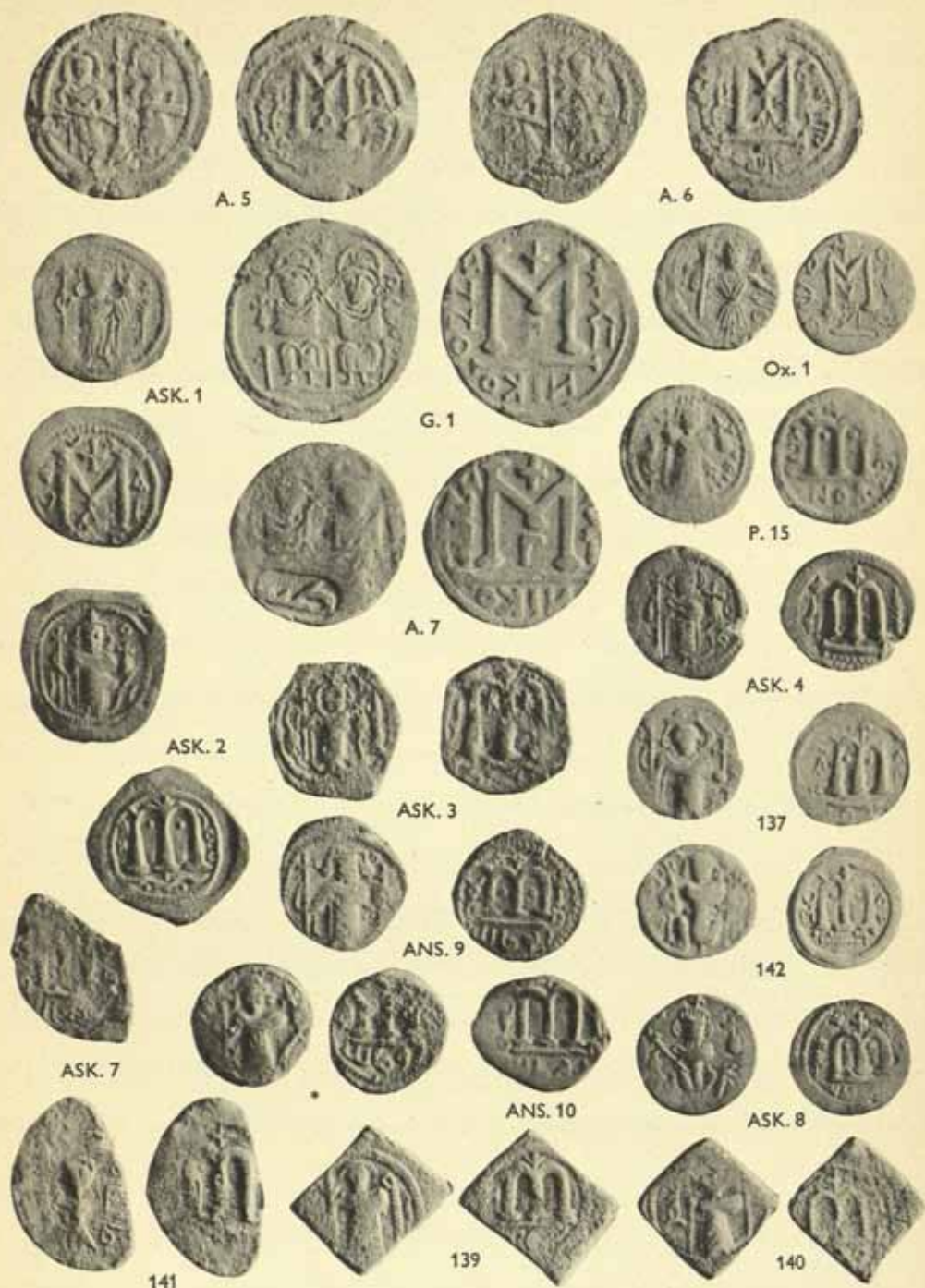
ARAB-BYZANTINE



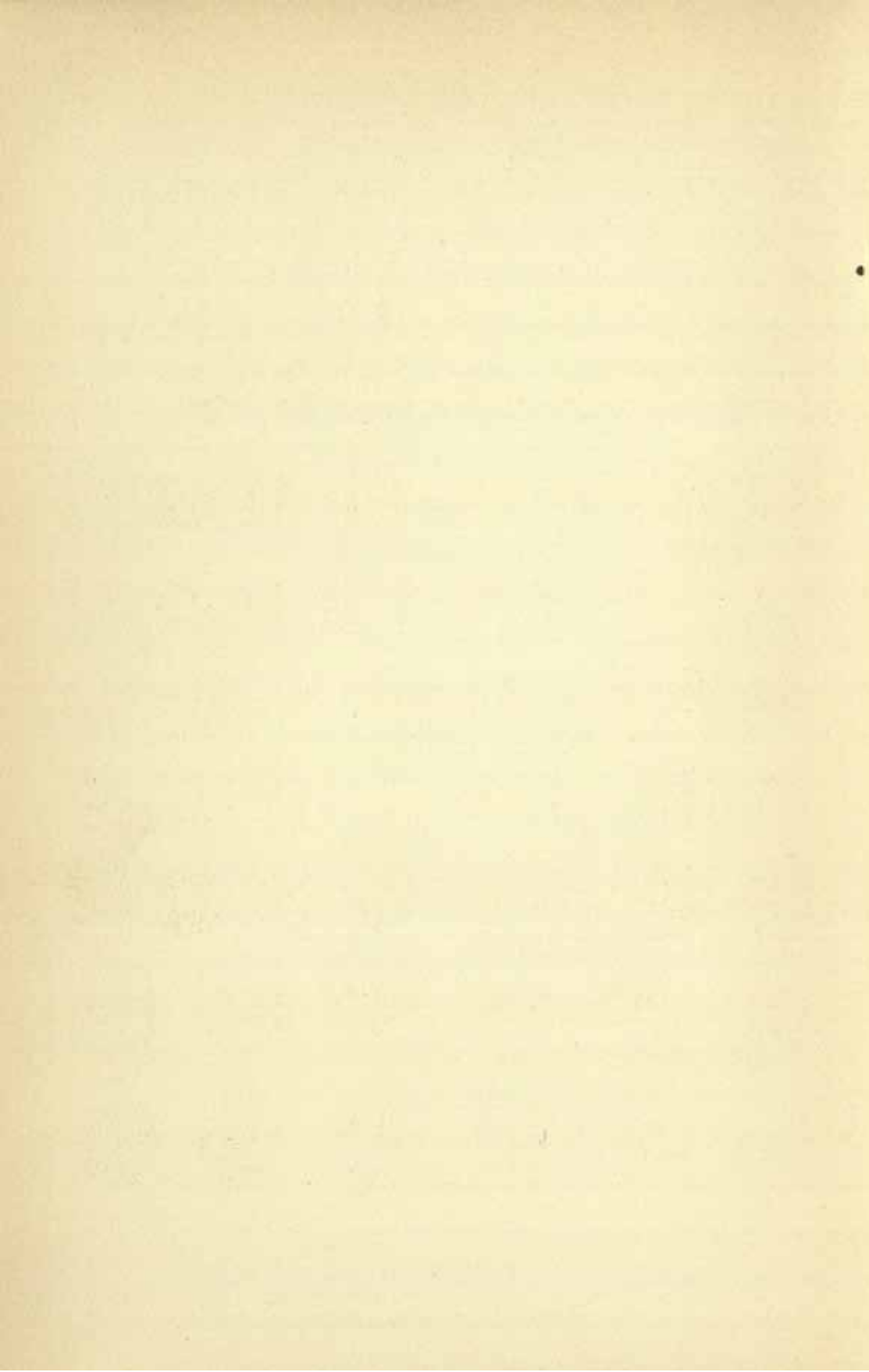
STANDING CALIPH TYPE

ḤIMŞ DAMASCUS SARMİN AMMĀN ḲINNAŞRĪN
MANBIJ UNCERTAIN MINTS DATED DĪNĀRS





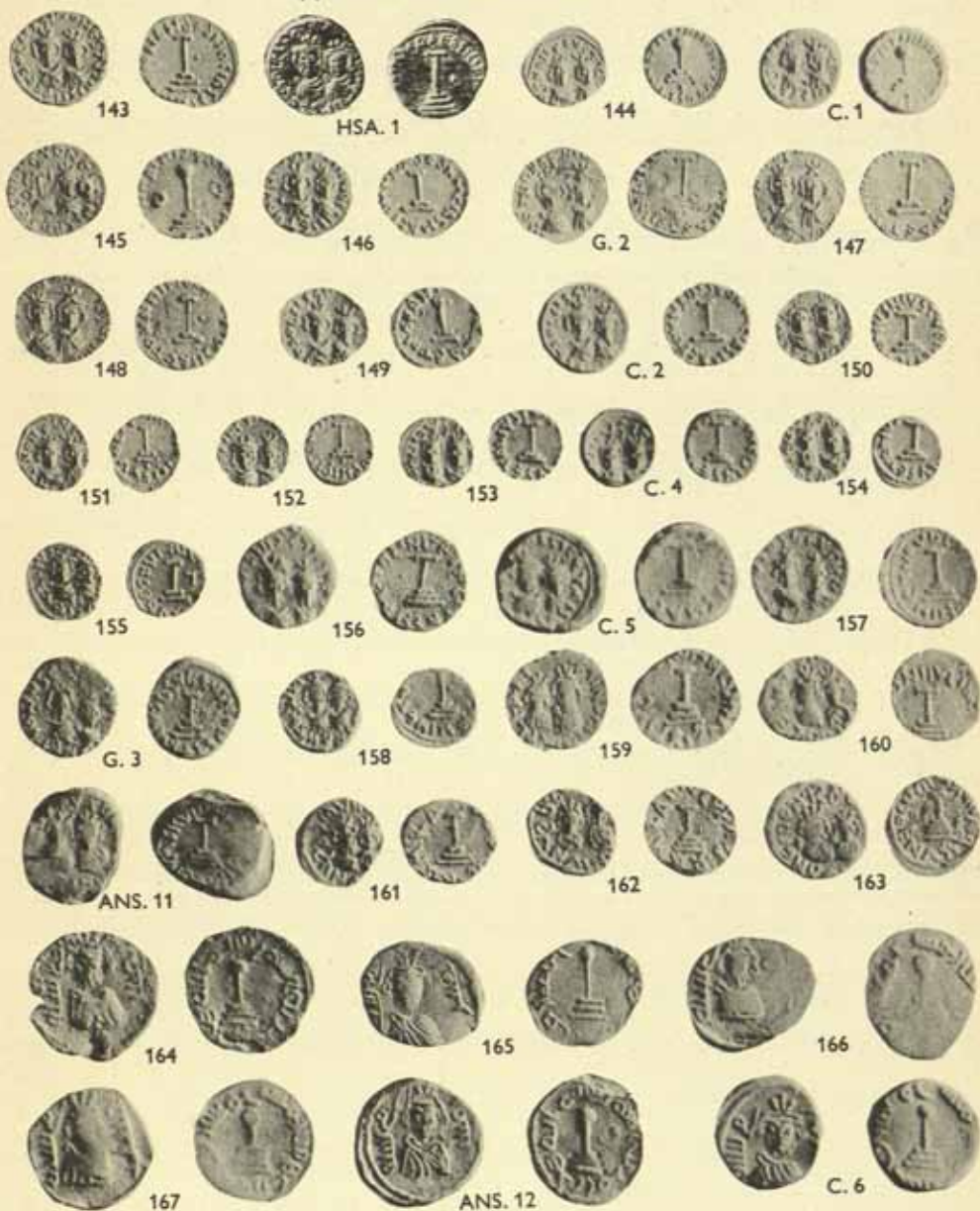
TWIN CALIPH TYPE
and
UNCERTAIN MISCELLANEOUS



ARAB-BYZANTINE



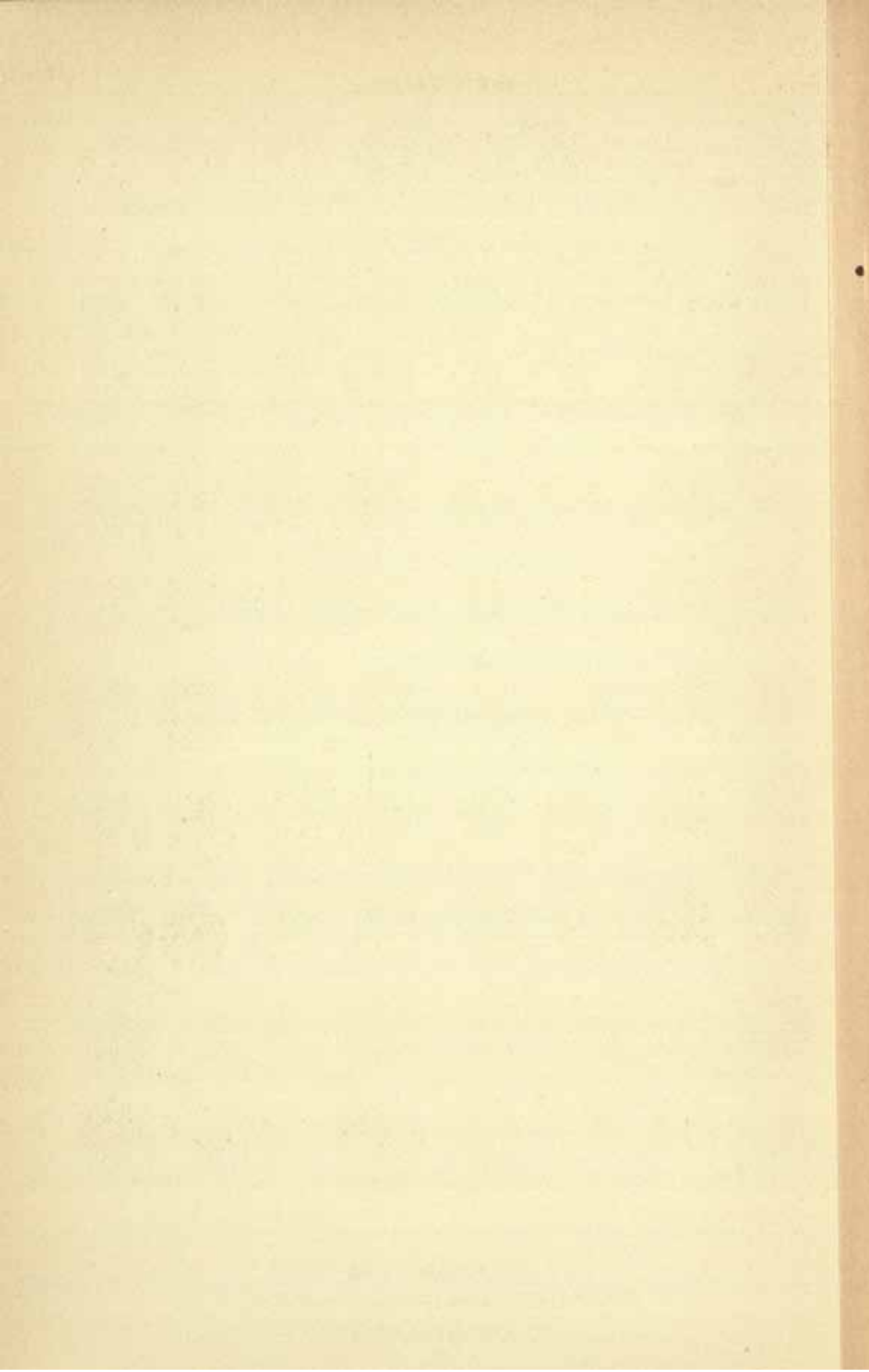
(a) BYZANTINE PROTOTYPE



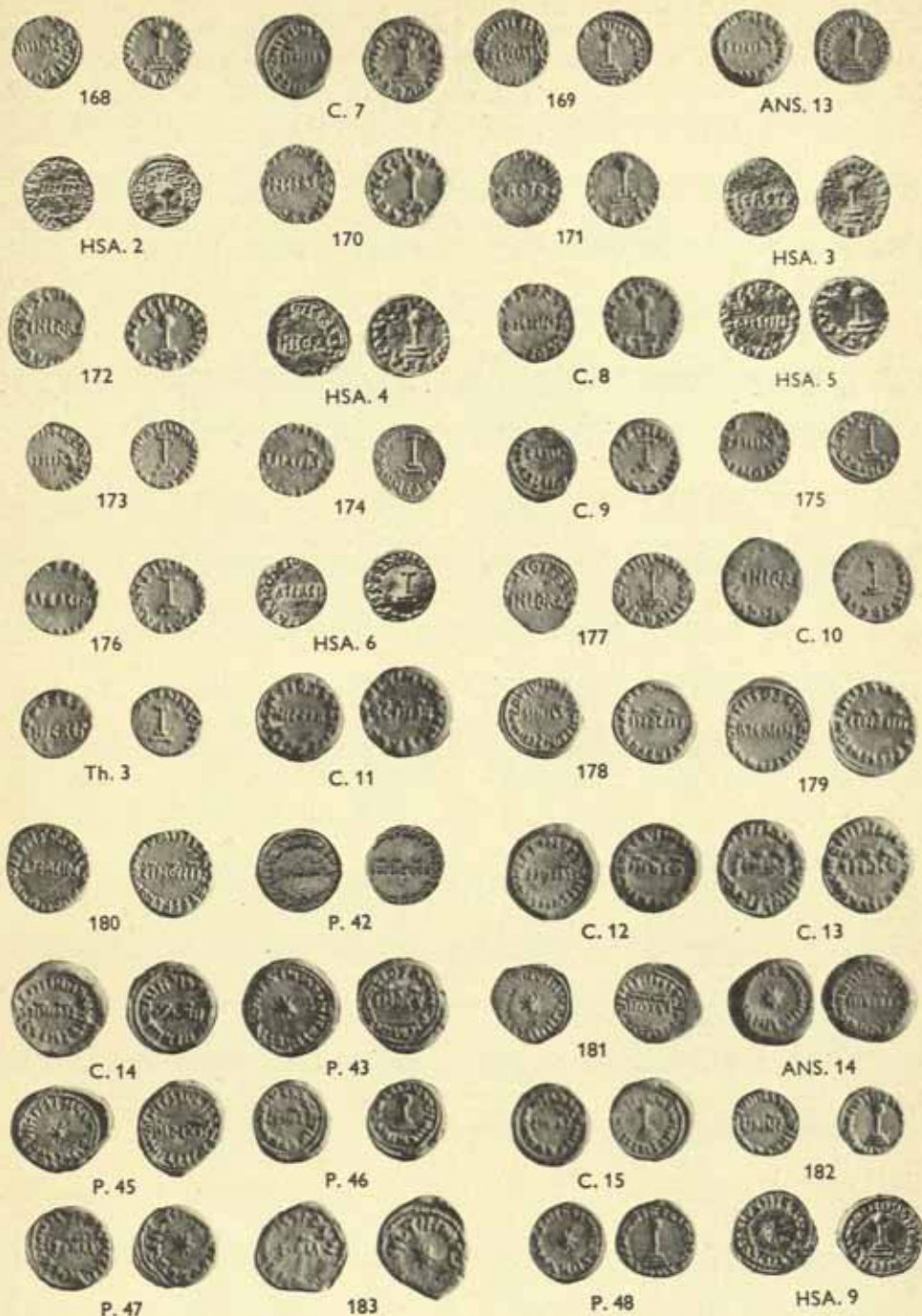
IMPERIAL TYPES

NORTH AFRICAN MINTAGE

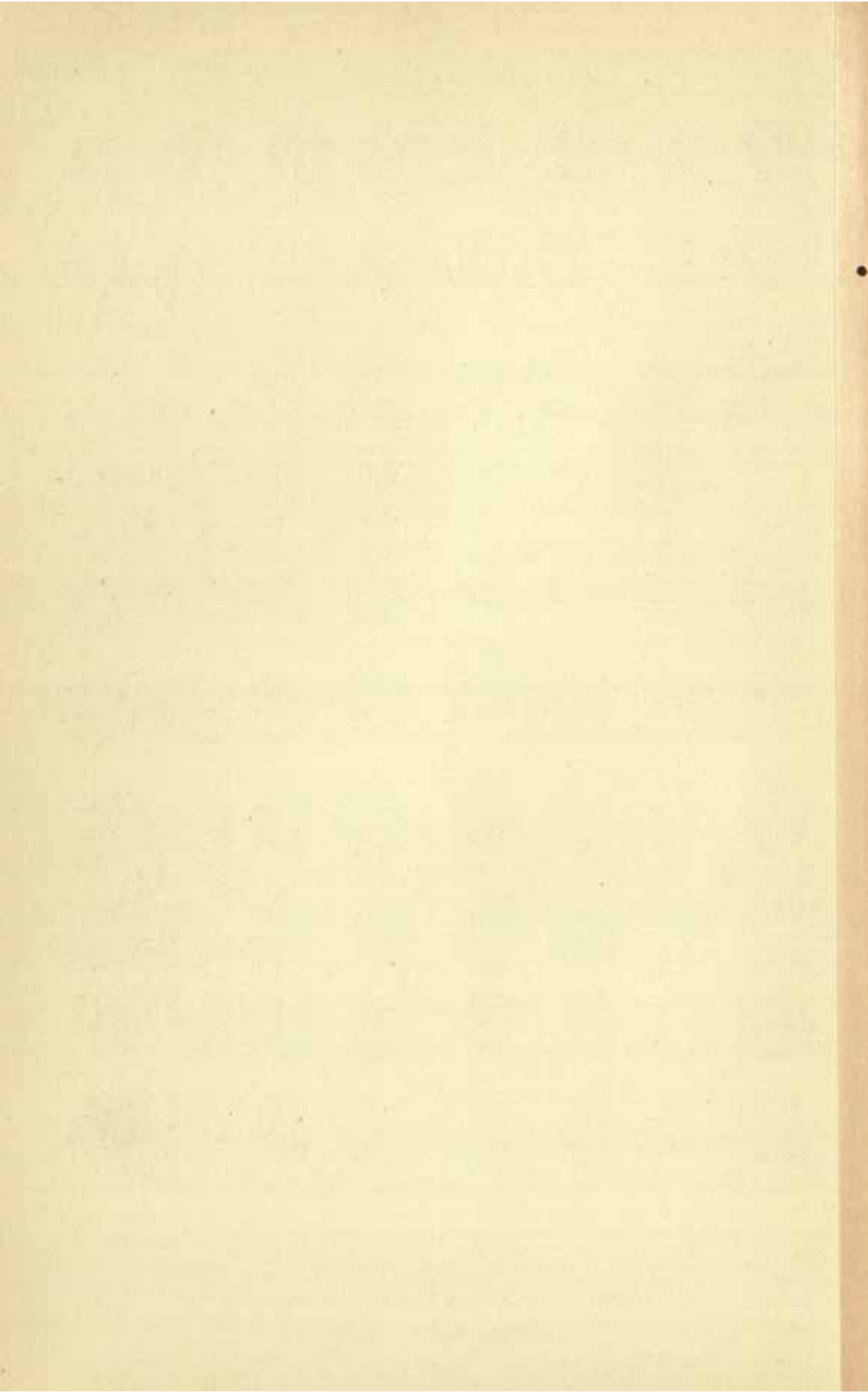
Anonymous: (nos. 143-155 *N*; nos. 156-158 *Æ*)Governors: MŪSĀ IBN NUṢĀIR (nos. 159-163 *Æ*)AL-NU'MĀN (nos. 164 to C. 6 *Æ*)

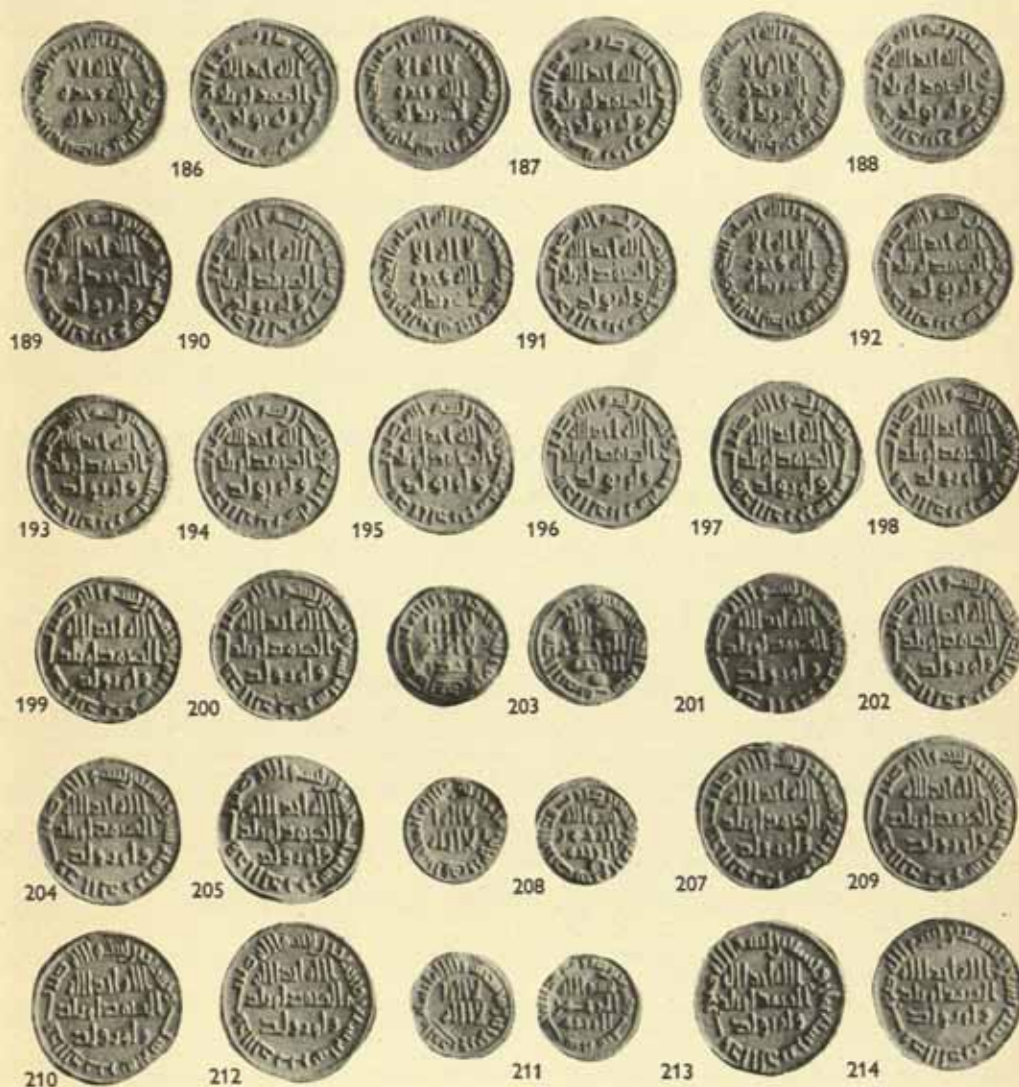


ARAB-BYZANTINE



PORTRAITLESS TYPES
 NORTH AFRICAN and SPANISH MINTAGES
 DĪNĀRS (and fractions)



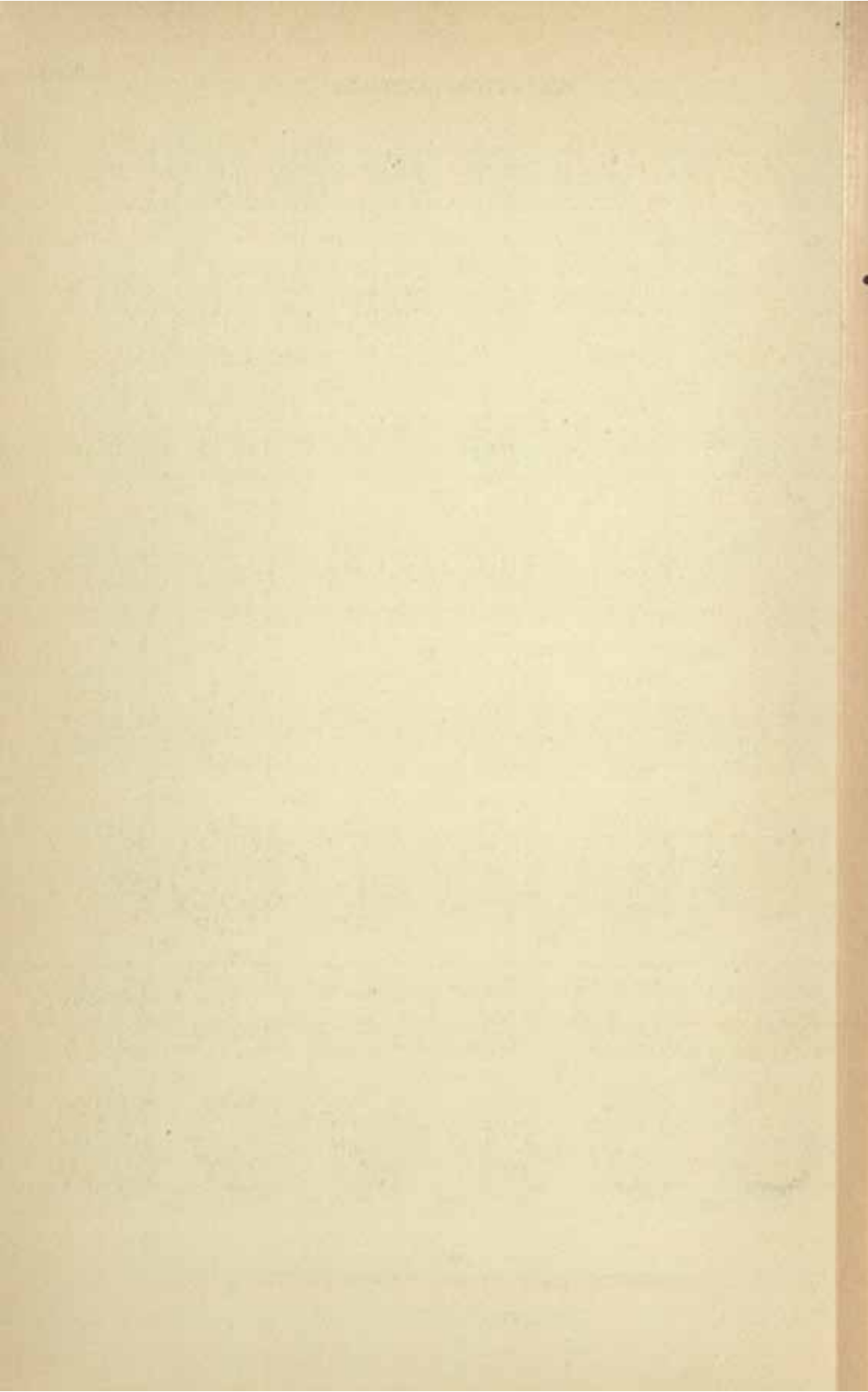


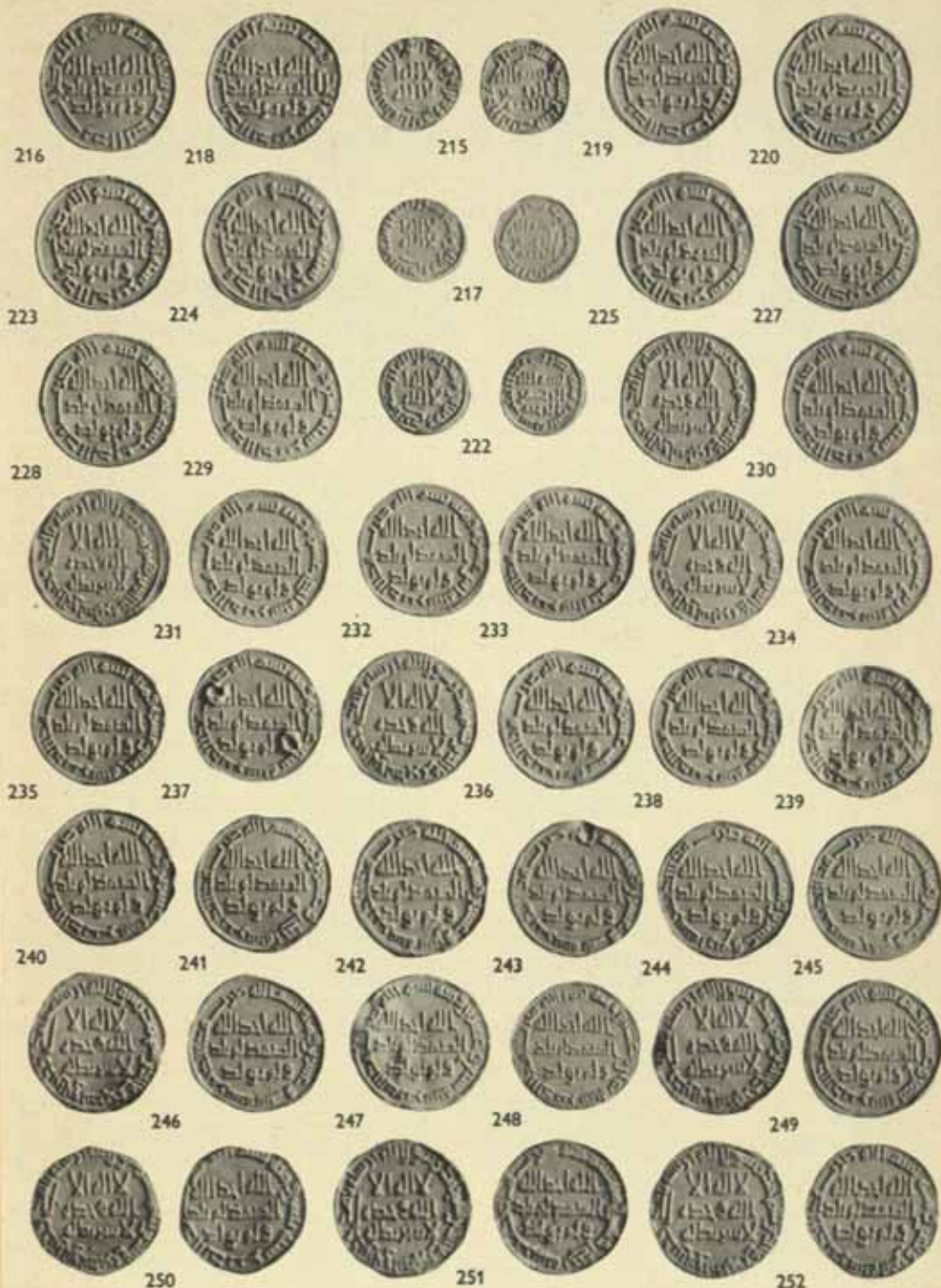
BILINGUAL ISSUES OF NORTH AFRICA AND SPAIN

A.H. 97-98

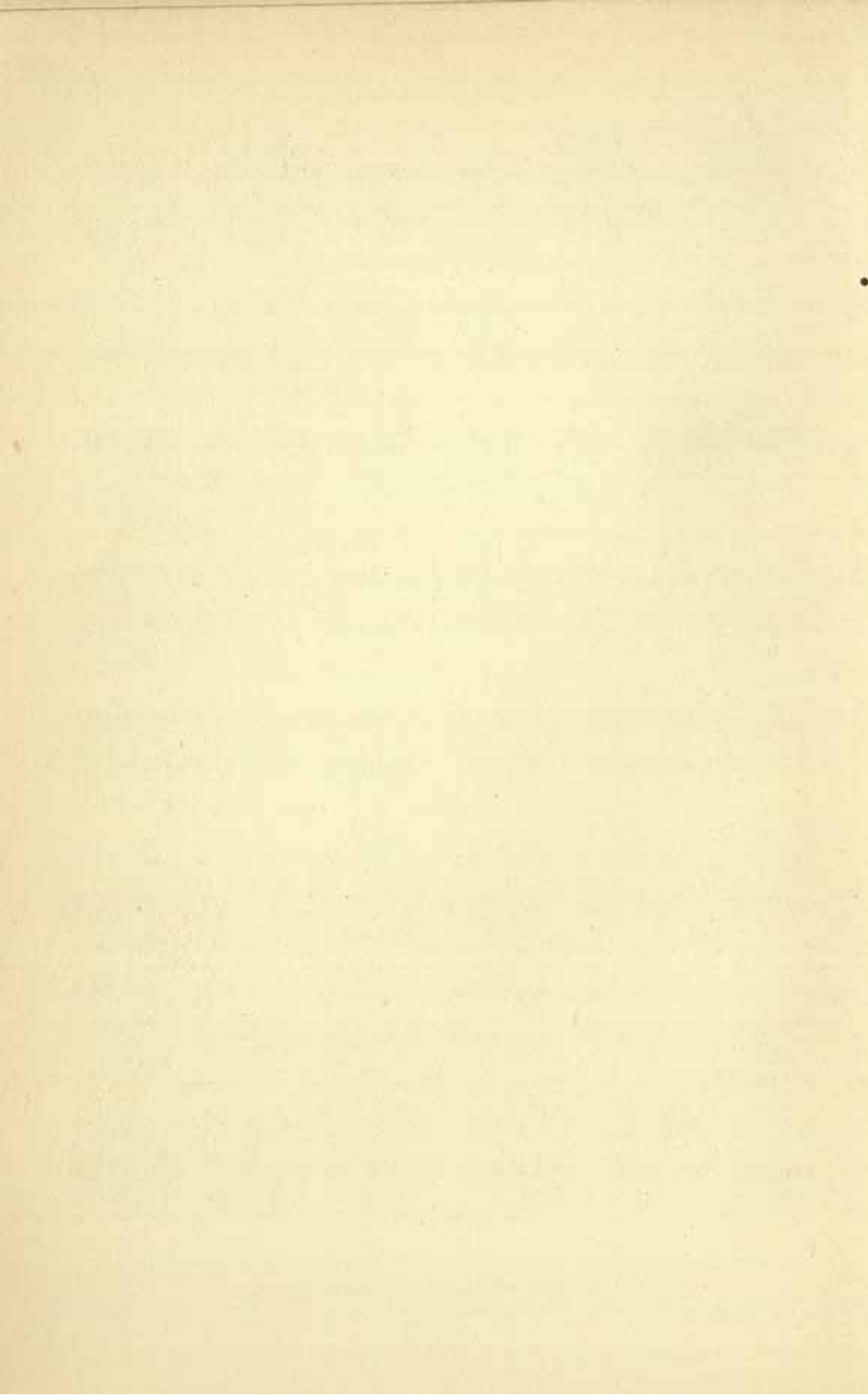
DĪNĀRS (and fractions) OF PURE MUḤAMMADAN TYPE

A.H. 77-99





DINĀRS (and fractions) A.H. 99-132 (A.D. 717-750)





253



254



255



256



ANS. 17



258



261



AUB. 1



265



267



268



269



274



278



279



284



287



288





289



290



291



292



294



293



295



296



298



Th. 4



AUB. 2



299



300



301



302



304



305



306

POST-REFORM COINAGE



307



308



309



310



312



ANS. 22



ANS. 23



316



318



ANS. 24



321



326



319



327



328

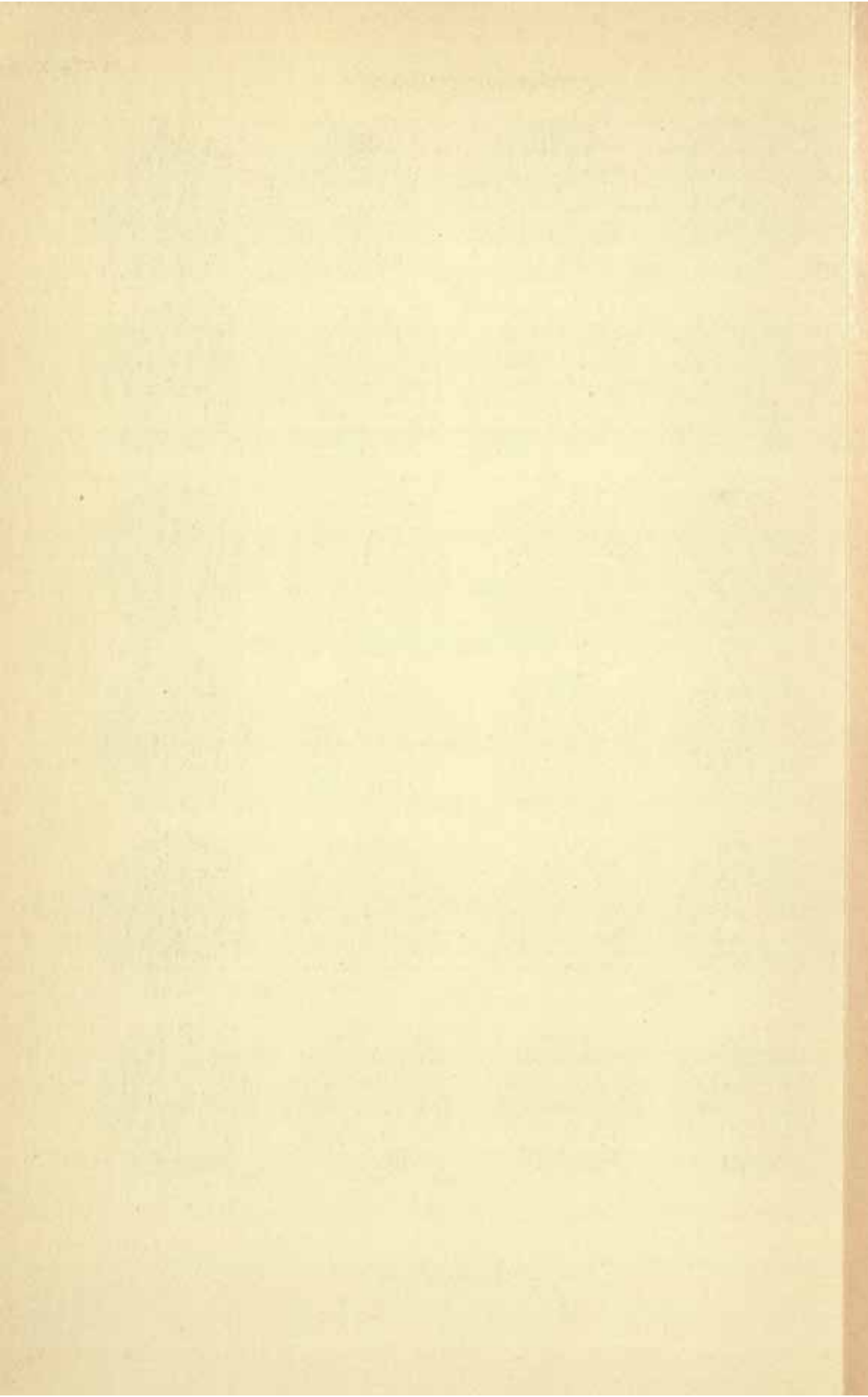


325



329

DIRHAMS: BALKH to JAIY



POST-REFORM COINAGE



330



331



334



335



Flag. 1



336



337



338



339



340



341



344



350



354



352



356



359



361



366



373



381

POST-REFORM COINAGE



384



397



401



404



405



407



408



Th. 5



413



423



B. 32



425



426



Th. 6



ANS. 28



429



429a

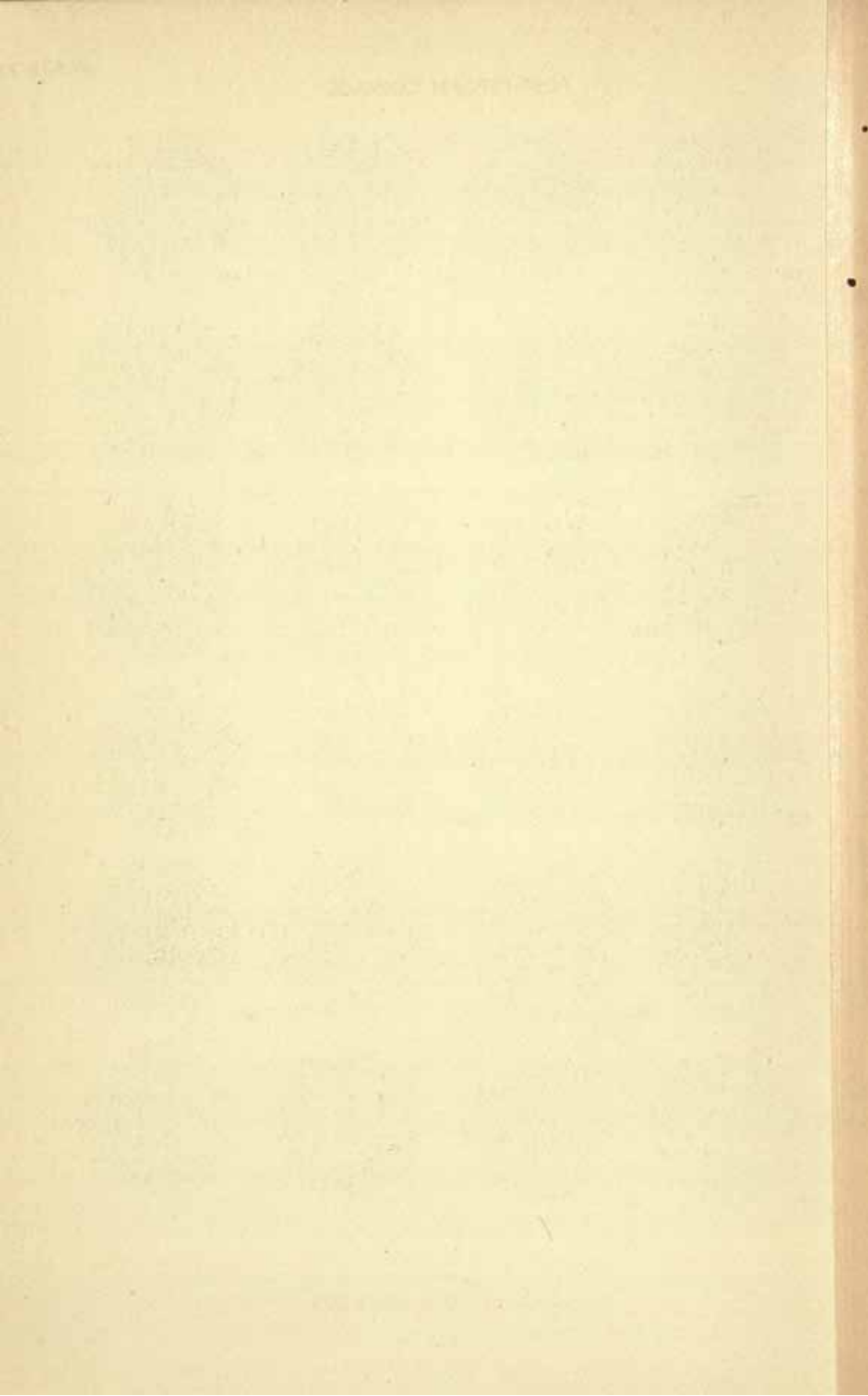


430



435





POST-REFORM COINAGE



438



439



441



Th. 7



448



449



Th. 8



450



452



Th. 9



Th. 10



453



459



464



AUB. 3



467



DIRHAMS: AL-SŪS to AL-KŪFA

POST-REFORM COINAGE



470



Th. 11



471^a



474



477



481



482



483



485



486



487



488



492

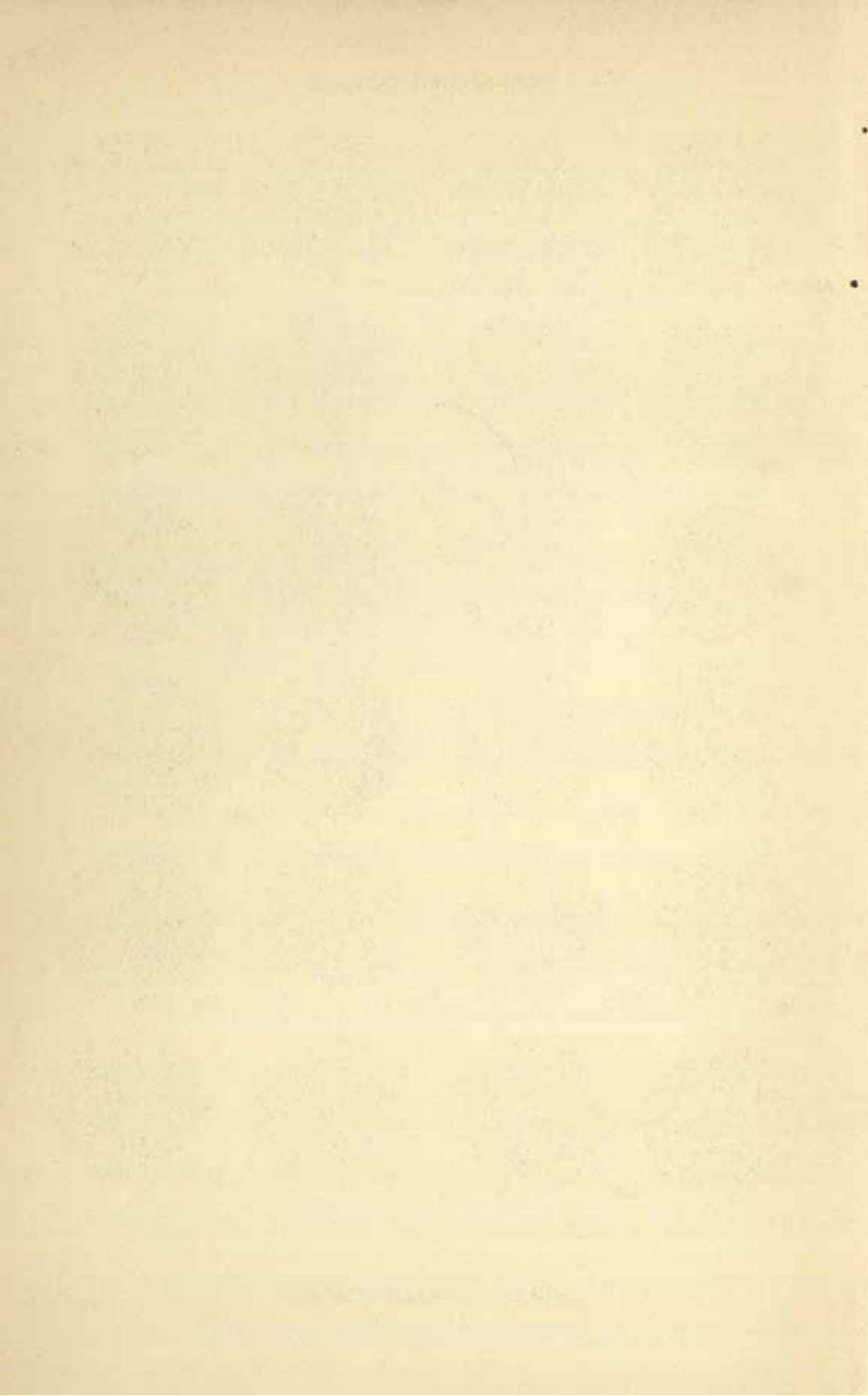


489



490





POST-REFORM COINAGE



ANS. 32



495



496



497



498



499



500^a



501



501^a



507



508



509



510



511



AUB. 4



514



515



516



518

DIRHAMS: MARW to HARĀT

POST-REFORM COINAGE



517



ANS. 34



519



522



523



526



535



539



544



551



555



560



563



570



578



580



581

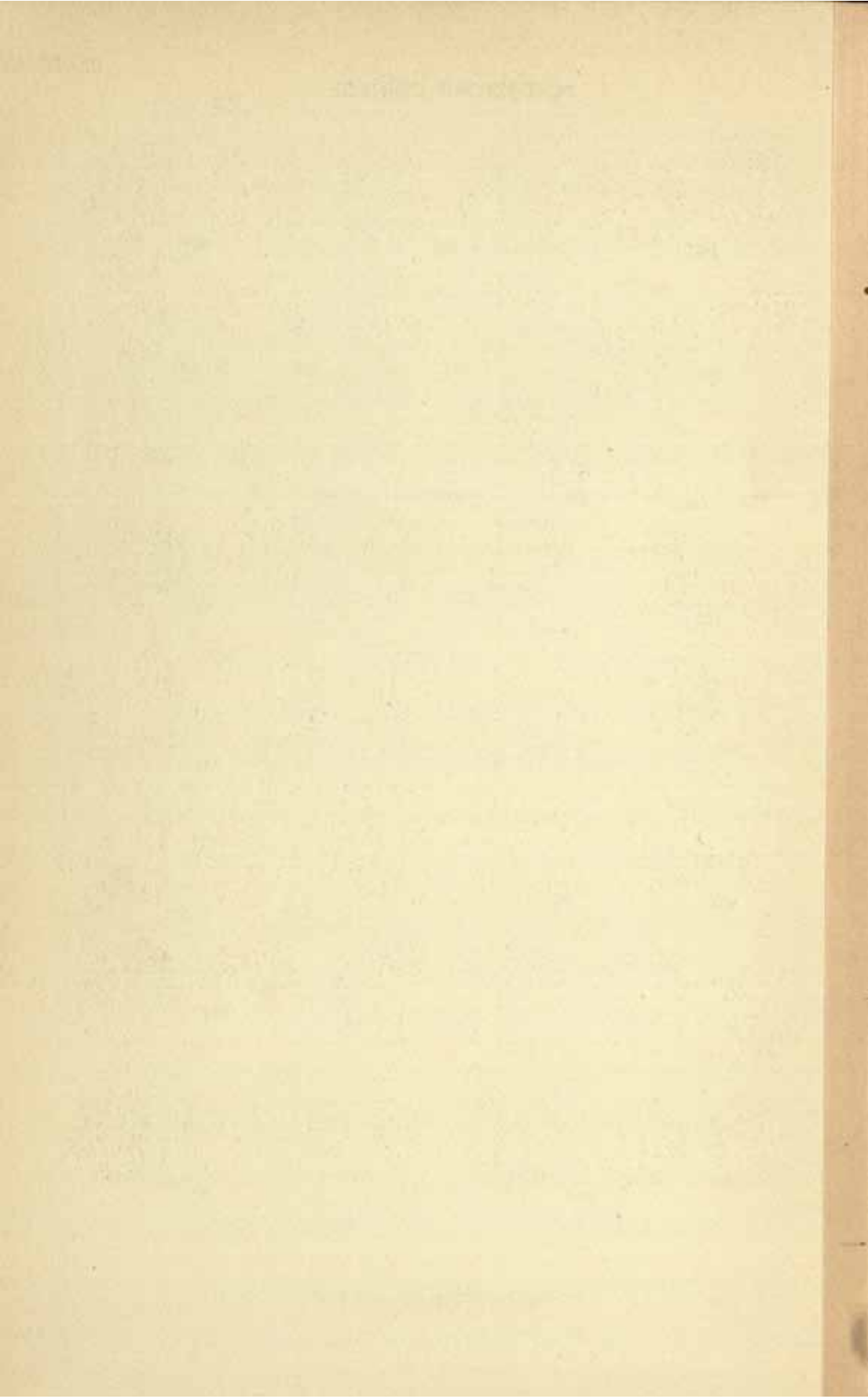


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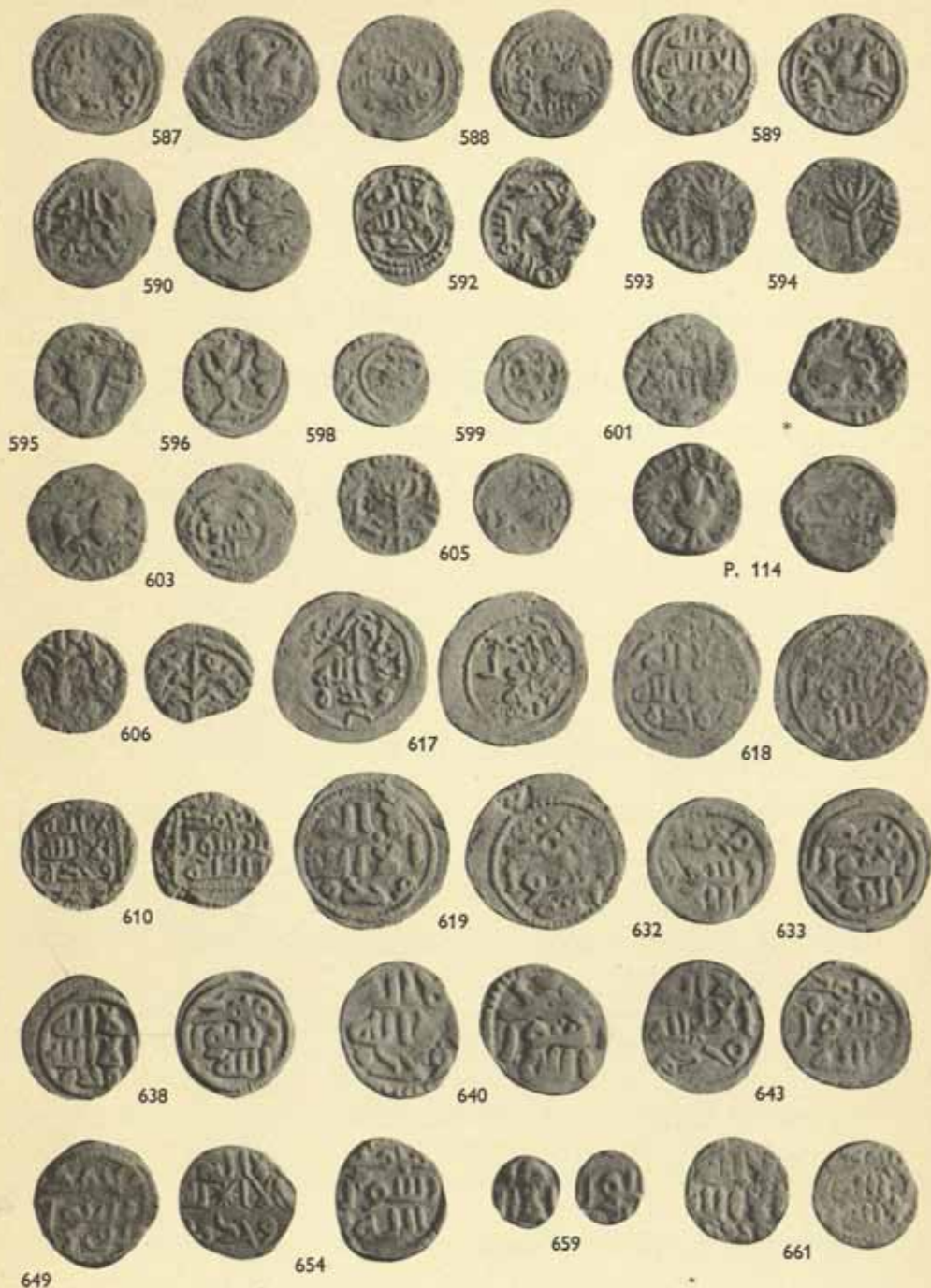


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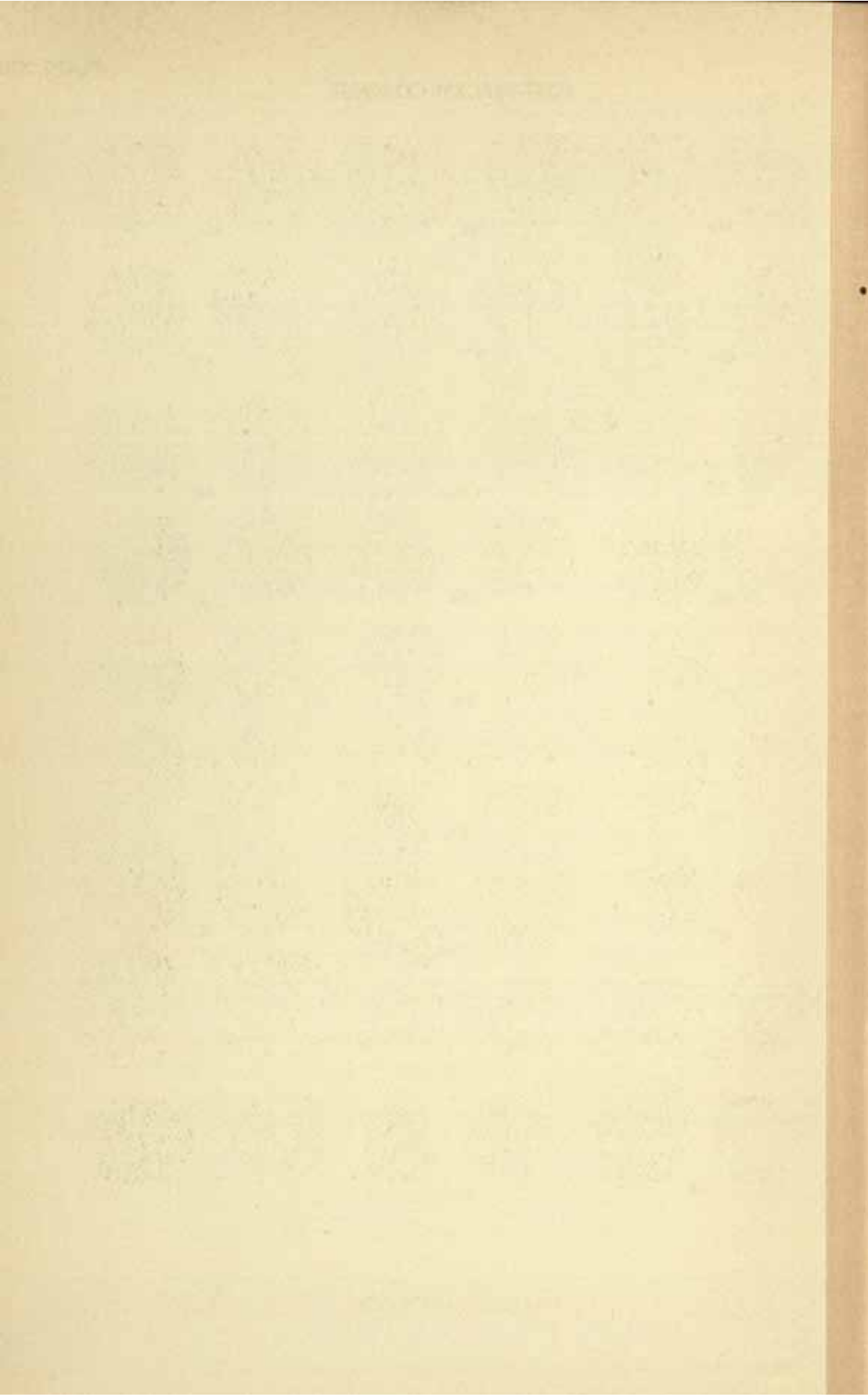




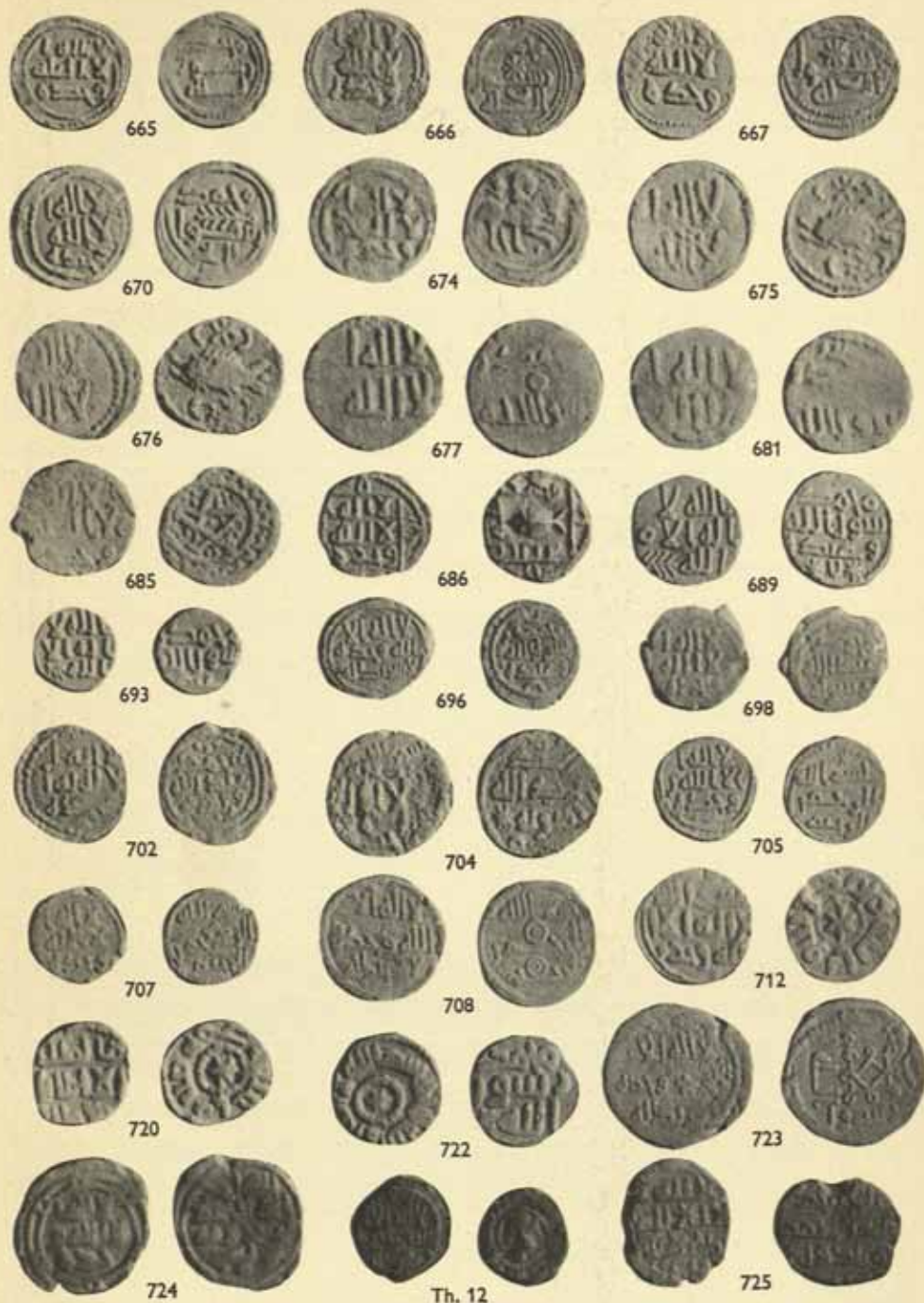
POST-REFORM COINAGE

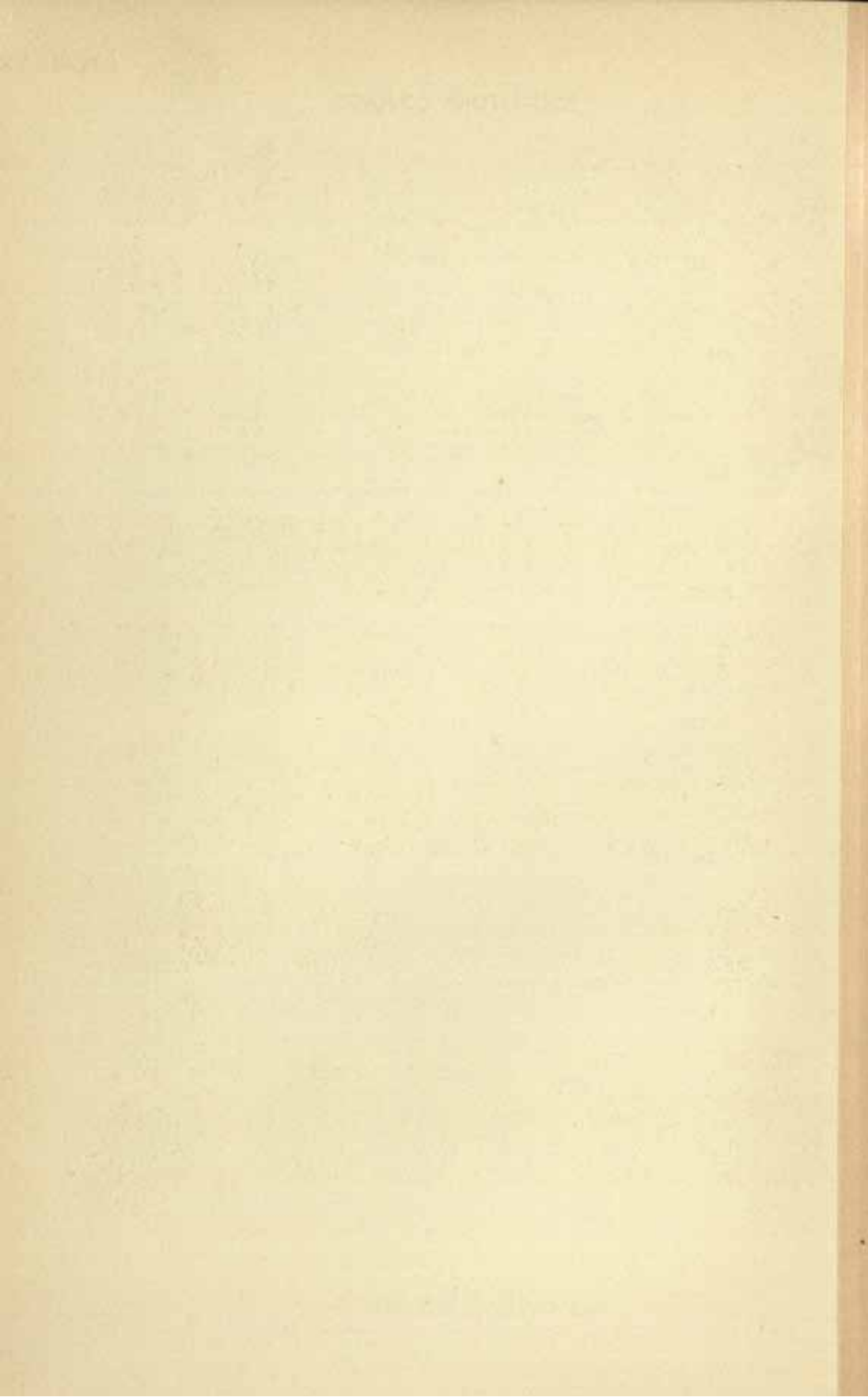


FULÖS: UNDATED



POST-REFORM COINAGE

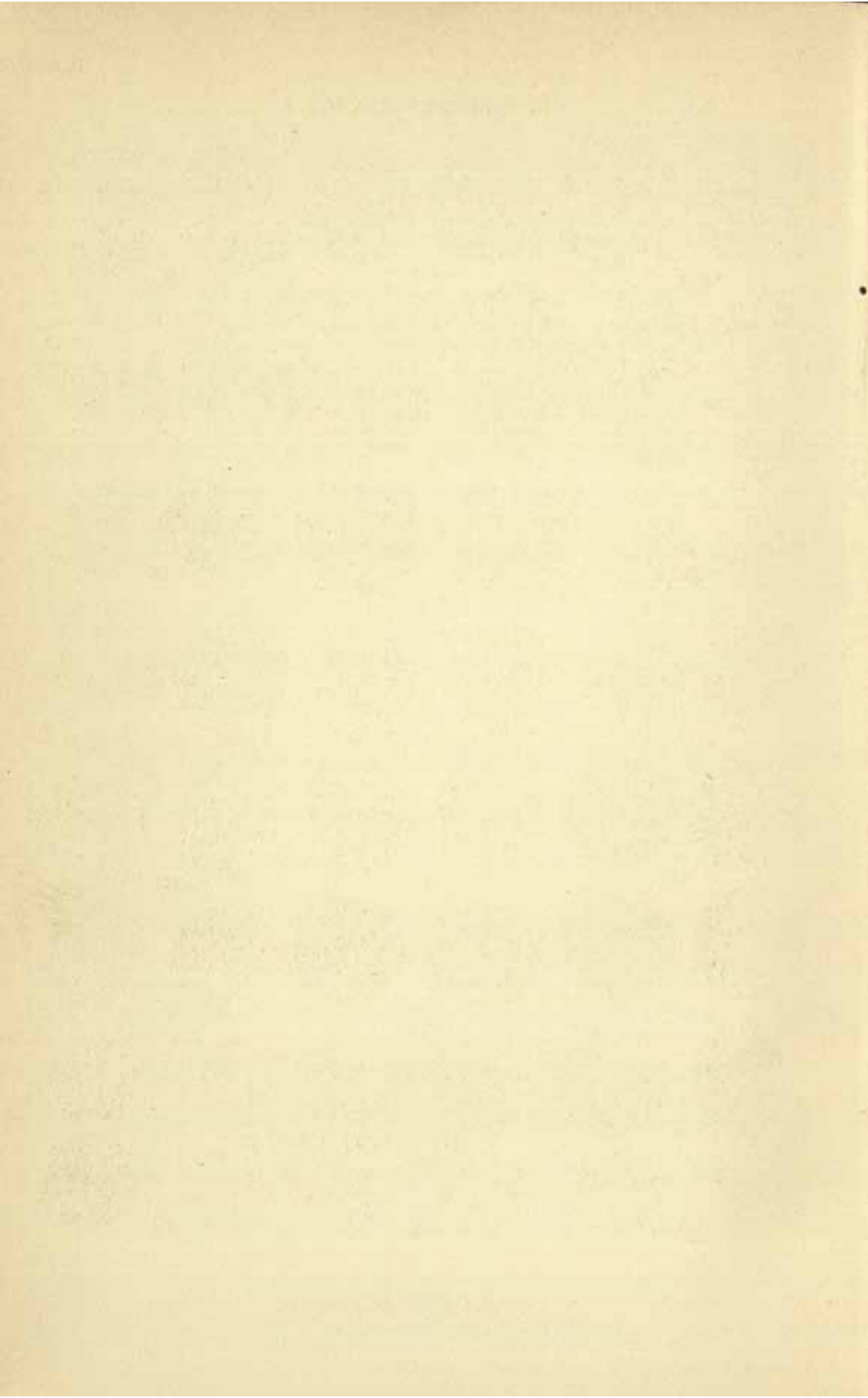




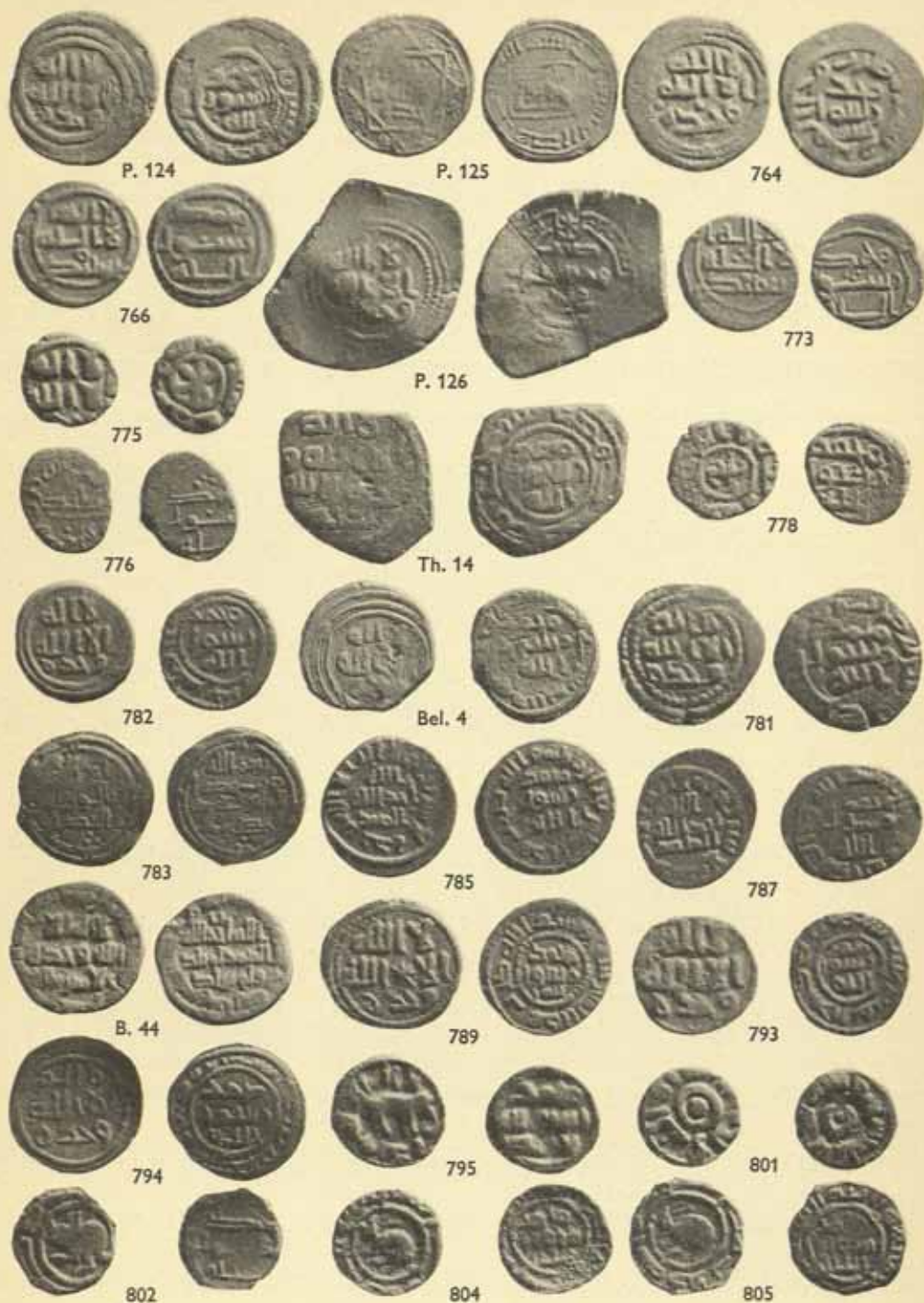
POST-REFORM COINAGE



FULŪS: UNDATED AND WITH
MINT-NAMES (ATRĪB to AL-ANDALUS)

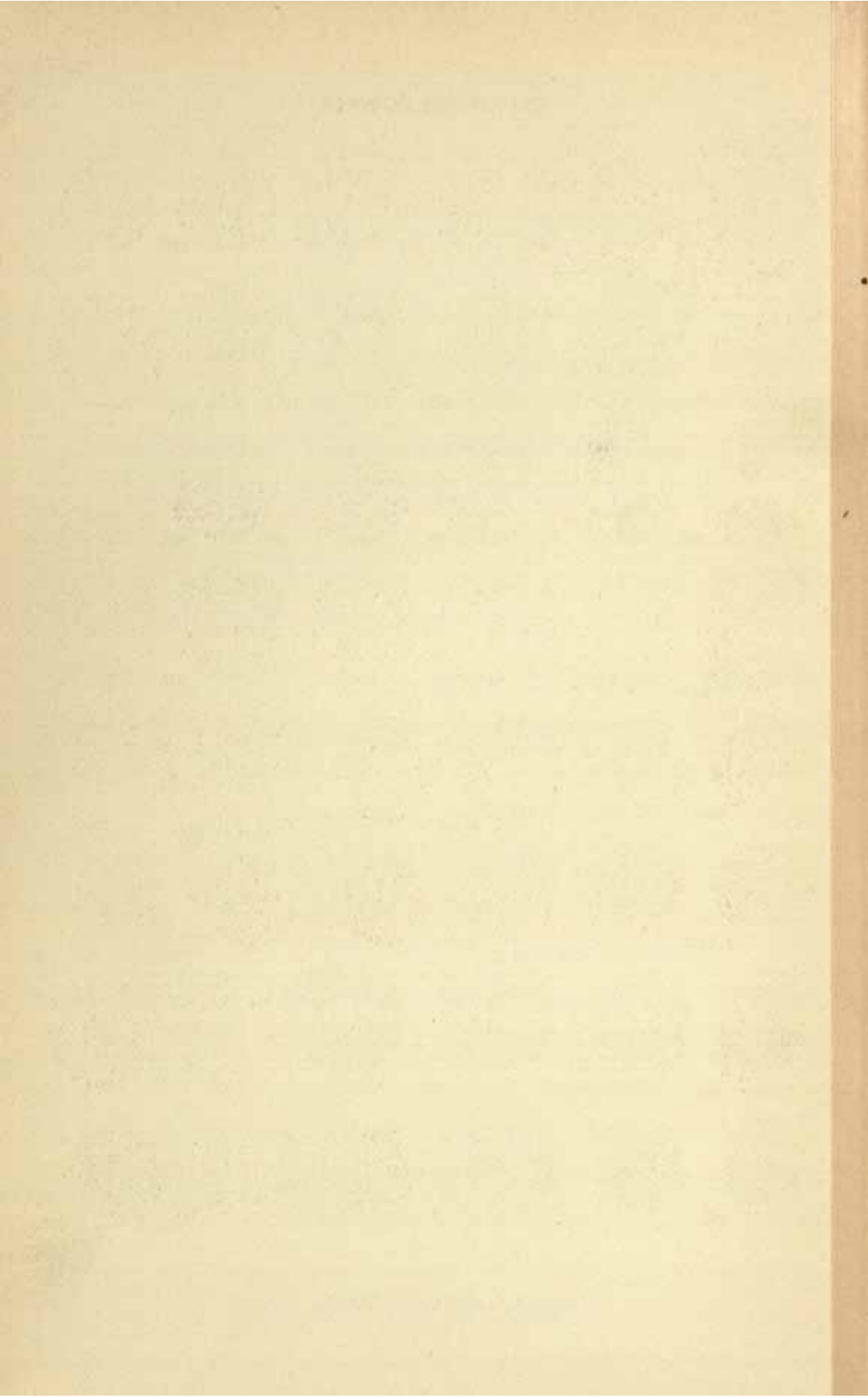


POST-REFORM COINAGE



POST-REFORM COINAGE





POST-REFORM COINAGE

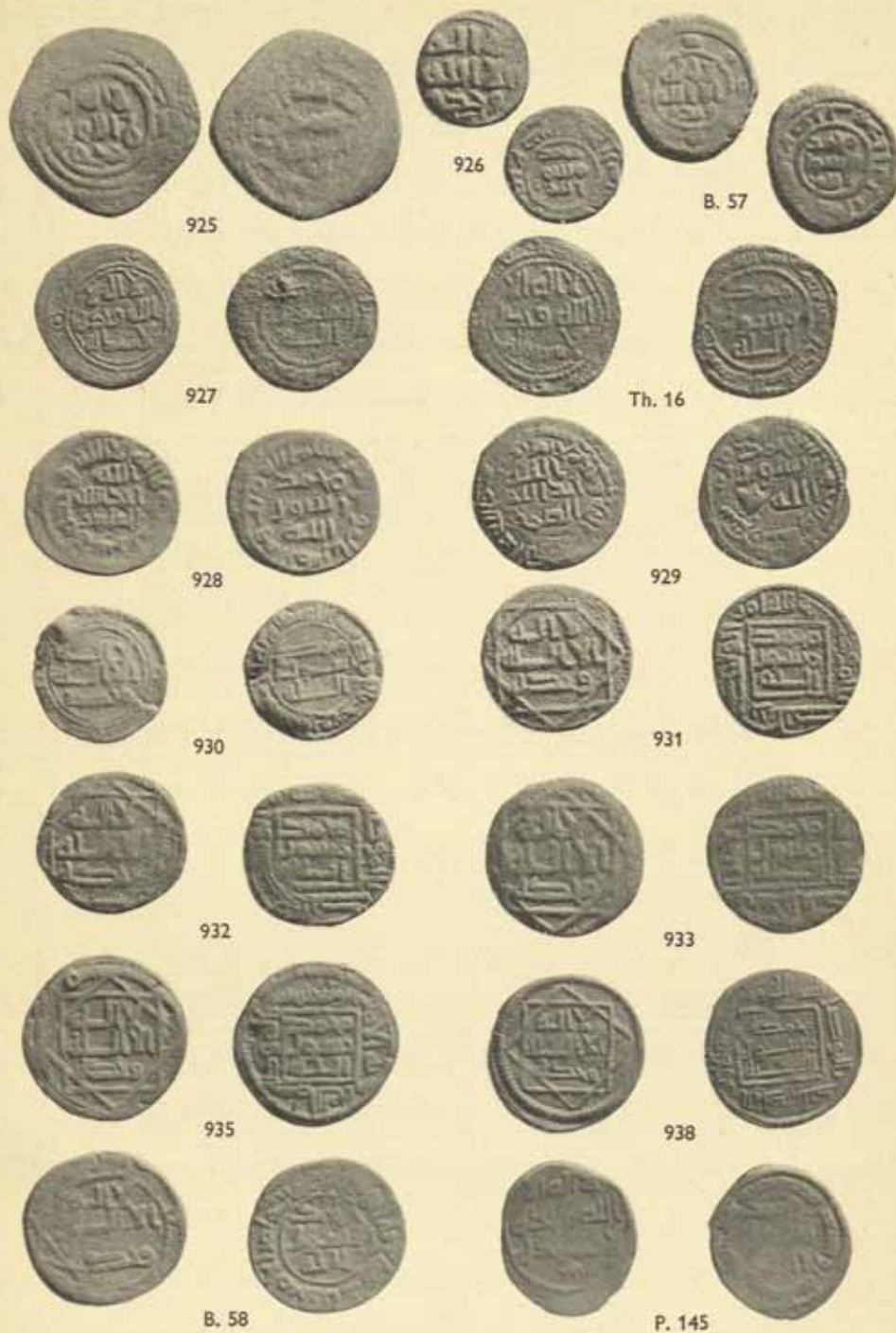


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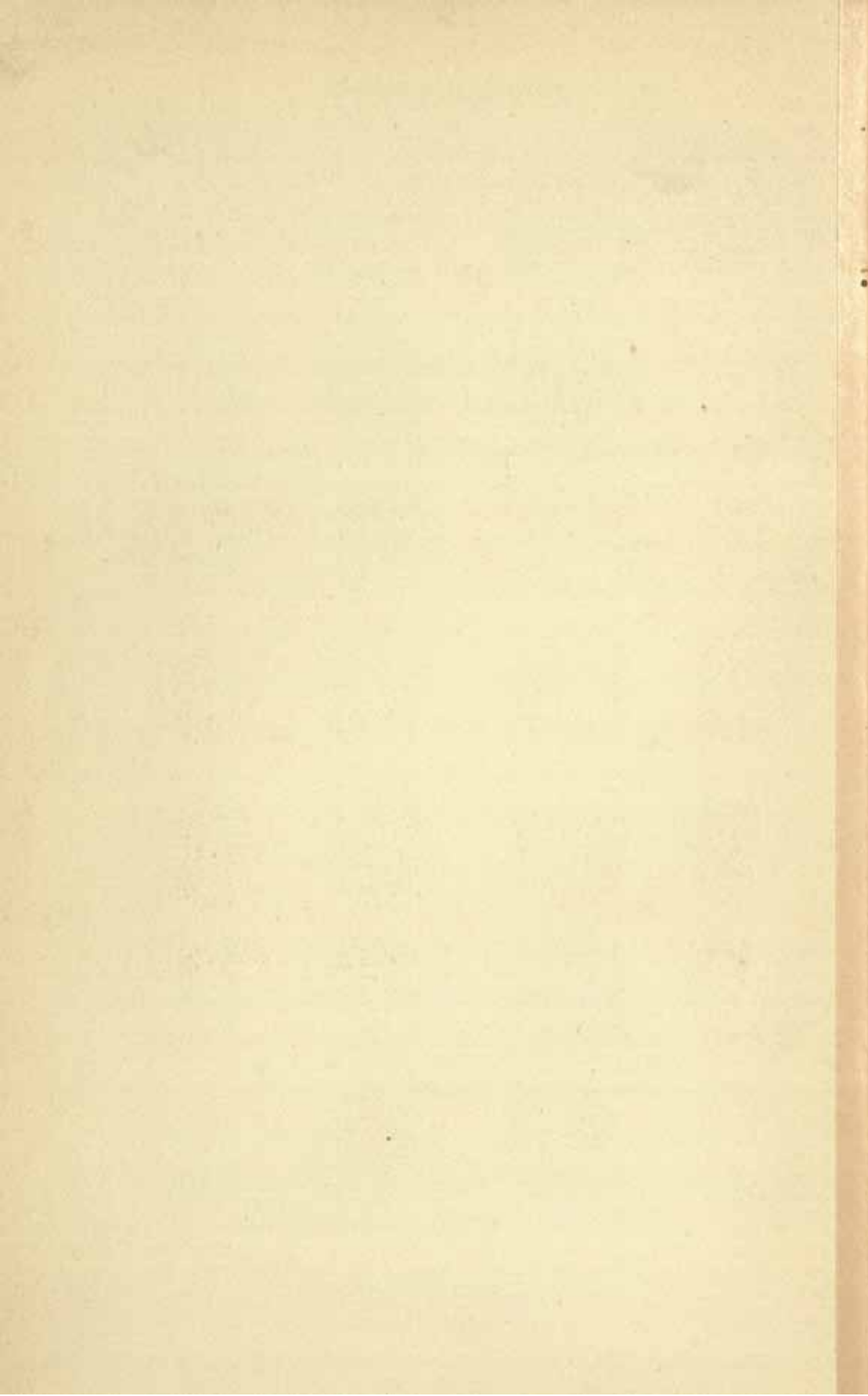


FULOS: TANJA to LUD

POST-REFORM COINAGE



FULŪS: LUDD to NIŞİBİN



POST-REFORM COINAGE



941



Th. 17



944



951



952



953



954



958



925a



925b



925c



925d

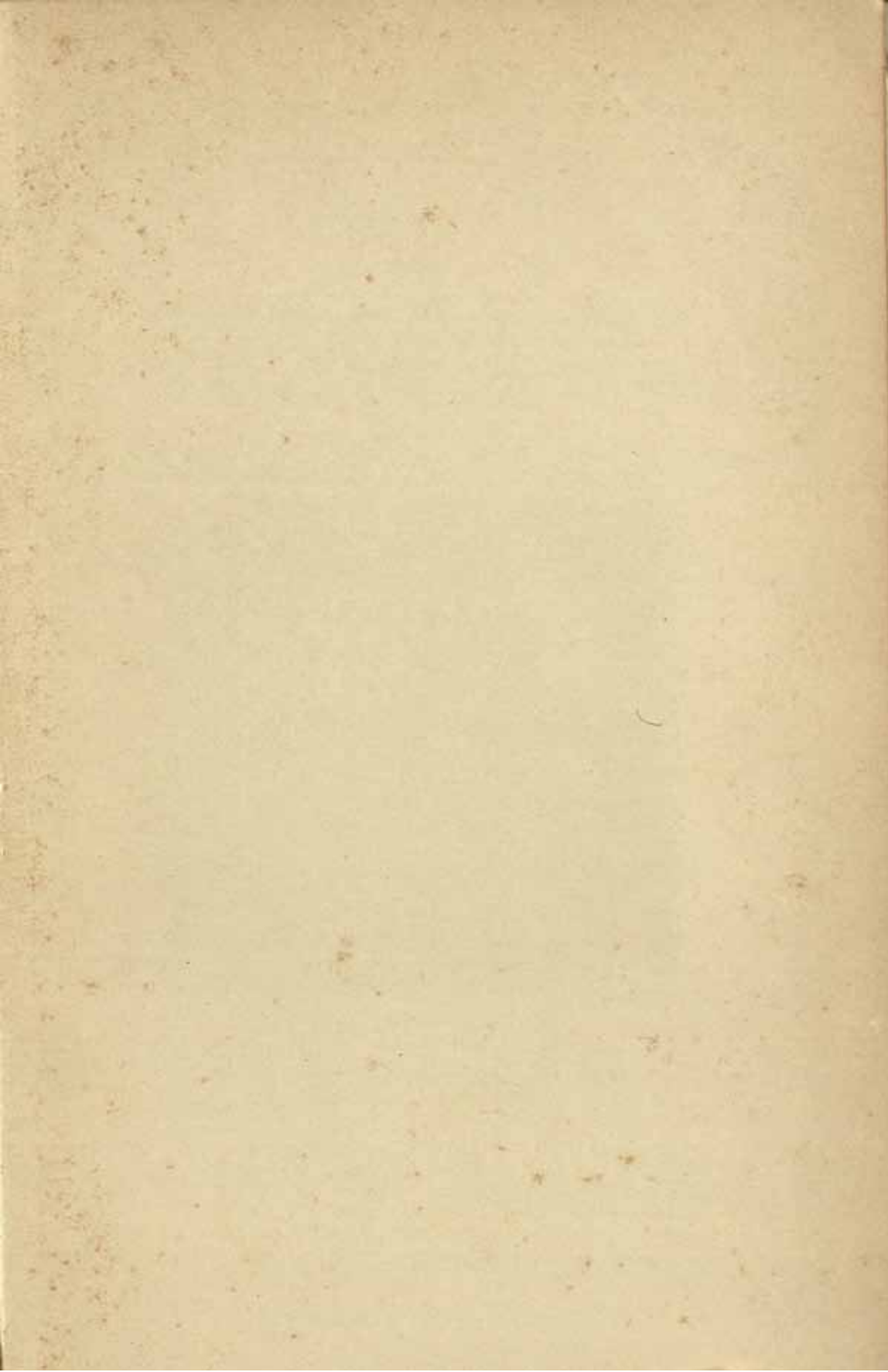


Ox. 8



FULŪS: WĀSIṬ to YUBNĀ;
MINTLESS AND ADDENDA





4
G.S.

0
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